

**Escrick Park Estate
North Yorkshire**

**SE 6400 4000
Archaeological and Historical Survey**

Authorised by

Date:.....

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April 1998

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Glossary

Aerial Photograph - a photograph taken from an aircraft to show cropmarks or soil marks in the fields below.

Anomaly - an irregularity.

Antiquarian - student or collector of antiquities.

Arras Culture - Iron Age culture distinguishable by their funerary arrangements - interring their dead in square barrows.

Barrow - A mound of earth raised over a burial. Can be either a square or round mound.

Bronze Age - 2000BC - 750BC. A period in prehistory when copper and its alloys was smelted to produce artefacts for the first time.

Coup - wheelbarrow for transporting peat.

Cropmark - Differential growth in cereal crops caused by underground anomalies, ie ditches causing greater growth and walls restricting the growth of the crop.

Enclosure - A walled, fenced or bank and ditched area of land, defensive or for controlling stock.

Fieldwalking - A non-intrusive method of fieldwork. Archaeologists systematically record the artefacts on the surface of a ploughed field, noting their type and location. Can locate buried features and assess their date.

Fossa/Fossae - a ditch or moat, the excavation of which has contributed to the bank or mound of a barrow/enclosure.

Furze - gorse.

Garth - an enclosure, yard or garden

Geophysical Survey - either resistivity or magnetic susceptibility can be used to detect changes in the subsoil, which may indicate archaeological activity.

Iron Age - 700BC - 43AD. A period in prehistory when iron ore was smelted and forged into iron artefacts for the first time.

La Tene - An iron Age culture with links with the continent, named from the decoration on artefacts associated with the people.

Ladder Settlement - An iron age and Romano-British linear, agricultural settlement, using ditches to separate different plots of land. Normally following a specific contour.

Line Pond - A retting pit filled with water used specifically in flax production. The water rots the useless part of the plant away. A line being a thread of linen or flax.

Ling - heather

Medieval - 1066AD - 1540AD. An historical period, from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation.

Modern - 1800AD - present day. An historical period noting the industrialisation of manufacturing and agriculture.

Peat pot - an alternative name for an area of peat working.

Post mill - a specific type windmill.

Post-medieval - 1540AD - 1800AD. An historic period from the Reformation to the industrialisation.

Prehistoric - The time before written records, prior to 43AD in Britain.

RAF - Royal Air Force.

Retting - The rotting of flax in water to separate the useful part from the useless.

Romano-British - 43AD-410AD. The Roman Conquest and Government of Britain.

Soilmark - Differences in soil colour caused by underground anomalies, for example soil will be darker over ditches or pits, lighter over stone/brick walls.

Tumulus/Tumuli - A mound of earth over a grave - a barrow.

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**Escrick Park Estate
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Archaeological and Historical Survey

1. Introduction

Escrick Park Estate is a large privately owned estate in the North of England, situated approximately 8 miles to the south of the City of York and 10 miles to the north of the market town of Selby (SE 6400 4000 : Fig. 1).

The Escrick Park Estate presently covers an area of 8005 acres (although the Estate once possessed over 24000 acres) of land composed of pasture, arable and tracts of woodland. The villages of Escrick and Skipwith with their associated farm land forms the bulk of the Estate, with further parcels of land in the neighbouring parishes of Deighton, Riccall and Stillingfleet (Fig. 2). Specific areas of archaeological and historic interest within Skipwith have been partially considered within surveys undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd for G Eastwood of Park Farm, Skipwith and Skipwith Common for the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and the Estate. The valuable information presented within these reports have been incorporated into this report providing a comprehensive picture of the development and management of this large tract of land in the Vale of York. Many of the loose ends from the two previous surveys have now been drawn together to provide a more complete study.

In addition to the large areas of farm and wood land within the estate 39 tenanted houses/cottages and 35 farms and their associated buildings have been studied (see section 5).

Skipwith Common situated to the south of the village of Skipwith (SE 6550 3745: Fig. 2) comprises the Front, Back and Little Commons, giving a total area of 800 acres. The initial study for the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust considered only the Front Common, which although part of the Escrick Park Estate, has been leased to the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust for management and presentation purposes since 1968. The Front Common designated a SSSI in 1954, is 664 acres in area and provides a rich wetland environment.

The Escrick Park Estate applied for a presentation survey to be undertaken under the provisions outlined by English Heritage for Farm Presentation Survey Grants. The field work part of the survey was completed by the staff of MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in late 1996. The volume of information gleaned from records, maps, oral tradition was far more extensive than at first envisaged.

The report consists of a number of sections which discuss the environmental, archaeological and historical background along with the architectural record for the Estate. An attempt to suggest ways that the Estate can be presented to the public, was hampered by the overriding fact that the Estate is an economic unit which needs to function unhindered by non interested parties.

Geology and Topography

The Vale of York was produced over many millennia by the wearing away of the soft Triassic or New Red sandstone series of strata. The convergence of a number of rivers into the Humber formed a great inland basin. The Humber estuary was formed when water from this inland basin cut into the oolitic limestone and chalk deposits of the Wolds. During the last Ice Age the area was a vast inland lake, which became partially filled by material from the surrounding hills.

The Estate covers a varied geological picture (Fig. 3). The majority of the Estate is on soils of the Blackwood Association

The village of Escrick stands on the moraine to which it gives its name and the old part of the village stands at 10m AOD, although the land to the south at Mill Hill stands at 15m AOD. Escrick village stands on soils of the Bishampton Soils Association and Skipwith on the Holme Moor Soil Association. The village of Skipwith and the Common stand on flat lying land between 9-10m A.O.D. The surface geology of the area around Skipwith is characterised by soil type 821 (Everingham Series). This is an Aeolian Sand, which forms a deep stoneless permeable sandy soil. The ground water in the locality is controlled by drainage ditches. This type of soil is at risk from wind erosion; the results of which are clearly visible today on land to the north of the village (around Church Farm). The marked difference in soil types is central to the development of land use in the Skipwith and Escrick parishes from the earliest times to the present day.

Drainage

A consideration of the drainage of the Estate shows the importance. The Estate is criss crossed with dykes (Fig. 4) and the marked fluctuation of the water table was very evident during the course of the survey. Undertaken over a period of 36 months levels of water within the dykes were noted. During the Spring the dykes were seen to be well stocked but during Summer, Autumn and Winter levels were very low. The changes in climate to a drier summer and autumn may have had some bearing on these levels. There is also the effect of extensive working by British Coal/RJB Mining under the Estate in the past few years. On Skipwith Common the level of the water table fluctuates around 9m A.O.D. and therefore there should be a considerable amount of standing water, but even this has become much less in recent years.

Drainage of the Commons is by way of a number of drains and ditches. The majority of the drainage ditches are peripheral to the Skipwith reserve and are associated with improving the drainage of the adjacent arable land. The only apparent attempt to drain the interior of the Common was made by the RAF in the 1940's when a drain was excavated around the area to be used for bomb storage. The drain runs in a semicircle around the bays before draining away to the north to a drain on the northern edge of the Common (Figs 4). This drain was blocked by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust in late 1993.

A number of the drains within the Common were constructed to drain the surface of King Rudding Lane and further drainage ditches are seen along the sides of Comelius Causeway, which runs from Skipwith village out to the A163 Market Weighton road. The name of the road is curious and may be associated with the great drainage engineer Comelius van de Meyer. Although no reference to his presence in the parish has to date been found.

Escrick parish is also characterised by a high number of drainage ditches. The dating of drainage courses is problematic. Recourse to old maps of the Estate and early OS maps provide evidence from about the mid 18th century. It is suggested that the dykes which have names such as Bridge Dike, Pallion Dike, and Homes Dike are of some considerable age. This appears to be substantiated by the hedgerow survey, where data applied to the Hooper method provides ages in excess of 750 years. The dykes meander through the landscape and may represent the widening and deepening of small becks.

In addition to the 'ancient' dikes, cartographic evidence shows a large number of straight ditches running along side hedgerows or dividing parcels of land. Feeding into the ditches are a considerable numbers of land drains. The Estate holds a map base showing the location and date when the full scale drainage of the land started in the Estate parishes. The record dates from 1912 to present day. During the course of the survey a number of well constructed brick soakaways were located and recorded. A particular fine example exists to the south-west of Charity Farm (between hedges 161 and 162).

2. Environmental Survey

Introduction

In order to place the extensive utilisation of the land from the Neolithic period through to modern times in its correct context, it is essential to consider the environmental history of the area. This section of the report considers the evidence from the earliest periods through to a consideration of the present flora on the Common.

Environmental Background

At a number of times during the past two million years, arctic and alpine ice-caps have grown and swept over much of the Northern Hemisphere including most of the British Isles. Between the periods of glacial advance, fossil and sub fossil remains of plants and animals, particularly pollen, show that the climate ameliorated for long interglacial periods to conditions as good as, if not warmer than, those of today.

Pollen bearing peat deposits, thought to be contemporary with the Hoxnian interglacial (comparable to the Lower Palaeolithic), show a sequence of vegetation changes with birch and pine colonising the open tundras as the ice retreated. Mixed deciduous woodland followed with oak, elm, ash, alder, hazel and other trees of today's woodland. There was finally return to fir, pine and birch forest as the climate once more deteriorated with the re-advance of the ice sheets. In the middle of this woodland phase there is a fall in the tree pollen and an increase of grasses suggesting an opening up of the forest environment. It has even been suggested that this phase represents man's deliberate attempt at clearance through the use of fire to facilitate easier hunting conditions (Evans 1975). Even so, it is clear from the available archaeological evidence for this area of the country that the climate in the Hoxnian and Devensian periods was not suitable to sustain human life.

Deposits from the Late-glacial period (12,000 - 8,000 BC) show that trees did not immediately recolonise the land. Extensive erosion and solifluxion caused by proximity of the ice-cap resulted in the establishment of tundra species i.e. dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), arctic willow (*Salix herbacea*) and mountain avens (*Dryas octapetala*). Other species included thrift (*Armeria maritima*) and opportunist weeds i.e. knot grasses (*Polygonaceae*) and goosefoots (*Chenopiaceae*). These plants represent a plant succession on warmer and more fertile soils. Subsequent organic sediments contain birches (*Betula pubescens* and *Betula pendula*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*), all representing a move towards forest cover of the land. Archaeological remains of this period - the Palaeolithic - is totally absent from this area of Yorkshire.

Tree pollen preserved in peat deposits show an increase throughout the Palaeolithic period. Climatic conditions appear to have facilitated the development of forest cover following a pattern broadly similar to the development in previous interglacials (Godwin, 1975; Pennington, 1969). By 7500 BC pollen of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oaks (*Quercus* spp.) and elms (*Ulmus* spp.) superseded that of birch as mixed deciduous woodland grew. Peat formed during this period is indicative of a warm and dry environment. The period from c. 8000 BC to the coming of Rome in 43 AD sees the establishment of Prehistoric occupation and the gradual exploitation of the landscape.

The Mesolithic period (8000 - 3500 BC) saw man occupying the coastal fringes or river valleys in the autumn and winter and moving to higher ground during the more favourable summer months. These people were hunter-gathers and operated from small camps which are difficult to locate in the archaeological record due to their transitory nature; the only tangible signs of such sites are collections of food debris or collections of fine flint tools known as microliths.

During the Neolithic period (3500 - 2000 BC) the climate appears to have been more continental than today. The pollen counts indicate a fall in elm pollen. The cooler winters and warmer summers are unlikely to have caused this fall. However, it is now suggested that an outbreak of a disease similar if

not akin to Dutch Elm Disease may have been responsible (Green, 1981). Detailed pollen analysis of these horizons also reveals the advent of weeds such as ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*), agents of human settlement, suggesting that prehistoric man was beginning to have an effect on the environment. Subsequent forest clearance is apparent in the pollen record; tree pollen is replaced by grass and cereal pollen; pollen of weeds and the presence of charcoal all point to clearance techniques. This is further confirmed by the appearance in the pollen spectrum of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and birches suggesting the use of the slash and burn technique of shifting agriculture. The policy of forest clearance eventually leads to greatly increased runoff, erosion and losses of nutrients from the ecosystems (Borman et al, 1968). The presence of high nutrient levels and mineral particles in peat formed at this time also suggests that forest clearance and nutrient runoff into drainage basins was taking place (Green Pearson, 1977).

During the Bronze Age (2000 - 750 BC) the archaeological record shows how settlements and farmsteads were concentrated on the better well-drained soils of the morainic deposits. Once areas were cleared, continuous burning or grazing was needed to preserve the status quo. The quality of the land and soils is central in this period. The occurrence of Neolithic and later funerary sites within, to the north and north-east of Skipwith Common indicate that there was probably settlement and utilisation in the immediate vicinity during this period. The work involved in raising the burial mounds, clearing and cultivating the land suggests that there was a social and political structure to society.

Clearance, pastoral husbandry and conversion to arable land continued throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages, although climatic deterioration from about 1000 BC did lead to large areas of previously cleared farm land being abandoned. The development of society in the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43) had reached a point whereby the need had arisen to protect the land to sustain the growing population and as a result a warrior society known as the Parisi evolved. A cultural characteristic of this tribe was the tradition of burying their dead in square barrows - many of which still survive on the Common.

The increased scale of Romano-British agriculture and the expansion of settlement and industry continued man's impact on the environment, attested by archaeological evidence. Aerial photography of the Vale of York has produced evidence for crop mark sites which represent farmsteads and associated rectilinear enclosures and trackways.. Many of these sites are dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, although recent work has shown that this interpretation is not necessarily correct (MAP 1989). Rectilinear enclosures associated with trackways can also be assigned to the Bronze Age period.

The Anglo-Saxon period of history (450 -1066) witnessed a sharp increase in the clearance of woodland, and the wooded areas, but even so it is only in the later medieval period (1066 1540) that further mass clearance was instigated through the process of asserting.

The woodland clearance of the dark ages did much to mould the present face of the British countryside. Clearance radiated out from the villages and other settlements so that in many areas the original forests were cleared until only isolated woods and copses remained along the parish boundaries where clearance from adjoining villages met. Some of the woods and parish hedges still survive and represent relicts of primeval forest cover, rich in species. Enclosures and clearance continued throughout the medieval period. Even so, there was widespread use of woodland as game reserves and as sources of timber for building. Woodlands became managed as coppice or pollard to supply small timber on a regular basis. However, the depredations caused by the iron industry, and especially the charcoal bumers, resulted in edicts during the Elizabethan period restricting felling.

The enclosure acts of the late 19th and early 20th century resulted in the chequered pattern of hedged fields which are so common in the British countryside today. The hedges were used as dividers, being cheaper than constructing walls and more popular because they were self-renewing. Where cattle or sheep were to be enclosed hawthorn was most widely planted, because of its dense growth. Whatever species are planted in time the hedge becomes of mixed species due to bird-carried seeds.

The Flora

Between 1986 and 1988, with technical advice from the Nature Conservancy Council (now English Nature) financial support from the World Wildlife fund and practical support from Selby District Council and Manpower Services Commission, the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust undertook a field-by-field survey of Selby District.

The survey included 32 sites located within the Estate boundaries. The purpose of the survey was to provide the information on areas within Selby District where 'fine examples of habitat type and/or uncommon species' survived. The survey then could be used to protect and manage the site for the future.

The resulting information provided an interesting insight on a number of sites by enhancing their history using 'flowers as historical signposts'. The survey by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd did not concentrate on the woods or plantations other than to locate and survey archaeological and historical sites within them. This is where the survey by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust really came into its own.

New woods do not acquire woodland flowers overnight. Plantations on farmland are quickly taken over by aggressive plants bounding in from the hedgerow and revelling in the nitratelaiden soil. It is usually possible to discern even after two or three hundred years the difference between ancient woods and recent ones. The sites of abandoned settlements in woods are betrayed by patches of elders and nettles as wherever humans spend time the soil accumulates high doses of phosphates from bonfires and domestic rubbish. This factor was very apparent in Hollicarrs and particularly on the site of Wood House (see section 5).

The presence of wood and bitter vetch, wood anemone, primrose, wood sorrel and lily of the valley are all species with strong affinity to ancient woodlands and are rarely found elsewhere. Species with a mild affinity for ancient woods and occur sparingly in other habitats include bluebell, wild strawberry, dog violet and wild strawberry.

Skipwith Common is a large tract of heathland situated on a spur of glacial sands which form the watershed between the lower Derwent and Ouse valleys in the Vale of York. Due to the mixture of dry and wet heath, poor fen, reed (*Phragmites australis*), swamp, bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*), open water and birch woodland (*Betula pendula* and *Betula pubescens*) the vegetation is extremely varied. In many places birch and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) have colonised the open heath.

The wet heath is the largest single tract of its type in the north of England and the crossleaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) is the dominant species on the Common, with abundant purple moor-grass (*Molinia caerulea*). There is also a small population of marsh gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*). The dry heath is dominated by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) together with purple-moor grass, the latter occurring particularly where dry heath grades into wet heath.

Poor fen communities have developed in areas which probably originated as peat cuttings in a former valley mire. These consist of soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), jointed rush (*J. articulatus*), bog mosses (*Shagnum palustre*, *S. squarrosum* and *S. recurvum*), with marsh cinquefoil (*Potentilla palustris*), bog pimpernel (*Anagallis tenella*), marsh pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*), common marsh bedstraw (*Gallium palustre*) and narrow buckler-fem (*Dryopteris carthusiana*). Locally, there are areas of base enrichment where large bird's-foot-trefoil (*Lotus uliginosus*), yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*), lesser skullcap (*Scutellaria minor*), marsh marrowgrass (*Triglochin palustris*) and marsh stitchwort (*Stellaria palustris*) occur.

Ancient Woodland

A study by the English Nature into the extent of woodland in the Harrogate, Hambleton, York and Selby areas showed that the majority of woods in these areas were small 65% of which (232 woods) were less than 10 ha in size. Only 3% were above 50 ha in size and only one site was over 200 ha. Of this

distinct group analysis showed that ancient woodland comprised of approximately 4,605 ha constituting only 1% of the area surveyed. Of this small total 36% was semi-natural and 64% was replanted.

A number of independent pieces of evidence can be used to determine the age of a piece of woodland. The use of associated species has been discussed above. Other methods to be used are

A. Wood name

- the wood name
- strong names
 - name reflecting nearby settlement name suggesting old industry e.g limekiln
 - tree names e.g oak

name derived from or incorporating old names for wood e.g bank

- contra-indications name indicating secondary woodland e.g common or convert

B. Map features

- sinuous irregular wood boundaries
- absence of straight internal boundaries
- site not fitting enclosure pattern
- site near or along a parish boundary
- site on a steep slope
- site along a steep sided gill
- presence on early maps

C. Ground survey

- reference to wood structure e.g coppice-with-standards
- presence of ditches and large boundary banks with old coppice surmounting

So how does the above guides apply to the Estate's woodland. Acknowledged ancient replanted woodland within the Estate is to be found in Heron Wood, Common Wood, Manor Wood - immediately to the south of Thomhill Farm, and Hart Nooking in Hollicarrs. Portions of Common Wood and Hollicarrs are also classified as semi-natural ancient woodland. The study of the vascular plants has confirmed the above locations, but it is also possible to extract the same confirmation from the names of the woods, Common, Manor, Heron and Hart Nooking. The same applies to the cartographic evidence. The old Estate maps show the presence of these woods and recourse to the First Edition OS maps show their irregular boundaries. The southern portion of Hollicarrs forms the parish boundary between Skipwith and Escrick and not one of the woods conform with the enclosure pattern.

It is clear from the map evidence that the woods as they exist today are the result of 20th century management and within the Estate form a very valuable economic resource. Clearance of wood land is nothing new and the great demand for timber from this area of the country is well documented. It is recorded in 1552 that the people of Thorganby voiced their despair at the vast quantity of timber which was leaving the area and leaving the villagers with no wood for houses or repairs.

The English Nature report stated that 66% of ancient woodland had been lost since the publication of the First Edition OS maps (5% grubbed and 61% replanted) and that an estimated 645 of the remaining ancient woodland sites had been replanted. The importance of such sites is widely acknowledged and that their decline appears to be rapid. The need to conserve the remaining islands of ancient woodland is essential

The Development of the Agricultural Landscape

The woodland clearance of the dark ages did much to mould the present face of the British countryside. Clearance radiated out from the villages and other settlements so that in many areas the original forests

were cleared until only isolated woods and copses remained along the parish boundaries where clearance from adjoining villages met. Some of the woods and parish hedges still survive and represent relicts of primaeval forest cover, rich in species. Enclosures and clearance continued throughout the medieval period. Even so, there was widespread use of woodland as game reserves and as sources of timber for building. Woodlands became managed as coppice or pollard to supply small timber on a regular basis. But the depredations caused by the iron industry and especially the charcoal bumers resulted in edicts during the Elizabethan period restricting felling.

The enclosure acts of the late 19th and early 20th century resulted in the chequered pattern of hedged fields which are so common in the British countryside today. The hedges were used as dividers, being cheaper than constructing walls and more popular because they were self-renewing. Where cattle or sheep were to be enclosed hawthorn was most widely planted, because of its dense growth. Whatever species are planted in time the hedge becomes of mixed species due to bird carried seeds.

Hedgerow Survey

The dating and study of hedges has developed from being a topic which "has tempted few intellectual appetites" (Mead 1966), to being highly controversial with the universal acceptance of Hoopers work (Hooper 1971), to attempts to discredit the hypothesis (Hall 1982).

The Hooper hedgerow dating hypothesis works on the simple assumption that straight line growth in species number (one species per hundred years) over a set distance of 30 metres, rather than the normal sigmoid curve i.e. slow to rapid growth to habitat maturity and then a very slow rate of acquisition.

Taking into consideration the pitfalls apparent in Hoopers hypothesis, one can only really consider the hedgerows in conjunction with the documentary evidence from the survey area. This involves consideration of the early O.S. maps and estate maps where available. In the case of the Park Farm survey the hedgerows in question did not form an entire unit, as the land farmed by Mr Eastwood was based on artificial boundaries, and it was not part of the survey specification to consider all the land under the ownership of the Escrick Estate. The funding of the survey of the entire Estate allowed this problem to be addressed and although the Estate boundaries are still arbitrary, a more complete picture was forthcoming.

Table 1 clearly indicates that the most common species to be found in the hedgerows were hawthorn, elder, blackthorn, and bramble. These species are to be found in hedges of all dates. It is clear that the majority of the hedges date from the enclosures and therefore approximately 300 - 500 years old. The presence of hawthorn in the hedge boundaries has already been considered. Elder is a plant of recently disturbed ground and thus finds recently planted hedgerows an ideal habitat; its resistance to rabbits is also an advantage. The presence of wild rose and bramble are the results of bird carried seeds.

A total of 561 hedgerows were surveyed (Fig. 5). Table 1 shows the number of different species per hedgerow and Table 2 indicates the length of hedge and the approximate age of the hedge based on the number of species in equation to the Hooper method.

Table 1, indicates that the most common species was hawthorn which was located in almost all of the surviving hedgerows. Many of the hawthorn had grown into small trees indicating a lack of maintenance. The survey also located examples of maintained hedges where the hawthorn had been laid in the past.

The second most popular species akin to hawthorn were holly and blackthorn, like hawthorn they were used frequently in hedge planting. Hazel is also a common hedgerow species, but far less common on the Estate.

Elder also occurred in a high proportion of the hedges and was most evident in the hedges close to roads, tracks and wooded areas. The presence of this species is due to lack of maintenance of the hedges.

The occurrence of oak, ash and sycamore, and to a much lesser extent Lime and Beech, represents evidence of practises from the post medieval period onwards of plantings in hedgerows to define a boundary. The majority of the species were well established and over 100 years in age.

The occurrence of numerous dikes within the survey area explain the presence of alder and willow which frequently occur close to water.

Less commonly represented species included crab apple, bramble, wild rose, ivy, silver birch, mistletoe, and cherry.

The presence of bramble within the hedges can generally be explained by seeds being carried and discarded by birds.

The species recorded can be found in hedgerows of all dates and therefore give no real clue to the age of the hedge. Hawthorn, holly and blackthorn were planted as they provided a practical barrier against straying stock and could be used as fodder.

Examples of where wooded tracts once stood and very ancient land boundaries can be seen in the species counts of hedge boundaries 2, 4, 25 and 33. Of all the hedgerows examined during the course of the survey at Park Farm, hedge 2 contained the most varied number of species with a species count of 8 along a 30 metres length. This high count complements the known archaeology of the area, i.e. the moated site, old hedge banks and the Church all situated to the north of the hedge.

High species counts along the sides of the named Dikes, again provide evidence of their age.

Despite the limitations of the survey, i.e. the artificial boundaries imposed, the information provided does serve to illustrate how much a role the hedge boundary and isolated areas of woodland play in the historical history of an area.

The occurrence of an Osier in Hedge in hedge 31 is very interesting, these trees were important for a variety of trades in the medieval period, and the species have such distinct distributions which often suggest antiquity. If this is true then it does explain why the wetlands were rarely drained.

3. Archaeological Background

The Escrick Park Estate is either very fortunate or very unfortunate, depending on which view you ascribe to, in that it possess a number of archaeological sites of both regional and national importance, some very fine earthworks and also a high density of Scheduled Ancient monuments (namely the round and square barrow cemeteries in the parish of Skipwith). The presence of these features along with the good soil conditions for crop marks and the recent work by MAP and P Lane in Escrick has generated a greater local interest in the sites. In addition the information to date shows the importance of the area for settlement and landscape development from the Neolithic period to present day.

The parish of Skipwith at present provides the greater degree of archaeological interest and the richer archaeological and historical landscape. This is illustrated by, not only the surviving architectural elements within the body of the parish church of St Helen's, Skipwith Hall and a number of 18th century houses, but also by a well preserved earthwork of a moated site and associated features. In addition to these features, the aerial photographic record for the parish of Skipwith is extensive. In recent years it has been greatly enriched by the extensive flying of Mr G Eastwood and the aerial photographic records which he and his son have collected. Recent work by MAP and A Crawshaw is also incorporated within this report.

Information on the archaeological background of the Estate is based on the following categories of information :

- a. *aerial photography*
- b. *find spots*
- c. *fieldwalking*
- d. *previous excavation*
- e. *archaeological and historical monument survey*

a. Aerial Reconnaissance

Aerial photographs provide valuable information on archaeological features, which, due to agricultural destruction, are no longer visible above ground. The aerial photograph is capable under favourable conditions, i.e. low angled sunlight, to show up earthworks, and perhaps of more importance, features which now only exist as soil or crop marks.

Skipwith can boast the largest collection of aerial prints stored with the Archaeology Section at North Yorkshire County Council for a single parish in North Yorkshire. This collection has recently been complemented and extended by the work of Mr G Eastwood, A Crawshaw and British Coal as part of a management agreement with the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

An integral part of the presentation survey was to consider the aerial photographic cover for the relevant area. This has proved difficult in regard to the Commons as the present vegetation was not really conducive for the production of crop marks. Even so the consideration of the Estate and those area of interest immediately adjacent to the Estate boundaries are listed below (Fig. 6):

Site 1 : 6160 4580 (centre) a series of linear features to the south of Howden Dike which may represent land drains or old field boundaries. To the east at Se 6210 4580 is a semi-circular enclosure.

Site 2 : SE 6106 4446 west of Gilrudding Grange is a number of possible old field boundaries.

Site 3 : SE 6250 4450 (centre) to the south of Gravel Pit Farm is a number of disconnected linear and rectangular crop marks which may represent old land boundaries and associated enclosures.

Site 4 : SE 6150 4400 (centre) a band of cropmarks suggesting old land boundaries and a filled in dike. The central portion is suggestive of hut circles or small circular enclosures with further linears and enclosures possible a field system to the east and south of Common Plantation and west of Moor Rush.

Site 5 : SE 6170 4360 a crop mark of ridge and furrow to the west of Park Farm.

Site 6 : SE 6180 4250 (centre) discontinuous linears which may represent land boundaries or even be geological., east of Pearsons Wood

Site 7 : SE 6250 4230 discontinuous linears which may represent land boundaries or even be geological, west of Pearsons Wood, north of Bridge Dyke.

Site 8 : SE 6240 4380 series of linears probably representing old field boundaries.

Site 9 : SE 6340 4240 rectilinears possible representing a recently removed hedgeline.

Site 10 : SE 6390 4280 hedge boundaries recently removed with curvilinear which may represent a redundant stream bed.

Site 11 : SE 6250 6230 to the south of Bridge Dike random occurring linears which may be geological or land drainage.

Site 12 : SE 6350 4200 ridge and furrow from the open fields of Escrick village situated to the south of the present village.

Site 13 : SE 6335 4220 - 6440 4140 the course of the old road from Skipwith to Escrick prior to the realignment of the road due to the remodelling of Escrick village and the laying out of the Park.

Site 14 : SE 6100 4160 ridge and furrow in the field immediately to the east of Stillingfleet Hill Farm.

Site 15 : SE 6050 4100 concentration of circular and subcircular cropmarks to the south of Grange Farm, Stillingfleet which may represent hut circles or animal enclosures.

Site 16 : SE 6130 4100 linears and rectangular enclosure to the west of Heron Wood.

Site 17 : SE 6440 4130 to the west of Nursery Plantation ridge and furrow which represent the southerly extent of Site 12.

Site 18 : SE 6530 4180 linears possibly representing old field boundaries to the east and south of Mount Pleasant Farm.

Site 19 : SE 6560 4120 linears forming rectangular enclosures to the south of the site of Pallion Farm, these features probably represent field boundaries.

Site 20 : SE 6270 4080 to the west of Sheepwalk Plantation these linears suggest grubbed out hedgerows.

Site 21 : SE 6275 4060 a widely spaced group of different types of cropmarks, long linears possibly old field boundaries or geological or drainage related, and an unusual group of three sided enclosures butting up to a double ditched feature, similar ditch like feature is seen to the north and south but on different alignments which may be of an archaeological origin but could due to its unusual form be geological. Situated to the north-east of Park Farm these features are within the Deer Park and therefore may relate to this previous land use.

Site 22 : SE 6350 4040 a mixture of linear and rectilinear cropmarks, ?pitches or possibly drainage.

Site 23 : SE 6400 4020 a large oval enclosure possibly associated to the Deer Park and located to the west of Common Wood, this feature may have been used as an animal pen/ holding pen.

Site 24 : SE 6440 3980 linear and rectilinear enclosure to the south of Common Wood and east of Black Tom Hill. The area was under woodland during the medieval period and therefore this feature may be an enclosure used for animals. The linears may represent old field boundaries.

Site 25 : SE 6425 4070 a ditched feature which may relate to activity at Site 26 which is physically separated from Site 25 by Hackings Wood to the east.

Site 26 : SE 6465 4075 two groups of linear and rectilinear features. The group to the north and east may represent the original eastern boundary of Hackings Wood. The southern group is formed of linears and a rectangular enclosure which appears to have a definite entrance in the south.

Site 27 : SE 6505 4060 a double ditches feature, possibly a trackway aligned north-west to south-east and running to the south of The Shallows. Further linears to the north and south of the track appear to be unrelated.

Site 28 : SE 6640 4050 a series of linear ditches which may form a field system in the north-west corner of Crook Moor and to the south of Manor Wood and Thornhill Farm. In addition there is in the south a large rectangular enclosure entrance in the south-west corner and with internal features. This activity suggests that Back Common/Crook Moor was deliberately taken into agriculture from waste land.

Site 29 : SE 6550 4040 (centre) linear ditches aligned north-east to south-west with rectangular enclosure with internal features attached to the south of a trackway to the south-west of Wake House. This activity may relate to further ditches seen to the east (Site 30).

Site 30 : SE 6610 4030 linear ditches aligned north to south to the west of Manor Farm and which may relate Site 29.

Site 31 : SE 6680 3980 linears forming possible field system to the east of Danes Hills (Back Common), trackway, ring ditches and a square barrow with a central pit visible.

Site 32 : SE 6650 3910 and 6640 3950 a large area of cropmark sites. In the north there is a field system, trackway, hut circle and enclosures to the east of West End Farm. In the south there is a trackway, enclosures, field system and hut circles with a rectangular enclosure (Fig 00).

Site 33 : SE 6570 3900 a complex cropmark showing linear ditches of a field system, trackways and rectangular enclosure with hut circles. Pl. 00 shows a succession of hut circles as one phase is replaced by the next, situated around North Field Belt.

Site 34 : SE 6420 3960 rectangular enclosures, possible old field boundaries or drainage located to the south of Black Tom Hill. There is an OS record of a square earthwork site in this area and it is possible that these cropmarks relate to this site.

Site 35 : SE 6460 3930 random linears possibly drainage to the south of Charity Farm.

Site 36 : SE 6260 3890 linears showing old field boundaries of recently removed hedgerows to the south-west of Approach Farm.

Site 37 : SE 6250 3860 three rectangular enclosures associated with a double ditched feature, possibly a trackway to the west of Scorse Bridge.

Site 38 : SE 6240 3830 linears probably representing drainage to the south of Bangram Hill.

Site 39 : SE 6150 3750 a series of linears probably representing a field system in an area previously unrecorded by aerial photography to the east of the Ouse at Ricall known on OS maps as Old Mill Hill.

Site 40 : SE 6240 3670 a series of linears possibly drainage.

Site 41 : SE 6280 3780 linears probably drainage.

Site 42 : SE 6330 3740 linear ditches with unenclosed ring ditches situated to the north of King Rudding Lane and appearing to respect the roads alignment.

Site 43 : SE 6360 3740 a group of linear ditches with enclosures which may represent a field system and part of the activity to the south of King Rudding Lane (Site 44).

Site 44 : SE 6350 3730 a series of enclosures forming a large area of field system to the south of King Rudding Lane. Some of the enclosures have internal features (Pl. 3.2).

Site 45: SE 6445 3891. In the area to the south of Adamson Farm (SE 6455 3800) a complicated series of crop marks have been identified by aerial photographs (Pls. 3.1-3.4). The latest feature would appear to be linear aligned north-west to south-east (Fig. 7 - A) which appears to be on the line of a tributary of Holmes Dike and which continues into the Common, where it joins a drainage ditch which follows the northern boundary of the Common. It is possible that this drainage trench was excavated during the 1940's when drainage projects were undertaken on the Common by the military. A number of the more acutely orientated linears of north-north-west to south-south-east alignment may represent field drains or be traces of ridge and furrow. Within the remaining elements are a series of square (B) and rectilinear enclosures (C), a number of ring ditches (D) and linear ditches (E).

On the extreme west of the concentration (Fig. 7 - F) are two ditches aligned north-south and which appear to define the limit of the intense utilisation of the land; to the east are numerous enclosures, but to the west there is only a limited degree of activity (G). This activity is represented by randomly orientated linear features of uncertain date and, more importantly, three square enclosures (H). These features measure approximately 10m square but perhaps of more importance is their orientation. The corners of the enclosure ditches are aligned to the cardinal points of the compass. Considering their close proximity to the group of square barrows immediately to the south, it seems likely that these three square enclosures represent the northern limit of the barrow cemetery. If this is so then the two ditches to the east may have acted as the boundary dividing domestic and agrarian activity from an area set aside for funerary use.

Just to the south of the boundary ditches (I) SE 6435 3885 is the crop mark of a fourth square enclosure (J) measuring approximately 16m in width, situated to the north of Barrow 10. The enclosures (C) as mentioned above vary greatly in shape and size but a constant is the realignment of the features suggesting longevity of use. The geology of this area is susceptible to wind erosion and rapid silting up of the ditches may have necessitated their recutting.

Although all the crop marks run towards the Common there is no direct evidence from the aerial photographic data to suggest that these or features similar to them continue into the Common, except for feature A (Fig. 7), dated by association to 1941. What is also unclear is the relationship of the enclosures and field systems to the barrow cemetery, a problem which may only be resolved through other research such as geophysical survey and sample excavation.

Site 46 : SE 6450 3747 to 6476 3774. A straight linear cropmark measuring 20m in width, visible in two sections over a length of 400m. The form appears to be indicative of part of a runway, but its alignment does not correlate with known features associated with RAF Riccall; this would tend to suggest that the feature predates the construction of the RAF base.

Site 47 : SE 6460 3870 linears representing drainage or possible enclosures.

Site 48 : SE 6590 3890 a series of cropmark ditches forming enclosures located to the east of Church Farm.

Site 49 : SE 6456 3930. One linear cropmark aligned south-south-east/north-north-west with three perpendicular linear features on east-north-east/west-south-west with a single feature aligned north-

east/south-west. To the west of this arrangement is a two linear features converging on a single point to form a V-shape. The features may represent ditches associated with the complex of crop marks to the south of Adamson Farm (Site 00). Equally it is possible that they represent geological anomalies or field drains

Site 50a : SE 6430 3728. Crop mark of a ring ditch of c. 35m in diameter. Site type and date unknown.

Site 50b : SE 6440 3640 two linears, possible trackway running to the north of cropmark complex - Site 50a plus a number of possible hut circles/enclosures.

Site 51 : SE 6685 3730. Single linear approximately north south alignment.

Site 52 : SE 6538 3784. In the area of land known as South Moor Field, a complicated grouping of crop marks exists. On a 1:10000 map base the complexity of the information is masked by the scale (Fig. 7), but on consideration of the aerial photograph (Pl. 00) the picture of land usage becomes much clearer.

A proportion of the linear features on the site represent land drains (A). Other linears on a north-south alignment appear to represent ridge and furrow of pre-enclosure date (B); this area was part of one of the Open Fields (South Field) and therefore their presence is to be expected. In the centre of the area where modern ploughing is possibly to a greater depth, the medieval plough lines have been removed, providing a much clearer picture of any earlier features.

It is possible that from the subtle realignments of a proportion of the linear features, remodelling of the complexes was being undertaken, potentially over a long period of time. The crop marks suggest the presence of a trackway (C) which has an east-west alignment before changing course and heading towards the Common. Rectangular (D) and square enclosures (E) can be seen as well as a ring ditch feature (F) which may represent a ploughed out barrow (others are known in the area of the Common to the south). There are also small dark circular features which may be interpreted as pits and within the enclosures these circular features may represent huts/single dwellings (G). Of course without controlled excavation much of the interpretation is hypothetical.

To the east of South Moor Belt is a continuation of the crop mark complex; although in this area the features are less dense and are composed of a number of large rectangular enclosures (H) and a series of five smaller, almost square enclosures (I) adjacent to a trackway aligned east to west (J). This may represent a ladder settlement; sites of this type are associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

Conclusions

It is clear from the available evidence that there are specific areas of intensive ancient land use around the edges of Skipwith and Riccall Commons. Excavation and survey has shown that Skipwith Common was used fairly extensively for funerary practises. This and the poor condition of the soils on the Commons suggest that the funerary aspect arose from the need to maintain the integrity of the good farm land and therefore use the more marginal land for grazing and burial.

Aerial photography has shown that the land to the south-west of the Common and both to the north and south of King Ridding Lane has a high density of activity. A date for this is problematic but on form alone appears to be Iron Age/Romano-British. The presence of Roman pottery on and near the Common along with the belief that a Roman Fortlet (Buckland pers corn.) and a villa must also be located somewhere in the parish or neighbouring parish of Riccall add even greater importance to these cropmarks. What is also interesting to note is the relationship of this activity to the King Ridding Lane, suggesting a greater antiquity for this trackway than on name basis alone.

The density of crop/soil marks is not as pronounced in the parish of Escrick. The fact that Escrick had a more agricultural and timber based economy goes some way to explaining the marked differences in the type of crop marks seen in the northern and central portions of the Estate. In these areas field boundaries (removed hedgerows and cut land divisions) are more the norm, along with a number of circular and sub-rectangular features which may be interpreted as animal pens. It would be incorrect to say that there is no settlement indicated by aerial photography as a number of the features, especially a series of

ring ditches to the north of School Farm appear to suggest successive hut circles enclosed by a ring ditch.

Aerial reconnaissance of the northern portion of the Estate is hampered by the extensive ridge and furrow which appears to mask any earlier record of land use. The Escrick moraine is an ideal location/focus for prehistoric activity but despite successive flights the information is as yet allusive (Crawshaw pers corn.). Flying to the west and north of Hollicarrs has produced crop/soil mark information hitherto not available for study. This has been achieved by the regular flying of Mr G Eastwood and there is no doubt that should a regular programme of flying be instituted then new information would be forthcoming on an annual basis.

The density of the cropmarks falls away to the south of the Common and this may be explained by the known limits of the Common. Up until the 19th century Skipwith Common formed a single unit with Riccall, Osgodby and Barlby Commons. If one accepts that this unit is of great antiquity, the scarcity of cropmark sites to the south, west and east of the Common is readily explained, for the Common may have only been used for pastoral and funerary activity, excluding cultivation and settlement. The fact that the settlement is peripheral to the Common may be explained by the geology; the settlements tend to occur on the good crop-producing soils which are relatively easy to cultivate, whereas the poorer, more marginal land is being used for rough pasture and burial.

Although outside the remit of this survey, an examination of the data for tracts of land around surviving commons eg. Back Common and Strensall Common, along with areas where Commons once existed, eg. at North Duffield, Barlby and Selby, might produce some interesting information and land use comparison.

b. Spot Finds

A find spot is a location where an artefact has been found which may or may not provide information on its immediate or general environs. Despite the wealth of known archaeology or may because of this find spots on the Estate are limited.

Fragments of human bone were recovered during the ploughing of land immediately to the west of Skipwith Common (G Eastwood and G Lee pers corn.). Analysis of the aerial photographic record for this area indicates the presence of a square barrow with central pit in the immediate vicinity of the find. This would tend to suggest that the plough had disturbed the inhumation associated with the barrow.

c. Fieldwalking

The archaeological technique of fieldwalking is labour intensive and time consuming. Even so, this technique is used to provide information on the date and type of material located on specific sites now generally only existing as crop/soil marks.

Southmoor Field ~ Skipwith

On land farmed by G Eastwood of Park Farm, Skipwith a superficial fieldwalking programme was initiated, which concentrated on the sites known from aerial photography to exist in South Moor Field (Fig. 6). In total an area of 6 hectares was walked. The photographic record shows a considerable concentration of crop mark sites. The way in which archaeological material is distributed on a site in relation to the underlying soils and topography can provide insights into economic and social behaviour. Unfortunately due to past agricultural practises false information on a site may be produced. The practise of manuring was widely used employed in prehistoric and Roman Britain (Fowler 1983). Equally there are references in manorial accounts to the practise (Wise 1899, Postles 1979). This goes some way to explain the variety of pottery found over a site which is believed to be of a much earlier date than the recovered pottery suggests. The collection of medieval pottery retrieved suggested that this area of land was in cultivation from the 12th century onwards. The density of Roman pottery sherds increased in the area directly adjacent to the Common, suggesting that the crop mark features in this area of the site may date to the Romano-British period.

Pre-historic use of South Moor Field is only suggested at by the small flint assemblage collected. No prehistoric pottery was located which could be attributed to any portion of the crop mark complex, this does not necessarily negate association; under different survey conditions and after a different crop regime results could be more conclusive.

Millfield - Escrick

P. Lane of Escrick has with the help of a large number of volunteers undertaken a programme of fieldwalking on an area of land on top of the Escrick Moraine. The field known as Millfield stands to the east of the main Escrick - Skipwith road and covers an area of approximately 4 hectares.

The results of the work has been very interesting and also informative. Aerial photography of this area of land provides no clues as to the sub-surface archaeology. Whereas the collection of material brought to the surface of the field from successive farming has indicated activity in this part of Escrick from the Prehistoric period through to modern day. There is a decline in the pottery record at the time of the Plague which corresponds well with the historical record.

d. Previous Excavation

The majority of previous work has concentrated on upstanding monuments on the Common (Fig. 7).

Front Common

Along the northern boundary of the Common is a scatter of prehistoric barrows (SE 6550 3760), with a more dense grouping further to the east (SE 6450 3775).

The first of these two complexes would appear to represent a small, widely spaced grouping of possible round barrows consisting of four tumuli (sites 26, 27, 28 and 29). Two of the barrows, sites 26 and 27, are shown as 'sites of on the 1:2500 O.S. maps (at SE 6527 3767 and 6529 3763 respectively), however, both tumuli still exist, albeit much reduced in size by natural erosion and previous unrecorded excavation. To the east of these is a single barrow, site 28, (SE 65544 3771), again this site has been greatly affected by erosion and excavation of the central portion. Immediately to the south of this small barrow is a much larger barrow, site 29, (SE 6554 3750). All four barrows are classified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (County No. 289).

There are references to the recovery of Middle Bronze Age Ums on Skipwith Common (Elgee 1933, 85); unfortunately it has not been possible to trace the details of any such excavations, if indeed any took place. Examination of the barrows (sites 26-28) shows that they have been disturbed by previous excavation, and it is known that at least two excavations were undertaken on the Common. Proctor's activities in 1849 are discussed below; perhaps the round barrows were investigated during this period.

To the west of this concentration lies a complex of Iron Age square barrows. This group of tumuli and outliers is known as 'Danes Hills' (Scheduled Ancient Monument County Number 289). At least 35 barrows appear to have formed the cemetery, traces of which remain visible on careful examination of the Common (p.28) and from aerial photographic evidence.

The earliest recorded excavations of Danes Hills were carried out in 1754 by Dr. John Burton when he opened a number of 'barrows' on the Common:

"Upon Skipwith Common; between Riccall and Skipwith, fouth of laft place; are the vestiges of an encampment, near to which are several Tumuli; call'd to this day, the Danes-Hills. Having obtained leave of the Lord of the manor, the Revd. Mr. Potter, Vicar of Hemingbrough, a perfon well verfed in antiquities, and I had several of thefe open'd in AD 1754, and in the centre of one of the largeft of them to the fouth-eaft, we found ahnoft one perfect Skeleton of a young man, as appeared by his teeth; and part of another; they were laid with their faces towards the eaft upon the ground, covered with a bed of fine dry fand, of a reddifh colour,

grown over with flort ling or heather. I took up the bones, as they lay in due order; the head of the younger perfon was laid betwixt his knees, having I perfume, had his head cut off in battle; the teeth were all therein, and very firm and frefh; the jaws of this, with a piece of courfe facking cloth, that adhered to the thigh bone, I have now by me. After. examining this Tumulus, I had several others opened, the reft being all of a leffer fize; but found only calcined human bones, afhes, and pieces of decayed iron of various shapes; ever fmce the aforefaid battle, it is by tradition to this day, faid, that the Danes were permitted to encamp here, 'till they had buried their dead, and their fiiips at Riccall could be ready for their re-embarking for Norway. All of which agrees fo well with the hiftory of that engagement and what followed it, that I make no doubt of the truth of the fact; moreover there is a piece of ground about half a mile fouth of thefe Tumuli call'd the King Rudding, and there is a way near to it call'd Olaves-Road or Lane, from Olave the fon of Harfager, who returning into his native country, is fuppofed to have made this road to his fhips in the river Oufe, lying very near their camp (Burton 1758).

In 1849, the Yorkshire Antiquaries Club opened at least 10 of the barrows:

"On Skipwith Common, ten miles south-east of York, are many conspicuous tumuli, which are, by popular tradition, connected with the defeat of the Norwegian army which landed at Riccall, and after defeating the Northumberians at Fulford, was overwhelmed by the English at Stamford Bridge. Here the tumuli are called Danes' Hills. These tumuli are situated about three quarters of a mile south-west of Skipwith church; other tumuli much resembling these, are found on another portion of the common land about the same distance north-east of Skipwith church. The road from Skipwith to Riccall passes by the former, that from Skipwith to Wheldrake and Stamford Bridge by the latter. If the tradition were correct, that these mounds are the graves of the Norwegians slain in the retreat from Stamford Bridge, we should find in them abundant proof of the hasty burial of a large number of men, probably without fire. The tumuli at Skipwith Common are of medium and not very unequal size, except that one which stands apart is much greater in diameter and somewhat superior in height to all the others. There are two groups of tumuli; on the west twelve of these mounds are conspicuous, the great tumulus, already mentioned being on the south-east extremity. Besides these are nine small mounds, with oval or circular trenches. The greatest distance between any two adjoining is Fatherless than 700 feet. East of the great mound is a small group of three tumuli and several heaps, besides two oval or nearly oval tumuli. In the first series the appearance of the fosse, in which the tumuli are set, is very distinct, and the even sharp aspect of the little oval round trenches remains. It was ascertained, by measure, that most of the tumuli are set in a square fossae, as if the angles were more depressed than the other parts; by the compass it was clear that they had been set out by the cardinal points, north and south, east and west. This was not the case with the oval tumuli. The same facts were observed in the eastern group. Between the two sets of tumuli is an elevated portion of dry, sandy ground, now covered with furze, across which an old trackway, to some depth, is traceable, passing down to the south side of the fossa of the great tumulus, and joins the road to Riccall. In the other direction it is marked by old tracks on the north of the smaller group of tumuli. Small single, double and even treble banks and ditches pass away from the elevated ground; on the east of it is an irregular inclosure like a small field, but trenched and banked after an antique fashion, and enclosing at the north-east corner two oval ring ditches.

The tumuli on being opened shewed neither urn nor skeleton, nor arms of any kind; nothing, in fact, but the heaped up and discoloured sand, oak, charcoal, and some few bones and a few chips of flint, such as in other cases have been regarded as arrowheads of the rudest kind. The oval or circular rings were slight trenches, the materials from which had slightly raised the interior; the central spaced were

examined with little success. Merely shewing traces of fire towards the end, rather than in the middle, they suggest the notion of their being the basis of rude huts.

The observations made on Thorganby, near Skipwith lead to the exact same results. Similar tumuli, set in similar square fossa, similar earth rings, oval and rectangular, but mostly square, occur on that Common. The tumuli, when opened, yielded carbonaceous matter, but no skeleton. On other parts of the Common, other earth rings appear far away from the tumuli.

On the evidence obtained from these tumuli and earth rings, there is no difficulty in deciding that the hills were not raised over the bodies of Northumbrians, and are no part of the result of the fight at Stamford Bridge. The despair of the Northmen and haste of the Englishmen would not allow them to wait to set out, by the cardinal points, square fossae, within which to raise sepulchral mounds; and again, had such a host been buried in this manner far more distinct of internment than those found would have appeared. But on the assumption, that here was located an early British settlement on the outskirts of the forest of Galtres, all is clear. The sandy hill is the stronghold - the dykes are lines of defence - the enclosure, with openings on its sides, becomes an ancient cattle enclosure; the oval rings on its margin are herdsmen huts; the other rings are bases of dwellings; and the tumuli are the peaceful repositories of the peasants, among whose few bones neither weapons of war nor instruments of chase were wasted. That it was a British rather than Anglo-Saxon settlement may be decided from the fact that the latter people interred in large heaps rather than separate tumuli; and at Arras, amid the numerous British tumuli which exist at that place, it one with a similar square fossa, 45 feet by the side, and set nearly by the cardinal points (Proctor 1855).

A further report on Proctor's excavations states:

"With one exception these tumuli vary from 2' to 4' in height and 20 to 40' in diameter, they are circular, but each is surrounded by a square fossa about 1' deep and 3' wide on each side, which point due north, south, east, and west. Five of the tumuli are placed in a line from east to west, and at equal distances from each other; between them are scattered several small round heaps to' small to attract attention in any other situation. One of them is curiously placed at the north-east angle of the trench of the tumulus no. 3; this in common with several others was excavated and found to contain a decayed substance like peat.

At the distance of about a furlong to the east of the principle tumuli and separated from them by some curious earthworks are several more of these small heaps. Of the larger tumuli 7 were examined by digging trenches from north to south, averaging 4' in depth by 10' in length through their centres; they are all formed of fine sand. In all of them at a depth of 2' to 3' traces of fire were observed in the form of black sand with combustion of peat. These strata were from 6" to 1' depth and in every instance appeared to have been previously disturbed. In only 3, i.e. nos 1, 2, and 4 were traces of burnt bones found and these but in scattered and minute fragments. In no 4 a portion of human skull was recognised. The largest tumulus of the group lies to the south-east and is doubtless that in which Dr Burton found a human skeleton. This mound is 50' diameter and 4' to 5' high, grown over by trees and shrubs and much degraded with fossa - the trench is wider and deeper **than** the others. We discovered at a depth of 3' traces of black discoloured sand and the following bones - portion of a skull, two thigh bones each 18" long, a tibia and some other bones; they were so soft that they could be cut with a knife from the top of earth matter (sic) and were probably parts of the skeleton discovered by Dr Burton in 1754. The three tumuli 8, 9, and 10 preserved the same general indications as the others; the other three 11, 12 and 13 were not examined. In some of the tumuli were traces of iron or ddler objects met with. Attention was now directed to the groups of small mounds to the east. In some of them nothing was discovered but a mass of brown earth and decayed peat. In others were marks of fire but not traces of human remains. In three however, nos 14, 15, and 16, at a depth of 9" wood charcoal and burnt bones were found, in one case accompanied by an arrowhead of flint not ill - formed".

In 1941, in advance of construction of the airfield, four mounds which were to be destroyed, were excavated by Miss K Hodgeson. The following is the unpublished report of these excavations:

"In 1941 I was asked by Dr. John Charlton, FSA, to supervise the excavation of a site near Riccall in the East Riding of Yorkshire which was about to be destroyed by the construction of an airfield. This site, locally known as The Dane Hills, consisted of seven flat topped sandy mounds rising from the marshes near the mouth of the river.

They were conspicuous among the reeds and bracken owing to the fine short grass with which they were covered, the largest measured 34 ft x 38ft and the smallest 17ft x 14ft.

Four of these mounds were excavated and showed similar features. The ditch which surrounded each proved to be of typically Roman character with rounded corners and V section; in deed Mr F G Simpson, CBE, FSA Scot. who visited the excavation several times, exclaimed "that ditch has been cut by men with Roman military training".

The sections cut through these ditches were striking and instructive. They showed alternating of clean yellow sand and dark mud, the dark layers were much thicker, and were due to the heavy growth of weeds in summer while the thinner layers of clean sand represent the wash down, from the mounds in winter.

The only feature of the mounds was a slight trace there of a wall or breast work of laid turf surrounding the flat top. There were no postholes, showing that these mounds cannot have been look out towers or signal stations which was the first suggestion that came to mind.

There was a certain amount of ash, charcoal and bones, attesting occupation, but except one sherd, all the pottery, which was entirely Roman of the 3rd-4th century came from the ditches and most significantly from the dark layers. This implies a seasonal use, and the question is what may that use have been? Fishing or wild-fowling are two possibilities but the most interesting and very probable suggestion is that the mounds were shaped and used by detachments from the garrison at York, sent to obtain reeds for thatch and wattling.

A few flint blades, typical Yorkshire microliths were found in the soil".

This report is unfortunately incomplete. There is no site plan to determine which barrows were excavated (the original site plan was returned to the Air Ministry and has since been lost), and the excavation data only indicates the excavation of two barrows, not four. The sites of three barrows (sites 1, 17 and 18) would have been destroyed by the construction of the airfield. Excavation data record the remains of an inhumation burial from one of the barrows, but it is not mentioned in Hodgeson's summary. A letter between Stead and Hodgeson states that she saw no signs of disturbance to the sites from previous excavations, although from information recounted above it is clear that Proctor and most probably Burton had also excavated the large mound (site 18) believed to have been targeted by Hodgeson. It is interesting to note that the barrow, site 18, would appear to have consisted of a large oval mound measuring 44m by 25m as depicted on the 1 st edition 6" OS map and also on the 1: 10560 OS map dated to the 1930's; unfortunately this feature is not conclusively referred to in the existing Hodgeson archive.

In addition to this there is a reference to the excavations of the Reverend E.W. Stillingfleet, who in 1817 excavated on Skipwith Common and later in 1865 gave to the Yorkshire Museum a piece of coarse woollen garment reportedly from Skipwith Common. The following is a brief report on the textile fragment:

"There is a piece of cloth in plain twill which was discovered in a barrow on Skipwith Common, Yorkshire, in 1817 by the Rev. E W Stillingfleet, but nothing more is known of the association of this find; a portion of this cloth is preserved in the Yorkshire Museum. The count is 18 ends by 12 picks. Z - spun. It is a very coarse and heavy cloth and caked with mud. There is a border of eight threads which seem to be woven much the same way as Armoy selvedge, or possibly the longitudinal threads

are twisted together in pairs. Outside the edge is a short fringe of groups of threads noted together. This means the edge is either the top or the bottom of the cloth, probably the latter." (Hensall 1950).

In the 19th century, W. Proctor's plan of the area of the Iron Age cemetery (Proctor 1864) indicated the presence of a large enclosure, which appears to have been formed by single, double and even treble banks and ditches (SE 64800 37584 centre). This feature was never recorded on any Ordnance Survey maps and it is clear that the construction of the main runway would have seriously effected the interior of the enclosure and also disturbed portions of the northern and southern enclosure banks.

From documentary sources there would appear to be approximately 35 barrows forming the Danes Hill cemetery. The majority are situated within an area of approximately 300m by 200m; with 7 barrows as outliers to the east. The mounds appear to have varied in size from 4-16m. The majority were enclosed by a square ditch, the corners of which were orientated to the cardinal points of the compass; these are two of the characteristics which define Iron Age Square Barrows.

The Iron Age barrow cemetery appears to be associated with the complex cropmarks south of Adamson Farm; the second barrow complex to the south of South Moor Field may also be associated to a dense concentration of cropmarks to the north.

That this area of the Vale of York attracted prehistoric settlement is also illustrated by the high density of cropmarks around Skipwith Common and Little Common where a second barrow cemetery also known as 'Danes Hills' is situated (SE 6664 3994: Scheduled Ancient Monument County Number NY 293).

The presence of Roman activity in the vicinity is presently only illustrated by limited excavations at SE 6637 3870, where traces of Roman settlement were located during the excavation of a pond (Wagner 1980), and also from the field walking of South Moor Field (MAP 1993).

e. Archaeological and Historical Monument Survey

Introduction

To provide a comprehensive guide to the surviving archaeology on the Estate, a survey was undertaken. All previous information on field monuments was consulted and in addition to this an extensive search of cartographic evidence was also undertaken. Lists were drawn up of the sites located and cross referenced with their source data. Each site was given a unique number and plotted onto 1:2500 map bases. Each site was visited and a proforma record site completed. Where appropriate a photographic record was also made.

The Survey

A total of 446 sites were recorded (Table 3 : Figs. 8-12), of which 84 sites had been destroyed. The site catalogue can be broken down in to a series of sub groups, which are listed below:

Agricultural Features

Stock Watering/Enclosure

Although many of the ponds probably served this function, the following sites were purpose built, 167-68, 188, 195, 222, 292, 308, 337, 415.

Along with the stock watering holes, sheep dips were also noted these included sites - 203, and 427.

Only a single pinfold (site 361) was recorded.

Landscape Features (Figs 10-12).

This category included

Roads - Sites 138-39, 140, 237=138/422, 375

HaHa - Sites 350-352

Hedge banks - 238, 283, 309, 334-35, 291=283.

Parks - Sites 104= 141 (Riccall Park) and 135.

Ponds - By far the largest category of monument, surveyed sites were 142, 161-2, 178-180, 189-91, 194, 197, 199, 201-202, 204, 210-213, 221, 241-43, 249, 252-54, 258-59, 263, 268-69, 275, 279, 296,97, 300, 304, 310 (320), 325, 328, 379, 381, 408, 410, 417-19, 423, 426, 430-31, 4355, 436.

Drainage & Associated Features - The importance of drainage to the Estate has already been considered elsewhere in the report, but it is again emphasised by the number of dikes and footbridges visited during the survey.

Dikes - 215-16, 230, 236, 256, 271-72, 293, 298-99, 342-345, 357. *Drains* - 294.

Drain/sluice - 192.

Ford - 227.

Bridges - 371, 414.

Footbridges - 229, 231, 257, 273-75, 286, 288, 290, 305, 346-47, and 400. Footbridges no longer in existence included sites – 228, 232-33, 289, 311, 313, 372, 399, 401-2, 434, 444-46.

Pumps - 321, 394.

Economic (Fig. 11)

Small Scale Industrial Use

Although not a major source of mineral resources, the geology of the Estate did provide for small scale extraction of sand and clay/marl. The former for use in the Estate brick and tile works and the latter for use in the fields. Of course the major resource of peat was to be found on Skipwith Common.

Marl pits - 163,214.

Sandpits - 164, 208, 264-65, 315, 383, 397, 398.

Clay pits - 166, 338, 341, 374.

Quarry/pit (resource unknown) - 267, 392.

Mills

This category of site was traced through the cartographic resource and represented physically by the earthwork remains of abandoned post-mills (Sites - 122, 125, 136 & 145).

Sporting activities

These were represented by the duck decoys (sites 186 & 340), the pheasantry (site 172) and the fisheries (sites 142, 240 & 245)

Funerary (Fig. 9)

Two types of funerary monument survive on the Estate these are the Round and Square Barrow cemeteries to be found on Skipwith Common (both Front and Back). The Skipwith Front Common cemetery was previously surveyed in 1994 (MAP 1994).

Round Barrows –site 108 (unknown), 113-118 (see site 26-8), 124, and 128.

Square Barrows – sites 89-92, 106-07, 109-10, 116.

Miscellaneous

This grouping covers a wide range of features/structures which can not be readily assigned to the above categories; they include :

Cropmark sites - site 77

Enclosures – sites 82, 118-21, 127, 129, 133-34, 157-58, 234, and 261-62.

Field systems – sites 79, 96, 105, 128, 150, 153-54, 156, and 353.

Ring ditches – sites 97, 100, 132, and 151.

Hut circles – site 146.

Boundary ditch – site 185.

Ditches – site 81.

Trackways – sites 78, and 93-95

The overall survey was undertaken with a view to presenting the Estate to the public, however, the archaeological and monument survey catalogue has provided the Estate with a document which at a glance identifies areas where monuments survive, their size, category and current state of preservation. In this respect the survey has moved away from a Presentation Survey to a Management Guide.

4. The Second World War

Introduction

The year 1995 saw the celebration of 50 years of peace in Great Britain and was the catalyst for the launch of 'Fortress Britain' (English Heritage) and The Defence of Britain Project (Council for British Archaeology). The information on site type and locations from the survey of Escrick Park Estate will be forwarded to the central co-ordinators of both projects.

The Estate Survey located a number of very different types of buildings associated with this dramatic and so recent historical event. The impact that World War II must have had on this quiet area of North Yorkshire is reflected by the fact that much of the remains can still be found today whether hidden in woodland, obscured by commercial structures, covered over by natural regeneration, or standing as solitary testament to events in arable fields both within and just outside the present boundaries of the Estate.

RAF Riccall 1941-1960

RAF Riccall opened for operations in September 1942 (Halpenny 1982), one of 389 military airfields constructed in Britain between 1939 and 1943 (Terraine 1985).

Construction work had begun in 1941, with the requisition of 88.596 ac of Skipwith Common by the Air Ministry (DDRA 13/1052), plus further land from Barlby and Riccall Commons. In terms of the immediate affect upon Skipwith Common, the creation of the airfield involved the cessation of grazing rights, the destruction of a public highway which gave access to Leapers (now Adamsons) Farm from the Common, the opening up of a drain by the Air Ministry, and the felling of a number of trees (ibid.).

The airfield was the base for 1658 HCU (Heavy Conversion Unit), one of the main training units for No. 4 Bomber Group which was embarking on the bombing campaign against Germany and occupied Europe. 1658 HCU was formed to ensure the rapid training of air crew who were stepping up from twin-engined bombers, such as the Handley Page Hampden and Vickers Armstrong Wellington, to the more complicated four-engined Handley Page Halifax. Rapid and efficient aircrew training was essential due to both the expansion of the bombardment of Europe and the heavy losses involved.

The nominal flight strength of the unit was 32 aircraft, and the total compliment of officers and other ranks was around 1200 men and women.

During the period from October 1942 to April 1945 at least 768 crews were trained at RAF Riccall (Lunn and Arbon 1989), which at seven men per crew gives a figure 5378. Crews were British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealander, plus a single Norwegian. Besides training, other duties included air-sea searches for crashed aircrew in the North Sea. In addition, pilots were temporarily drafted to combat units, both for combat experience, and to make up numbers in large raids. In June 1943, four pilots from Riccall took part in a raid on Dusseldorf; only two returned.

Other fatalities occurred during training, sometimes due to the parlous state of the aircraft. Many of the aircraft had seen long service with combat units and hence were liable to mechanical failure. A total of 88 aircrew were killed during training, and another twenty-one were posted 'failed to return', ie. their bodies were not found. None of the aircrew fatalities occurred in the immediate vicinity of the airfield, though many lesser accidents took place during landing and take-off. One such 'near escape' was frequently told by Mr Eastwood (senior) who used to relate when it came down to keeping the plough horses under control or saving ones head there was no competetion. This particular story probably relates to the time when one of the Halifaxes undercarriage collapsed, apparantly quite a common event. Five fatalities occurred among a ground crew in May 1943, when there was an explosion in a Nissen Hut at 'D' flight dispersal.

With the end of the war in Europe in April 1945, Bomber Command was rapidly scaled down. 1658 HCU was disbanded in the same month, and the base was transferred to No. 44 Group Transport Command, flying Liberators and Yorks. In December 1945, the base was transferred to Maintenance Command, and the status of the airfield was reduced to 'care and maintenance'. Flying operations ceased. No. 91 Motor Unit used the base for storage purposes until the early 1950s, after which the station was closed. The Air Ministry finally disposed of the site on 1st February 1960.

After the war the Common was neglected, the World War II features were left to fall into ruin and nature began to recolonise the Common. Silver birch turned large open areas into thick woodland cover and in the more open areas bracken and brambles prevented easy access.

RAF Riccall 1995

The survey of Skipwith Common in 1993 considered the Airfield in great detail and much of that survey still stands in 1995. Some of the sites recorded previously have been revisited as felling of birch has opened up large tracts of Common and World War II sites have been cleared of timber and undergrowth (sites 55 and 57). The monitoring of the felling programme has also brought to light new sites previously unrecorded (sites Building 88 and site 403 - see below).

The Runways

The airfield, RAF Riccall, had three concrete runways. The main runway, aligned south-west to north-east, had a length of 5940' (c.1827m), with two subsidiaries 4290' (1320m) and 4020' (1420m) in length. A perimeter track or 'taxiway' encircled the runways. The technical, administration and living quarters were in the south-east of the base. The explosives and bomb dump lay away from the airfield to the east (Halpenny 1982). Twelve dispersal areas, some with associated hangars, were situated adjacent to the perimeter track in the east and north-east of the airfield.

The area administered by the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust encompasses a relatively small part of the airfield, including the northern tip of the main runway and perimeter track, and the bomb and explosives dump.

The main runway (site 58) survives as a level concrete track with a width of 35m. The concrete is covered by a thin 'carpet' of tarmac, c.2cm in depth. The tarmac was added to even out the concrete surface subsequent to an accident involving the high-speed blow-out of an airplane's tyre during take-off on 18th October 1942. A programme of repairs was carried out to the runway in September 1944, which restricted operations.

Today, a large amount of the runway outside the reserve has been removed to return the land to agriculture. Inside the reserve, a significant amount of the runway has been destroyed to create a wildlife pond. The remainder of the runway is largely intact, apart from erosion of the tarmac surface and some pot-holing. There is also some encroachment of vegetation, especially into the seams between the concrete 'blocks' of the runway.

The perimeter track or 'taxiway' (site 59) enters Yorkshire Wildlife Trust land in the vicinity of Dane's Hills, running for c.350m on a southwest-northeast alignment, before turning southeastwards for c.210m, then running southwards for c.250m before leaving the reserve. The perimeter track was a c.16m wide concrete road which gave access from the dispersal areas to the runways.

The present condition of the perimeter track is fairly good on the western part of its circuit, where it is used as an access to Adamson Farm. However, a c.100m length of the track has been destroyed by the creation of a wildlife pond at SE 647 375, and there is encroachment of vegetation north of this point.

Dispersal Bays

Until the Munich Crisis of 1938 little attention had been directed at the defence of an air field, Munich brought about the need for passive defence measures, one of which was the dispersal of aircraft around the airfields perimeters.

Skipwith Common contains the remains of three dispersal bays, sites 60, 61 and 62. The dispersal bays were the points at which the aircraft were kept and maintained, dispersed away from each other to minimise damage in case of attack or accidental explosion.

Dispersal bay, site 60, consists of a 70m long, 14m wide, concrete track leading in a north-west direction from the perimeter track to a circular concrete apron, 30m in diameter. This bay is at present used for the storage (or dumping?) of building rubble, a use that would appear to be preserving the form of the site.

Dispersal point, site 61, survives as a 25m long, 15m wide concrete track leading eastwards from the perimeter track at the north-east tip of the airfield. The circular apron at the end of the track is 40m in diameter. Two large cast iron rings are recessed flush into the concrete surface; these rings are 'picket rings' used to anchor the sheets which secured and protected the aircraft in foul weather. Site 61, is in fair condition, with moderate erosion of its surface and encroachment of vegetation.

Dispersal bay, site 62, apparently followed a similar pattern to site 61. The site has been removed to create a wildlife pond, which follows the shape of the destroyed bay.

Air Raid Shelters (PLs. 4.1 & 4.8)

Two air-raid shelters (sites 55 and 57) are present. Both sites exist as north-south aligned earth banks, c.17m long, 8m wide and 1.5m high. Each shelter has two brick-built entrances which lead into concrete chambers. Site 55 has entrances at the south-west and north-east corners; site 57 at its north-west and south-east corners. The shelters are flooded as the concrete floors are c.1m below ground level. Although still covered in some small amount of brambles and bracken which has been left to consolidate the walls of the structures, the tree which grew around and on top of the structures have been removed permitting these characteristic structures to be easily viewed from the adjacent tracks...

Machine Gun Harmonisation Range

The extreme northern tip of the butts of the machine gun harmonisation range (site 56) lie within the reserve. These butts consist of a massive lunate bank, situated immediately south of King Rudding Lane and west of the eastern circuit of the perimeter track. The bank is aligned north-south, with the 'horns' of the crescent pointing westwards, from which direction the machine-guns would be fired. The bank is 40m long, 20m wide at the base and c.10m high. At present the bank is being used by trail bikes; this is causing erosion to the earthwork, especially to the western base.

?Nissan Huts

The sites of two former Nissan huts (sites 48 and 49) are present on the eastern side of a flooded and overgrown track leading south from King Rudding Lane. Site 48, lies 50m south of site 49 and is the best preserved of the of the two sites, which originally appear to have been of the same form. Site 48 exists as two north-south aligned earth banks, 8m long, 2m wide and 1m high. The banks flank the remains of a concrete floor, 8m long and 4m wide. A brick-built gable wall connects the northern ends of the banks; this wall survives to a height of 2m, with 20 courses of brickwork remaining above ground level. Traces of corrugated iron walls survive at the sides. Both sites are very heavily overgrown with birch saplings and brambles.

The remaining sites to be discussed that are associated with the airfield, and situated on the reserve, are the bomb and explosives dump (site 45 A-D), with the associated fused bomb store (site 46) and laboratory and general stores (site 47 A-C).

The bomb and explosives dump consists of a concrete and tarmac perimeter track of rounded-rectangular plan, 400m in length east-west and 200m north-south. The track served four groups of former buildings (site 45 A-D), the remains of which lie within the encircling track. Site 45A is the best preserved of these groups of buildings, and is situated at the northwest of the bomb dump. Site 45A consists of five north-south aligned earth mounds, each 16m long, 6m wide and 1.5m high. These

mounds formed the blast shields for four former Nissan huts. The traces of corrugated iron walls survive in places alongside the concrete floors. The southern walls of the buildings survive as brick walls, c.1m high, capped by pre-formed concrete blocks, which formed a ramp from the interior, so creating a loading bay. The walls have cast iron rings and pins on the outside, presumably to secure weather-proof sheets. There are no traces of walls at the northern ends of the buildings; presumably these consisted of large doors. The banks and floors have been colonised by vegetation; this process is advanced in groups B-D.

A ditch was dug by the Air Ministry to drain the area of the bomb and explosives dump (Site 41). This drain runs anti-clockwise from a point along the northern margin of the dump (SE 65433710) to a point midway along the northern perimeter (SE 65483737); thereafter the ditch runs north-west in a straight line, exiting the Common at SE 65053764.

Site 46 lies immediately east of the north-west tip of the bomb and explosives dump, and is bisected by King Rudding Lane. The site consists of two elements. On the northern side of the lane exists a west-east aligned earth bank, 32m long, 4m wide and 1.5m high. On the south side of the lane a C-shaped bank of similar dimensions encloses a concrete floor; this represents the remains of a temporary building, enclosed by earthen blast shields, which was used to store fused bombs. Unfused bombs were relatively inert; the addition of the fuse made them more hazardous, and safe storage would be required at that stage. The banks are in fair condition, with no established trees. However, there are a number of burrows, at least some of which have been caused by metal-detectorists (observed 26.1.94); this damage needs to be prevented.

Site 47 A-C was the explosives laboratory (47A), with two associated stores (47 B and C). The sites of these buildings lie adjacent to King Rudding Lane, between the eastern perimeter track (site 59) and the fused bomb store (site 46). Site 47A lies north of the road and was served by two tarmac tracks leading from the road to both ends of the building. The site now exists as a rectangular concrete base for a Nissan hut, 16m x 8m in size. Site 47B lies 170m east of 47A, and follows the same pattern. 47C lay on the south side of the road, and was again served by two tracks. Site 47C was of different dimensions to the two other buildings, being 20m east-west and 5m north-south. Sites 47A-C are partly overgrown with brambles and birch saplings; this process is particularly advanced at site 47A.

The Lorenz System

To aid aircraft flying in fog the blind approach or Lorenz system was devised. This consisted of three beacons aligned with the main runway; an outer beacon located two miles or 3.2 km upwind (often north-east) from the threshold, an inner beacon on the perimeter of the airfield and the main beacon at the far end of the runway.

In March 1995 felling along the north-western edge of the Front Common located an hitherto unrecorded brick built structure (site B88 – Pl. 4.2), measuring 5m by 3m. None of the walls stood to their original height and there was no indication of roofing materials. A doorway was noted in the south-east corner of the building and the building had appeared to have been partitioned into two units. Evidence for an internal drain or sump near the door was recorded and on the exterior of the building a shallow ditch was recorded running along the north and west walls before running away to the south-west.

Survey in Back Common located a rectangular platform of brick capped with a 9m x 8m x 0.12m slab of concrete (site 403 : Pl. 4.3).

Both sites B88 and 403 are in the exact locations for the Lorenz system beacons for the outer and main beacons. The method used to identify these sites is taken on distance measurements as described above and the presence of square concrete plinths approximately 9.14m square, enclosed by bricks 5ft high. The main beacon was located in a slightly larger rectangular enclosure. It seems more than likely that site 403 represents the location of the outer beacon. Site B88 is more problematic as it does not fit the general description for the main beacon site, as it is smaller but it is in the right location.

No. 80 Maintenance Unit

The Bomber Airfields were next to redundant without their supply of explosives and ammunition. In 1936 the British Government approved an expansion programme the 'F Scheme' which highlighted the need for ammunition storage close to the bomber airfields. Such sites were called 'Air Ammunition Parks' and were used to house 7 days war consumption, which equates to approximately 750-1000 tons of explosives. Initially five sites were suggested, two of which were in Yorkshire, one at Brafferton and the other at Southburn. By 1941 the consumption of explosives was at such a level that the ASP were renamed FAD - Forward Ammunition Depot and upgraded to 10,000 ton capacity supplied directly from factories and ports. By the end of 1941 it was clear that the supply of bombs greatly exceeded the storage facilities of No. 2 Group and that more sites would have to be created. The Parlington site was well advanced in construction when its location only half a mile from a 'starfish decoy' meant that it was far from suitable for the storage of high explosives. The site was replaced by Escrick.

Not only did Escrick replace Parlington but it had been chosen as a relief site for the No. 93 MU at Norton Disney, Lincolnshire which could not keep pace with the supply of bombs for the South Yorkshire Airfields.

The site of No. 80 MU was based within and around Hollicarrs and Common Wood. The depot was constructed to house 10,000 tons of high explosives using the Field Storage System. The bomb dumps were dispersed within the woods and served by wood chip or saw dust roads, the use of these surface allowed rapid expansion at minimum costs and outlay of raw materials. In March 1942 Escrick received her first stocks of ammunition.

The First World War had illustrated the adverse effects of Mustard Gas, which had been used in trench warfare. Although it was sent to France with the British Expeditionary Force in 1940, it was returned to England for storage at Harpur Hill where it underwent tests before being put into store. In 1942 it was decided that bulk storage facilities should be built for chemical weapons. These sites were known as Forward Filing Depots and Escrick was one of those selected (No. 5 FFD). In March 1943 two underground concrete lead lined tanks each capable of holding 250 tons of liquid mustard were built at West Cottingwith. Such a storage facility permitted the loading of 65 pound LC mustard gas bombs should the need be required. In June 1944 No. 5 was officially handed over to the RAF by the Ministry of Supply. After the war the site remained under Care and Maintenance. In 1955 the tanks at West Cottingwith were emptied and contaminated equipment removed.

Escrick ceased operations and was officially handed back to the Air Ministry and War Dept in June 1954. The legacy of this part of Hollicarrs history is still visible today (see below) and the memory of this chapter is illustrated by the fact that for nearly 15 years only the gamekeeper and Mr N Forbes-Adam went in to the woods officially. It apparently took all those years after the end of the war to remove ammunition from the site, to clear away vast quantities of 'window', the strips of aluminium foil used to confuse radar and to make safe an area which would be used for commercial planting and more so individual access of the estate workers.

No. 80 MU 1995

A FAD would have been staffed by up to 10 officers and up to 500 staff. It would have been surrounded by an un-climbable fence, with Nissan hut accommodation. The element of this infrastructure were sought during the survey of the woods and the following types of features were found

Bomb storage sites

The general description of the MU type site indicated the quantities of explosives which were stored on these sites. As to the actual storage of the bombs as new building was devised during the early 1940's known as an "Igloo". As No. 80 MU was almost completely removed from the landscape in the late 1950's what survives today is generally only at ground level. During the course of the survey a number of sites were located within Hollicarrs and Common Wood which were of a very similar construction (Sites B66, B74-76, B83, B87, B110-111 and B114-116). This took the form of a square concrete edged

with chamfered concrete blocks. A number of these blocks were seen to house or had had metal attachments, presumably for fixing superstructures. Unfortunately none of the sites had any of the superstructure surviving but it is presumed that it originally was constructed of sections or a section of corrugated iron not dissimilar to those used in Nissan huts. All of this type of site was found generally in groups of three or five and situated on either side of the road. It was also noticeable that the sites were located on the periphery of the wooded area.

All of the bomb storage sites are presently covered in varying degrees of natural cover and many are so well hidden by the vegetation that they are relatively difficult to find. In areas of established plantation the regular gaps in the tree planting is the obvious sign of their survival.

Blast shelters

It is hardly surprising that considering the amount of ammunition stored in a relatively small area that precautions were taken to protect staff for the effects of air raids or accidental explosions. Five blast shelters were found in Hollicarrs Wood (sites B50 – Pl. 4.8: B57, B63, - Pl. 4.9 : B72-73 and B113).

The shelters were of either English Garden Wall or Sussex Bond brick construction of 1.3m in height and rectangular in shape with earthen banks on all four sides. Entrances were found midway along both of the longest axis. Internally a central brick wall which stood half a course higher than the external walls partitioned the shelter into two separate units. This type of shelter would appear to not have originally had a roof.

All of the blast shelters are easily visible and are either situated at the junction of roads (B10), adjacent to a road (B73) or presently standing in open area (B113). Their distribution in relationship to the bomb stores is interesting. In all of the known bomb store sites a blast shelter is located within 10m.

The shelters at the time of the survey were in the main of good preservation. Most of the sites still possessed intact standing exterior and interior walls and the bank were still in tact. The main cause for concern and threat to the sites is where natural regeneration or previous commercial planting is either growing on the banks, in the doorway or immediate to the site that problems may occur in the near future. A windfall of the trees in the immediate area of the sites would cause damage. Timber felling and clearance are again a threat and one which should be addressed if these sites which are part of a much wider landscape are to survive for future generations.

Ancillary facilities

As mentioned above the main occupation area was to the west of the storage area, but even so there were some facilities within the perimeter of the storage area. Sites located included a toilet (site B70). Built of brick this building measured 2.2m by 1.65m and was subdivided by an interior wall.. The sloping flat roof no longer survives as is the case with the door for each unit. To the east a feature which could now be called a pond may be the site of the septic tank or more likely the cess pit.

Site B64 is another small (2.3m by 2.3m by 1.75m) brick constructed unit under a flat concrete sloping roof. The size and internal features of the building suggested that it was also a toilet. The drainage for which was supplied by a septic tank located some 5m to the west.

On the south facing wall of the toilet a scar can be seen which clearly indicated that originally a Nissan hut had been built adjacent to the toilet. No further evidence for the hut survives. Situated 00m to the west is Blast Shelter (site B82 – Pl. 4.7).

Within Hollicarrs survey located a concrete foundation measuring 30m by 7m which appeared to have been originally partitioned into 4 units as illustrated by the scars of the internal walls (site B69). What purpose this building served other than for storage is not known but would appear to be of WWII date. It is currently been used as the base for bee hives.

A most unusual feature was a 1m square brick construction found to the north-east of site B82. Surviving to a height of 0.75m disturbed bricks were seen around all four sides. The function of this structure is unknown but may be directly associated with a series of sites to the south which are believed to have been used for the storage of Mustard Gas.

Mustard Gas

The Estate gamekeeper at the time of WWII told of the stores of mustard gas in Hollicarrs Wood. This factor was forefront in the minds of the survey teams who documented sites in Hollicarrs. But what did mustard gas storage facilities look like.

Survey suggests an area at the extreme northern end of Hollicarrs were the most likely storage area. Here site B82 a series of five concrete rafts measuring 30m by 10m composed of individual slabs (3m by 3m) were located either side of the road. There was no other structural features noted and no debris to suggest above ground level construction.

Pump House

Situated in pasture to the west of Approach Farm is a small brick and prefabricated concrete building with a corrugated sloping asbestos roof (Pl. 4.10). The building has windows on the east and west facing walls and a door on the south. Internally sections of switch gear survive. A single chimney was noted on the north wall. This building is no longer in use.

Technical Site

Situated to the west of Hollicarrs Wood and adjacent to the old route of the A19 was the area of the MU known as the Technical Site. This area of land was purchased from the Estate to be developed for the construction of the living and service buildings for the staff of the No. 80 MU.

In the early 1960's when portions of the Estate acquired by the RAF were handed back the temporary accommodation on the Hollicarrs site was reused by the Estate to house tenants. This practise finished in 1984 when the land was sold to a private developer and a number of private residence were built. The building programme has continued until most of this land is now developed.

The only features of the site which remained standing at the time of the survey was site B81. This included three standing buildings and the indications of further now demolished features (Pls. 4.4, 4.5 & 4.6).

The largest unit is a brick constructed building with four truss frames under an asbestos roof. The size suggests that this was the RAF fire station. Butting up to the south wall of the station was a single storey brick building, which was subdivided and at the time of the survey used as a stable. This building was probably an office.

To the north of the station stands a Nissan Hut with brick gable ends. Further Nissan huts butted up to the north facing wall of the station, although only the concrete bases and the scars are the only visible evidence at the time of the survey.

The vulnerability of World War II structures is no where so clearly shown than by this site. Site B81 was surveyed in February 1995, by October of the same year the fire station and office had been demolished, the Nissan hut bases ripped up and replaced with a brick garage. Of this group only the Nissan hut now survives.

In addition to the Hollicarrs site Bridges Lodge (site B23) and Wood House Farm (site B32) were taken over by the Ministry of War to provide additional accommodation. At the end of the war neither property was used by the Estate again. Bridges Lodge was abandoned and Wood House Farm was demolished, today only a piles of rubble survive to mark its once existence.

Benjy

To the north of West End Farm and adjacent to the Skipwith to Escrick Road stands a Nissan Hut affectionately referred to by the locals as Benjy (the Christian name of the resident of Skipwith who used to man the structure during WWII – Pl. 4.11).

5. Building Survey

Introduction

The purpose of the building survey was to identify all structures, date and describe their function within the survey area. The survey area covers six parishes: Escrick, Skipwith, Riccall, Stillingfleet, Deighton, Wheldrake and Kelfield. All the structures were identified from the sites and monument records, Ordnance Survey and Estate Maps or were discovered during the actual survey itself.

These structures can be broadly divided into four categories:-

- Farms and farm buildings
- Cottages
- Military structures
- Miscellaneous structures

Farms and Farm Buildings

No. 1 RICCALL GRANGE, RICCALL

SE 6391 3755

Pls . 5.1 & 5.2

Riccall Grange lies to the west of Skipwith Common on the north side of King Ridding Lane. The 1850's First Edition and 1890's County Series Ordnance Survey maps show Riccall Grange in its current location.

The House

The farmhouse is a two storey, central entry type with a T-shaped ground plan. The facade and gables of the house are rendered even so evidence would suggest at least three major phases of building.

The original house forms shaft of a T, this is a one and a half storey house in English Garden wall bond, the bricks vary quite a lot in colour, from orange to near black. The build has dentilation under the eaves, one tall chimney on the north gable, flanked by two small square windows in the upper storey. Traces of an older window can be seen under the present window in the west wall. An out shut on the northern side may be contemporary.

The cross of the T makes up most of the present house. This has clearly been raised from one and a half to two stories. The construction changes abruptly from slightly irregular thin orange bricks to larger regular brown bricks in the top storey. Both phases are in English Garden wall bond, but the older work verges on irregular courses in places. Although of a central entry type with 4 units the door is offset to west. The eastern bay or unit has no windows on its facade. The lower windows are square and not quite as wide as the upper floor. All of the rear windows appear to be later. There are later out shut structures on the east of the building, one is rendered and can not be dated, the other in the north-east corner of the T is built in regular orange brick in English Garden wall bond. This continues beyond the house to form a single pitch roof structure.

The Farm Buildings

A two storey granary over byre runs south from house, possibly originally one side of a courtyard. This was in English Garden wall bond in a brick similar to the early parts of the house. The build has slit windows (upper and lower floors), a blocked second storey door in the north gable and several blocked doors on the ground floor. A scar of a later building is visible on the east wall, this seems to be cut by a large circular window/pitching eye. This is in turn filled with modern red brick in English Garden wall bond.

Discussion

Riccall Grange is a most likely to date to the 18th century with improvements to the house and farm dating to the following centuries.

Adamson Farm lies to the north of an area of Skipwith Common known as Danes Hills and to the south-west of the West Field. On the 1890s Ordnance Survey map, the farm was called Adamson's Farm presumably after the tenant. However by 1909 this has changed to Grange Farm, and the name of Adamson Farm returns on the 1890's edition and thereafter.

The 1851 OS map seems to show the house in a rather different position and having a different form. No trace of this structure was observed on the ground.

The House

The farm house is a large two storey, central entry building with a T shaped ground plan. It was built in a regular machine made brick using Flemish Garden Wall Bond. All the windows had segmental arch lintels and slopping stone/concrete sills, the frames were wooden side hung casements. The symmetrical facade faced to the south and had a large central brick built porch. The pan-tile roof had dramatic overhanging gables and two of the three chimney stacks were located in the gables. The third chimney served the kitchen and rear block of the house.

To the rear was the kitchen, a pantry and possibly a dairy or scullery. Above this was sleeping accommodation for the farm workers. This room would have only been accessible from a door and stair in the east wall of the kitchen block. A modern kitchen and bathroom extension and porch have also been added to the eastern side of the house.

Farm Buildings

The farm buildings had largely been cleared. However, it is clear from maps that the surviving buildings developed from a simple L-shaped range to the east of the house. This was added to make an enclosed courtyard and finally this was roofed over. Only an east-west two storey barn with granary above the eastern portion survives from the earliest phase. This was not a threshing barn. Construction was of slightly irregular brick using English Garden Wall bond. A three bay implement store was located to the north of this building and an early 20th century covered yard butted to the south.

Discussion

Cartographic evidence suggests that the present farm house is not the original Adamson's Farm. But the lack of any signs of rebuilding about the house and the absence of a threshing barn seem to make the likelihood of an early 19th century farm slim. It is likely that the yard was constructed with an eye to mechanisation and, indeed, the 1890 OS shows a horse engine to the north of the barn/granary.

Peel Hall lies to the west of Skipwith's West Field in an area called Skipwith Holmes, which suggests an area of wet land suited to stock raising rather than arable farming.

The House

This large two-and-a-half storey, central entry type house had an L shaped ground plan and faced to the south. Rendering obscured the irregular bricks in English Garden Wall bond on the eastern gable and facade. The symmetrical facade has had all its windows replaced and a wooden porch added to the front door. A string course ran between ground and first floor, which did not continue around the gables.

The pan-tile roof had a steep pitch, which might indicate an original thatched roof, and heavy dentilation was employed to decorate the wall plate both front and back. Attic lights were located in both gables. Brick kneelers and coping adorned the gables and a pair of chimney stacks were located in the gable walls. The eastern stack was slightly smaller and carried only one pot to the western chimney's two.

An extension to the rear was probably later than the house and was not clear on the 1851 OS map. The bricks employed were rather more regular but still in English Garden Wall bond. It seems likely that there was a mens' room above the kitchen.

The house was built on a plinth foundation and had a cellar which has been filled in.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard formed a large J shaped enclosure to the west of Peel Hall. The western side of the yard was formed by a large brick and slate barn. This was a two storey structure 6 bays in length, and although, mainly constructed in English Garden Wall bond, a random bond element was also noted. The central threshing floor was served by a cartway, which passed through the barn and a double row of slit ventilators provided light and ventilation.

There was the scar of a horse engine house in the south-west corner of the barn. This was probably a later addition to the barn. Internal shaft and belt wheels were noted inside the structure. A window let into the barn wall also dates from the time of the horse engine.

From map evidence the horse engine was in existence by 1851, development went on apace and by 1909 the present farm layout was achieved. A covered yard and byres were added between barn and house and extending to the south, suggesting a double courtyard. Behind the house to the north is a small yard with stables and loose boxes on two sides. A few metres further north was an isolated building, perhaps a pigsty. The Dutch barns to the west of the threshing barn are also present on the 1909 map.

Discussion

While no firm date can be assigned to the farmstead there are a number of clues suggesting that it was an early 17th and perhaps late 16th century building. Two features are of note, the steep pitch of the roof and now filled cellar point respectively to a thatched roof and a relatively high status building.

The farmyard, and particularly the large and developed barn follow practices dating from the late 18th century. The enclosed horse engine was probably of the overhead type and early 19th century in date. The investment in the engine and associated processing equipment hint at the strong economic health of the farm. It is worth noting that the tenant was responsible for this form of capital investment and Peel Halls geographical location in the parish which was not enclosed until 1904?

No. 6 CHARITY FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6477 3955

Pl. 5.6 & 5.7

Charity was a baffle entry type which dates to at least 1693 and is likely to be an early assart or enclosure on waste land. The First Edition calls the farm Charity Wood House Farm.

The House

The house was a two storey, four bay structure with a central door opening onto the central chimney stack. A carved stone above the south facing door was dated to 1693 and carried the initials R H. The house was constructed of thin irregular bricks, which varied from orange to brown in colour. English Garden Wall bond was employed.

The present pattern of windows seems likely to be of a relatively modern date and the heavy flush pointing on the facade made untangling the sequence rather difficult. The present horizontal sliding frames are set in square apertures with suppressed brick arch lintels and bull nosed brick sills. The door had a heavy wooden frame and lintel.

A broad 3 course string course ran just above the door and separated the ground from first floor. The top of the string course was inclined at a steep angle. Further string courses were noted on the gable ends, these were at a greater height and only 2 bricks deep.

The present roof was of a steep pitch and covered with thin slates. A dentilated frieze ran along the facade wall plate under the eaves.

To the rear the property the roof ran down in a broad out-shut over a later extension. This was only a single storey and was very obviously block bonded to the earlier house. Construction was of larger but still irregular bricks in English bond. A service block in regular brick with a pan-tile roof has been added to the western gable and a very modern lean-to structure has been built on the eastern gable.

The central chimney was a massive structure with a winding staircase on its northern side. The present stack appears to have been repaired. A smaller, later chimney has been added to the western gable.

The Farm Buildings

The group of buildings comprising the yard to the immediate north are not as old as the house. There was no barn attached to the farm although evidence drawn from maps may suggest a possible position to the west of the yard. However, a more modern two storey building built of machine made brick, with large sliding doors now occupies this site. The buildings to the east of the courtyard also appear on early Ordnance Survey maps. While constructed of earlier brick these buildings have been altered using modern building materials. A small implement store or cart shed lay to the north west of the yard.

Discussion

Charity Farm set in its landscape must be an early assart or enclosure dating to the late 17th century at the earliest. Like Peel Hall it lies on the western extreme of Skipwith parish, which was not enclosed until 1904.

Unfortunately the farm buildings do not share the antiquity of the house. The oldest structures seem to date from the mid 19th century. There is no evidence for a threshing barn but more modern buildings may have replaced it. The farmstead does not appear to have developed at a great rate and the farm may always have been a small pastoral unit on the fringes of the parish.

No. 7 CHURCH FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6555 3895

Pl. 5.8 - 5.10

Church Farm was a large Edwardian farm house at Scarrow Green, several hundred metres to the west of Little Skipwith.

The House

The farm house was a large two storey building, L shaped in plan, Church Farm was constructed in machine made brick using stretcher bond under a pan-tile roof. Architectural details included a dog-tooth string course on the southern and eastern walls. An alcove was noted in the southern gable.

The Farm Yard

The extensive courtyard lay 50m to the north of the house. This comprised a number of buildings arranged tightly around a covered yard. A two storey block on the south-western corner is likely to have been for crop storage and feed preparation, a narrow external chimney was noted on the southern wall. Continuing to the east lay further storage space and perhaps loose boxes. Along the western side were stables, and the northern side of the courtyard comprised a 4 bay cart shed and byre. The western side of the courtyard continued the range of animal accommodation, to link back into the two storey structure. The covered yard was entered from the eastern side.

Machine made brick and pan-tile was used exclusively in the construction of the farm yard. Sussex bond was used through out.

Discussion

Interesting comparisons may be made between Church Farm and the older farms included in this survey. Church Farm appears to be designed and optimised with best Edwardian farming practices in mind. At the heart of the system lay the collection and redistribution of manure from stock, the covered yard

being the main mechanism for this. The lack of a large storage and threshing barn suggests that arable farming was of diminished importance. True, this was the economic reality of the time, but it seems more likely that developments in mechanisation resulted in crops being processed in the field. The compact farm with only one yard also precludes a purely stock based economy.

No. 8 RED HOUSE FARM, SKIPWITH SE 6612 3852

Pl. 5.11

The present Red House Farm bears little resemblance to the structures shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. However, the farm occupies a plot in the centre of Skipwith village, which is likely to be of great antiquity. A date of 1908 can be assigned to the house although there are signs of earlier buildings in the farm yard.

The House

The house is a large two storey L shaped structure, which faced to the south, and could be dated by a plaque in the southern gable. The date of 1908 and the Wenlock crest are carried on this marker which is set in a small alcove. The house is constructed a plinth foundation and in a shiny orange brick in stretcher bond

A plan shows that the house had a sitting room, to the west, a hall and a kitchen, which gave access to a scullery with workers room above. A pantry and dairy lay to the rear of the house behind the sitting room. A wash house and coal store were block bonded to the rear of the kitchen and a privy and ash pit lay a few metres to the north of this.

The wooden side hung casement windows were of various sizes and lay below segmental brick arch lintels. Sills were large sloped pieces of concrete. The doors had similar lintels. The rear door has been moved from its position in the scullery wall to open into the old pantry.

Fires were provided in the kitchen and scullery, which feed in to a central chimney. A further chimney stack was located on the western gable.

Farm Buildings

All the older farm buildings have gone save stretches of wall incorporated into the covered yard running along the street frontage. These remains seem to belong to a courtyard recorded on the south side of the property by the Ordnance Survey in 1851.

Discussion

Mid 19th century maps shows a house and court yard on the site of the farm. This house is not quite in the same position as the present dwelling and has a more rectangular plan when compared to today.

No. 9 PARK FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6613 3845

Pl. 5.12

Park Farm is located in Skipwith village, to the west of North House Farm and opposite Red House Farm.

The House

The farmhouse is a two and a half storey, central entry type, rectangular house built with a rendered exterior over English Garden wall bonded brickwork. The roof is a gabled pan-tile construction with two chimneys located on the east gable and a central rear of the roof. Original windows appear to be tall sash windows. There is dentilation on the eaves

There are several replacement windows including a tall narrow one to west of the front door, a multi-pane window over the staircase to the rear. There is a single light over the front door.

Farm Buildings

There are the remnants of the old farm building to west of the house. Modern barns have been built in the farm yard destroying any earlier structures

Discussion

The farm house has been very difficult to date and it can only be loosely dated to the ?1800, the house could be older but there is no surviving evidence to prove this.

Park Farm has been previously surveyed for a Farm Presentation Survey in 1992.

No. 10 BLUE BELL FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6622 3845

Pl. 5.13

This farm house is located in Skipwith village opposite Red House Farm.

The House

Originally a small two storey cottage, perhaps a one-up one-down , Blue Bell has been considerably enlarged in numerous phases. The first phase was a two storey building which faced towards the east and was built in a speckled yellow to orange-brown irregular brick. Brick kneelers and coping and dentilation on the wall plate decorated this structure. A chimney was located in the northern gable.

Various additions were made to this , extending the house to the south and west, including a two storey hip-roof extension which partly replaces an earlier out-shut. These alterations date to circa 1938 and a plan shows a wash house, kitchen and parlour which faced to the east with a scullery behind the parlour. All window frames are relatively modern wooden casements. A mixture of wooden and segmental brick arch lintels were used, and the sills were bull nosed brick. A porch was added after the 1938 plan was drawn.

The Farm Buildings

The older farm buildings comprised a stable and cart shed to the east and larger buildings to the south of the house. A stable or byre with granary above was constructed from a similar brick to the house and the same architectural decoration, brick kneelers, coping and dentilation, suggest that the two were contemporary. A loading door was located in the eastern gable of the granary. More recent and semi - ruinous buildings lay to the south of the granary and Dutch barns lie to the east.

Discussion

Blue Bell seems to be very small when compared with other farms in the survey. There is no real evidence to suggest a court yard and the arrangement of farm buildings running south of the house may suggest a long thin medieval land division.

No. 11 NORTH HOUSE FARM, SKIPWITH SE 6638 3846

Pl. 5.14

North House Farm lies to the south-west of Skipwith village pond.

The House

North House Farm was a large, two and a half storey, central entry type house, which was north-east facing. The present ground plan is rectangular, but an earlier L-shaped building was observed.

The bulk of the house was constructed from thin irregular bricks using English Garden Wall bond. Some of these bricks were noticeably bent or arched. A string course divided the ground floor from the first floor. It was three bricks deep and wrapped around the gable.

The window frames are replacements but the almost square apertures may be original. The lintels were segmental brick arches. A cellar or half-cellar window was noted on the eastern side of the house.

The gap in the original L-shaped house was filled by an extension in regular machine made brick. This can be dated by an inscribed brick in the western gable. This carried the date 1906, the initials 'J. P.' and a Wenlock crest. 'J. P.' stands for Mr J. Precious the tenant in 1906. A building plan dated to 1906 shows this extension, which was a new kitchen. Other ground floor rooms included a scullery to the rear with a parlour and diary to the front of the house. A brief internal inspection revealed a variety of floor levels. The parlour, which was above the cellar being the highest room.

The house was entered up two steps at the facade and one to the rear.

The Farm Buildings

Few of the original farm buildings survive, and those that do are located along the northern edge of the present yard, to the east of the house. Closest to the house and probably oldest was a single storey stable block, which was constructed in small irregular bricks employing English Garden Wall bond. This was block bonded to a cart shed with granary above. The first floor granary was in a modern glossy brick but in the same English Garden Wall bond as the cart shed and stables. The cart shed was built in a different brick to that used in the stables. A pair of buttresses were noted on the northern wall as were various blocked doors and windows.

Discussion

Maps show that North House Farm had developed in a sort of a court yard by the mid 19th century. The existing buildings were married to an eastern range, perhaps including a barn and by 1909 this was partly roofed. The house is of interest as it possessed a cellar, or more precisely a half cellar.

No. 12 HILL FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6625 3947

Pl. 5.15

Located 500m to the north of Skipwith village on the Escrick road, Hill Farm was a medium sized house with little of its original farm yard surviving.

The House

The original house was a two storey structure with a two unit and central hall ground plan. The facade faced the east. This was constructed from a fairly uniform brick in Flemish bond. The pan-tile roof had dentilation along the wall plate and the gables were decorated with stone kneelers and coping.

The present windows were replacements, with segmental brick arch lintels and bull nosed brick sills. However, the door with its three pane fanlight was probably original.

To the rear a machine brick extension was added. This may date to 1908 and a plan of this date gives the new ground floor rooms as a pantry and scullery with a back stair to a first floor men's room. This room was isolated from the rest of the upstairs. This plan shows the other ground floor rooms to comprise a parlour, hall with stairs and kitchen.

The Farm Buildings

The only two original farm buildings to survive are an implement shed which joins a stable with first floor granary. These structures lie to the south-east of the house on the edge of the yard. Both are brick built in English Garden Wall bond and have pan-tile roofs. The granary was reached by an exterior staircase on its western gable.

Discussion

The kneelers give the impression that the present house originated in the late 18th century. However, later work, such as the enlarged windows distort this scheme. The 1851 Ordnance Survey map has an extension to the rear of Hill Farm, this is unlikely to be the present pantry and scullery with first floor workers accommodation.

This source shows a courtyard to rear of the house, which forms the western edge of the yard. The farm buildings do not survive, the granary and cart shed block are the only trace of the older farm. By the early 20th century the Ordnance Survey map shows the yard to be covered.

Although unremarkable the establishment of Hill Farm away from the village suggests enclosure by agreement, with economic necessity and improved farming practices pushing enclosure through, even in the unenclosed parish.

No. 13 WEST END FARM, SKIPWITH

SE 6625 3947

Pl. 5.16

West End Farm lies approximately 1 km to the north of Skipwith on the Escrick road. In the mid 19th century it was called Nursery Farm. There is no evidence to suggest why the name changed.

The House

A floor plan of 1912 shows the house to be square in plan and of double pile in form, with the entrance off set to the east. However, problems arose with this interpretation when other features of the house were investigated.

The house is two and a half stories high and constructed from a large handmade bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond. The pan-tile roof was of a shallow pitch and the gables had both sand stone kneelers and coping stones which ran up to the chimney stacks. West End Farm had a cellar which has subsequently been filled in.

The window sills were bull nosed brick which suggests some degree of remodelling. The small square windows which light the attic however are unaltered.

The offset door, located on the south-east corner of the house suggests West End Farm was of an end lobby form. This does not sit well with the double pile plan.

The ground plan of 1912 lists the ground floor as having a parlour to the south east, with main entrance and lobby. A kitchen lies to the west and the rear of the house comprised a scullery, larder and central hall with stairs. A blocked chimney is shown in the larder, suggesting interior alterations prior to 1912.

An extension dating from 1912 was added to the north-west of the house. This was built in machine brick using Flemish bond. This extended the scullery and added a small first floor bedroom.

The proposed alterations also included a two storey block of wash-house with workers accommodation. This appears to be a free standing structure on the plan, but it was not noted at West End Farm. A wash-house and privy to the east of the house may be the less ambitious development of this idea.

The Farm Buildings

None of the original farm buildings survive. The site being occupied by a large covered yard. However some of the development can be reconstructed from maps. In 1851 an east-west E shaped range was attached to the side of the house. Two courtyards were thus formed. By 1909 the western courtyard had acquired a roof and the house appears more 'blocky' in plan.

Discussion

West End Farm appears to combine two very different building traditions in one. There were no obvious building scars noted on the walls and it seems likely that even with an un-symmetrical facade, and an end lobby-double pile form, it is original. The kneelers and coping add weight to this, suggesting an 18th century date.

The two yard form may suggest that West End Farm was involved with stock rearing.

Manor Farm lies at the intersection of Broad Lane and Narrow lane, approximately 1.5 km north-east of Skipwith.

The House

The original house was a simple two storey symmetrical building with a central hall, which faced to the south-west. This was constructed in hand-made bricks using English Garden Wall bond. Dentilation was noted on the wall plate and the gables were decorated with stone kneelers and coping.

At some time after 1851 a block was added to the rear of this small house and later still, c. 1909, the facade was extended to the south-west. The earlier extension was rendered but the major 20th century work, in glossy orange brick employed Flemish bond. Original kneelers and coping were transferred and built into this extension.

All windows and doors, and their apertures are relatively modern, as is the porch.

The Farm Buildings

The 1851 Ordnance Survey map shows a relatively simple L shaped range of buildings to the north of the house, by 1909 this has developed into covered yard with further extensions to the west. Beginning to the north-west of the house these buildings include; a privy and ash pit which link up with a series of pig sties or loose boxes, which form the northern side of the yard. Continuing to the south was a granary, which was constructed over a byre or stable. A subdivision to the south may have been a feed store. This structure had a circular brick decoration on its gable ends. Various building scars indicate the location of other, now demolished farm buildings. Between this building and the house lies the present yard and too the north there was a Dutch barn.

Discussion

Manor Farm in its earliest form comprised of a central entry house with a few farm buildings, perhaps a barn, granary and some accommodation for stock. This was probably of late 18th or early 19th century date. This developed with the changing trends in agriculture to the present complex. The lack of an easily identified barn may suggest major rebuilding or at least remodelling of the farm yard with stock rearing as the farmsteads main role, Ridge and furrow around farm may be further supporting evidence.

Thornhill Farm is located c. 1.5km north of Skipwith village.

The House

Thornhill Farm is a two pile, two storey, brick built with English Garden wall bond structure. Gable roofed with two chimneys, one central and the other on the east gable. Surviving windows are tall with a vertical sash.

There are several different builds in this much altered building. The oldest sections are to rear. This area is now rendered, but is only one and a half storey in height and much lower in level than the front rooms. The build comprises a kitchen and bathroom on ground floor, with a bedroom, bathroom and boxroom in the upper storey. Perpendicular to this was added a full two storey block. Oddly the eastern rooms protrude in front of the of the western rooms and are block? bonded to the older block. This results in an out-shut impression when viewed in section. This facade is Victorian in style, with 12 pane windows on the ground floor and 6 pane on the first floor. Sills and lintels look like one piece stone items. It has brick kneelers and dentilation.

The Farm Buildings

Remains of farm building to west of house, survive as footings only.

Discussion

It is possible that the farm building originally dated to the 1800's, but precise dating was not possible.

No. 17 WINCHAT HALL, ESCRICK

SE 6485 4101

Pls. 20 & 21

The house and farm yard form a large and imposing group of buildings with many instances of alteration and rebuilding incorporated. The name Shallow's Farm was briefly applied to Winchat Hall and two copses, The Shallows and Little shallows lie close to the farm

The House

The most imposing feature of the house was the pedimented, symmetrical facade with flanking wings. The pediment seems to be part of the original two storey double pile structure, constructed from hand-made bricks in Sussex bond. The facade faced to the south-west. Decoration also appeared on the rear of this building, and a short stretch of string course was observed on the rear of the house.

The wings are likely to be later in date and have clearly been raised to two storey height at some time. The windows have under gone some modification as deeper vertical sash window frames have been added. Finely gauged orange brick lintels are likely to be original with the form being carried over to newer windows. Other period details included dentilation on the pediment and the wall plate. The dentilation was later carried over the gable ends at a later date.

The rear of Winchat Hall has been extensively modified in machine made bricks using Flemish bond and only traces of older work survive. The windows to the rear have suppressed brick arch lintels and bull nosed brick sills. A small hanging chimney was located on the southern gable. This served a first floor room. The two original chimney stacks were located on the gables of the double pile house.

The roof had recently been replaced with thin slates and the original door has sadly been partly blocked replaced.

The Farm Buildings

The present farm buildings include a covered yard to the rear of the house with a long range of late 19th or early 20th century buildings along its eastern side. A small cobbled yard and stable block lie to the north of the house.

Closer inspection revealed that a two storey threshing barn was the core of the eastern range. However, it has been heavily altered and disguised by later building. Originally the barn was of 4 or 5 bays with a central cartway and threshing floor and constructed from irregular bricks using English Garden Wall bond. Lying around 50m to the east of the house there seems a good chance it formed one edge of a courtyard.

The introduction of a static engine and additional buildings all but obscured this building. More modern additions in machine made brick and Sussex bond with a pan-tile roof were made to the east side of the barn. These structures seem primarily concerned with feed preparation and delivery to the covered yard. From the engine in the barn power could be transferred, using belts and shafts, to both internal machinery and through a porch to larger machinery outside. It seems likely that the area immediately east of the barn was a stack yard with Dutch barns by the early 20th century.

Internally power was carried to a small first floor room with an east facing loading door and access by external stairs to the east. From here a chute delivered processed crops back into the barn. The central cartway was preserved even under the new scheme giving access to stack yard and covered yard. A series of arched openings also connected the barn with the covered yard.

Flanking the barn to the north was a single storey implement store of 9 bays. To the south lay a byre with storage space above. a small court yard and stables to the north appears on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map but materials employed in their construction hint at a more recent rebuilding.

Discussion

While speculation that Winchat Hall was a John Carr building can not be overlooked the present survey has not uncovered any proof. The house as it exists shows several phases of development, some more sympathetic to its 18th century origins than others.

Developments in the farm yard indicate that a great deal of investment was made in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. The farm was given a thorough overhaul and existing buildings converted to new uses. The impact of mechanisation and the growing importance of stock can be seen in the down-grading of the barn.

No. 18 PALLION FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6550 4160

The site of Pallion Farm lies to the west of the survey area, approximately 2.5 km south-east of Escrick.. Pallion was the earliest farmstead encountered in the area appearing as a pictograph on a 17th century plan of the estate.

Only a Dutch barn remains at the site of Pallion Farm. The outline of the farm buildings could be traced amongst vegetation and brick rubble. The 1851 Ordnance survey indicates that the house lay to the east with an L shaped range of farm buildings to the west. A large barn may have occupied the western edge of the yard. By 1910 this plan had developed to form an E-shaped range of buildings, with the farm yard connected to the house. A Dutch barn also appears on maps of this period.

It is not known when Pallion was destroyed, however, it appears that the lands were leased together with Winchat Hall which may have made duplicate buildings at Pallion expendable. The E-shaped double court yard of the last farm may indicate that stock rearing had become the economic base for Pallion Farm.

No. 19 MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6509 4177

Pl. 5.22

This large pedimented house lay approximately 2 km south-east of Escrick village and set well back from the road to Skipwith. Although an attempt has been made at architectural sophistication Mount Pleasant was not as old as its grander neighbour, Winchat Hall.

The House

Although the west facing facade of Mount Pleasant is striking closer inspection reveals that it did not have the symmetry nor fine brick work of Winchat. The original house seems to have had a T shaped ground plan and stood two stories high. A soft yellow to orange brick was employed in Flemish bond and a plinth or step foundation used on the uneven ground.

Although an attempt had been made at symmetry the 3 bay facade showed the scar of an off-centre door under the pediment. The existing windows have four pane vertical sash frames. The flat gauged brick arch lintels and one piece stone sills may pre-date these frames. The pediment and central bay below stand slightly proud of the other bays.

Dentilation ran along the wall plate and over the gables. The roof was of thin slate and hipped on the rear part of the house. Four chimneys were located; in the northern and southern gables, in the centre of the T and towards the rear of the house.

More modern extensions were noted to the rear of the house filling the angles of the T. To the north this comprised of a two storey structure in glossy machine made bricks, to the south the infill was rendered.

The Farm Buildings

A stable block and tack room lie immediately behind the house. This was constructed in relatively modern brick. The rest of the farm buildings have been destroyed by the modern covered yard. The 1910 Ordnance survey map shows Mount Pleasant to be a large cluttered farm. A block to the south of the house may be a wash house or privy while a large covered yard lies behind the house.

Discussion

Mount Pleasant is a large farmhouse dating to the late 18th century/early 19th century.

No. 20 MANOR FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6545 4203

Pl. 5.23

Manor Farm lies to the east 0.5km of Mount Pleasant. Only the farm yard survives and even this had been altered to accommodate a modern pig farm.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard forms an U-shaped range running from north to south. A 4 bay cartshed with granary above formed the northern arm. This was built in a slightly irregular brick using English Garden Wall bond and had a slate roof and a loading door in the eastern gable. To the south was a single storey range in a similar brick to the granary but with a pan-tile roof. The southern arm of the U was formed by more modern animal sheds and stables. English Garden Wall bond and pan-tiles were also employed in these buildings but the bricks were machine made.

Discussion

From cartographic evidence Manor Farm appears to be a normal farm and fairly typical of the farmsteads encountered in the survey. A long rectangular building to the west of the surviving range may have been a barn.

No. 21 MENAGERIE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6309 4082

Pls. 5.24 & 25

Menagerie Farm is located within Escrick Park, 200m south-east of the Temple.

The House

The house is a two storey brick built structure, constructed of English Garden Wall bond with a gabled, pan-tile roof.

Farm house and workers cottages of various dates survive. The farm house has been heavily modified, the rear half of is a new build as is the roof and is contemporary with the cottage building. They are built in Flemish bond in a regular mass produced brick, older parts of house are in a slightly irregular brick of various browns and soft oranges. Cottages and additions to the farm house have dormer windows, and ornate tiled gables. Under these at east and west ends is an ovolo moulding in lime stone. It seems likely that this is reused.

The Farm Buildings

The large farm yard is of various phases, set at a right angle to farm house and about 30m to south. The oldest buildings are a pair of two storey barns with threshing floors and cartways. The northern end of the first barn has been converted to a granary and stables, which run northwards into a later cart shed, which is also part of stables. This barn has slit ventilators and dentilation.

A second barn is plainer and has a 20th century diesel engine house built on to the northern bays, this is in Sussex bond with a half-hipped pan tile roof. A further barn is in English Garden wall bond, with belt wheels and drive shafts still in situ. At the southern end of this barn are more modern equipment stores. Perpendicular to this and across a track is a 7 bay open fronted cart shed which continues into a series of byres. To rear of these structures is a fold yard attached to the byres.

More modern agricultural buildings fill the space to west. Ordnance Survey maps c. 1900 show additional buildings in a "courtyard". To the east of the barns is a pond.

Discussion

This is an 18th-19th century planned farm and is part of the modernisation of the Escrick Park Estate.

No. 24 GLADE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6245 4000

Pl. 5.26

Glade Farm lies to the west of the present A19 in the area of the medieval deer park.

The House

Later additions and a growth of ivy partly obscure the original house. However, it seems likely that it was a one-and-a-half storey building with a central chimney and 3 to 4 bays suggesting a baffle or lobby entry pattern of a 17-18th century origin. This house faced towards the south. The walls of the house were built of irregularly dimensioned brick in English Garden Wall bond and displayed a dentilation decorated wall plate. It is possible that two windows in the first floor, with 12 pane horizontal sliding frames, belong to this original building. A modern pan tile roof unites this phase with more modern extensions.

To the west a one-and-a-half storey extension was added using regularly sized bricks in Flemish bond. A larger two storey extension on the eastern gable was constructed in similar materials and style. A substantial brick built porch with a four centred arch lay in the centre of this new east facing facade. A further extension has been added to the rear of the original house.

The Farm Buildings

Only fragments of the farm yard survive to the south-west of the existing farm. These comprise lengths of walling standing up to 1.75m high constructed in irregular brick using English Garden Wall bond. These walls have been incorporated into the modern covered yard.

Discussion

Glade Farm must post date the deer park and judging on the grounds of the architectural plan it seems likely that the farmstead will date from the late 17th or early 18th century. The farmyard buildings were composed of two parallel ranges of structures to the south-west of the house in 1851. These may be interpreted as a barn and shelter for live stock. By 1909 the gap between these ranges had been roofed over and a Dutch barn constructed to the west. The development of the yard thus follows the normal pattern in the area.

No. 25 MOUNT FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6175 4080

Pl. 5.27

Mount Farm is located 2.25km south-east of Escrick and 750m to the west of the modern A19. The site of a windmill mound and a long L shaped pond lie some 300m to the east of the farm. It seems likely that the farm takes its name from the neighbouring mill mound (mount). The medieval deer park lay approximately 500m to the south.

The House

The house is a small two storey 3 bay structure of baffle or lobby entry type with an off-centre hearth and chimney stack. The walls are constructed of thin irregular bricks in English Garden Wall bond and decorated with a narrow string course and dog tooth wall plate. Tumbling was noted on the eastern gable. The facade faces to the north.

A mixture of vertical and horizontal sliding windows suggest some of the windows have been replaced. Indeed the vertical sash windows are oddly proportioned being of variable size, squat and with small upper glazing which suggest that they have been reused at Mount Farm.

The slate roof is clearly a replacement as were all the chimney stacks. To the rear an out shot extension was constructed in a modern brick.

The Farm Buildings

The farm buildings clearly belong to two major phases. A threshing barn with central cartway carries the line of the house to the west. This was constructed in a thin irregular brick in English Garden Wall Bond and has a pan-tile roof. A narrow aisle had been added to the northern side of the barn and this opened on to a small yard with an open animal shelter along its eastern side.

Although further buildings are shown on the 1851 Ordnance survey map these have been demolished by a later barn, covered yard, granary and stock accommodation. These were built in a soft orange brick using Flemish bond and had a thin slate roof.

The covered yard lay behind the old barn with the new barn alongside to the west, this barn had a central cartway which ran along the length of the barn (north-south), rather than across its width. Both these structures had circular windows set high in their gables. A cow shed lay along the western wall of the barn and the granary with ground level cart shed lay to its north. Access to the granary was achieved by stairs from inside the second phase barn. A Dutch barn lay to the north east of the farm yard.

To the south of the house was a small single storey brick and pan tile structure, this may have been a privy or wash house.

Discussion

Mount Farm seems to have begun as a simple linear farmstead probably in the early 18th century. Glade Farm to the south may be of similar age. The development and enclosure of the area this early is significant, suggesting that the deer park was abandoned and turned over to agriculture well before the parish was enclosed c. 1781. Mount Farm's relationship with the windmill is not known..

This simple farmstead seems to have largely retained its origin aspect until the late 19th century when in order to exploit changing agricultural practices and markets the new yard, barn and associated buildings were built. This change is exemplified by the re-orientation of the barns axis.

No. 26 GRANGE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6191 4190

Pl. 5.28 & 5.29

Grange Farm lies 1.25km to the south east of Escrick village on rising ground to the south of the Stillingfleet road.

The House

This large double pile house comprised 3 units, including the central entry hall and was two storeys high with a hipped slate roof. The west facing facade was rendered but the rear of the house was not. Construction employed slightly irregular sized bricks in English Garden Wall bond. The facade's central bay stepped out slightly, a porch and single storey bay windows had been added recently.

A number of four paned vertical sash windows appear to be original, although the side hung wooden casements are later additions. Three chimneys, two on the southern gable and one on the northern, had two pots each. From this it seems likely that the kitchen and a parlour were located to the south of the house and served by separate chimneys.

To the rear several windows have been added and a door moved. The original windows had segmental brick arch lintels and stone sills, the later additions had simple stone lintels and bull-nosed brick sills. A fire insurance plaque was noted on the south-east corner. Due to its position and heavy painting no detail could be made out.

The house was flanked by a single storey range of service buildings to the north and a one-and-a-half storey dwelling to the south. Combined with the farm yard to the east a narrow yard has been formed behind the house.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard comprised a covered yard with ranges of buildings to the south and north and was clearly formed of several phases of building. A two storey brick built barn lay approximately 50m to the east of the house and was amongst the earliest farm yard buildings. This was a 4 bay structure built in a thin irregular brick using English Garden Wall bond and having a pan-tile roof. The central cartway had a shallow porch surrounding the eastern door. Lobed decorations were noted at the apex of the gables and a dovecote (spaced bricks) was located high on the southern wall.

To the north of the barn was a long east-west aligned cow shed which had clearly been raised to provide space for a granary or feed store. This structure had a thin slate roof and was entered via steps to the rear of the house. Attached to the cow house was a 4 bay, single storey implement store which had a forge in its northern bay. This was clearly a late 19th century building as was an additional implement shed to south-east of the barn.

To the south of the barn lay a yard and L shaped range of stables. These were constructed using machine brick and pan-tiles with turn of the century fixtures. This range was connected to the one-and-a-half storey dwelling and through this to the southern side of the house. This small dwelling may have been workers accommodation. A modern covered yard filled the space between house and barn.

Discussion

Grange Farm has a number of interesting features. The double-pile form of the house seems considerably later than the large barn suggesting an earlier house on the site. Research into the insurance plaque may help establish the age of the house and aid understanding of its development.

By 1851 the present courtyard's location seems to have been set and later buildings around the farm are designed to exploit new methods and improve the efficient running of the farm. Evidence from the early Ordnance Survey map hints at a horse engine attached to the barn and confirms the early adoption of the court yard plan.

No. 27 HILL FARM, STILLINGFLEET

SE 6100 4171

Pl. 5.30

Hill Farm lies on rising ground 1.75km to the south-east of Escrick village. Both house and yard show signs of an early foundation, which has been considerably altered.

The House

This was a long narrow building of 5 bays or units and two-and-a-half storeys. The west facing facade carried a number of building scars and the form of the earliest house is not clear. Unusually there are two doors in the facade, located in bays 2 and 4. Segmental arched lintels and stone sills surround the windows. Those on the ground floor are clearly enlargements whilst those on the first floor have apertures that are smaller and squarer. All window frames are replacement side hung casements.

A broad string course divides the two storeys and brick kneelers with brick coping decorates the gables. Although there has been some rebuilding of the gables all 5 bays seem to be original, the same thin variable brick being employed in English Garden Wall bond throughout. The roof and three chimney stacks however are later replacements.

Both gables have been partly rebuilt and modern windows inserted. High on the southern gable an area of blocking seems to indicate a blocked loading door.

To the rear of the house the first floor windows have depressed arch lintels but the frames are replacements. A veranda ran along the rear of the house and had been partly absorbed by an extension in

modern brick. A very obvious one-and-a-half storey extension has been added to the north-eastern corner of the house.

The Farm Buildings

The modern covered yard dominates the farm yard and only fragments of the old yard survive. A long range to the east of the house combines a two storey threshing barn with a granary located over a stable. The barn was of 5 bays and had an off-set cartway and two rows of slit ventilators pierced the English Garden Wall bond walls. Fragments of internal lofting survived within the barn. It is possible that wall scars to the north of the cartway indicate the former presence of a horse engine.

The granary butted the southern gable of the barn. Here a pair of tall double doors with a corresponding scar in the covered yard suggest that an additional cartway or threshing floor was added to the barn. The southern gable had a first floor loading door with winch and below this a wider door gave access to the stable. A modern lean to built of machine made brick laid in flemish bond has been added to the south-eastern corner.

A small courtyard lying south of the house provided stabling for riding horses. This was mainly constructed from modern brick although fragments of older structures could also be seen.

Discussion

The plan form of the narrow house with a corridor to the rear is suggestive of an early 18th century origin, however there is little additional material evidence to support this.

By 1851 the farm has developed to comprise the house with a yard flanked by barn and byres to the east. This yard was subsequently roofed before the modern covered yard was constructed. That the yard plan dates from the early 19th century at least may also indicate an early foundation date for the farmstead.

No. 30 BELL FARM, RICCALL

SE 6249 3966

Pl. 5.31

This large house provides accommodation on a farmstead of much earlier date. It was situated to the west of the present A19 approximately 1.5km north of Riccall. The farm would have lain inside the deer park.

The House

A house was not recorded at Bell Farm on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. The present house is similar to Church and Red House Farms in Skipwith being essentially a large L shaped two storey building constructed in glossy red brick using stretcher bond built on a plinth foundation. The pan tile roof is multi-gabled, with overhanging eaves and deep barge boards.

All the windows are wooden side hung casements with segmental brick arch lintels and single piece sloping sills. A porch common to estate buildings covers the east facing door.

To the rear lay a separate wash house and privy block connected to the house by a short covered way. Rooms for the farm labourers were provided in the northern part of the house.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard lies to the south of, and pre dates, the existing house. An east-west range consisting of a granary above a stable butts up to a 4 bay two storey barn. The barn is slightly taller than the granary. Both structures have modern roofs and were constructed from a slightly irregular orange-yellow brick employing English Garden Wall bond. The central cartway had a shallow porch and some traces of internal bays survived. Dentilation was noted on the southern wall plate; alterations to the northern wall had masked this elsewhere.

To the south of the barn a more recent yard with single storey stock accommodation was employed as light industrial premises. To the west a four bay implement shed with small store room was constructed in the same regular orange brick as the yard. English Garden Wall bond and pan-tile roofs were used in this phase of building. A two-bay implement shed had been added to the west gable of the barn. A Dutch barn stood to the north of the threshing barn.

Discussion

Bell Farm is rather a puzzle, mainly because there does not seem to have been a proper farmstead here prior to the late 19th century. Perhaps an original farmhouse was destroyed or the barn and early structures were attached to one of the neighbouring farms. However, the covered yard, cow houses and farm house show a period of heavy investment at Bell Farm about 100 years ago.

No. 31 GARTH COTTAGE, SKIPWITH SE 6564 3872 Pl. 5.32

This small house with compact farm yard was located to the east of Little Skipwith. It occupied a narrow plot of land which incorporated a small orchard and traces of ridge and furrow field system.

The House

Garth Cottage was a small two storey house constructed from hand made brick using English Garden Wall bond surmounted with a pan-tile roof. The original plan seems to have been for a three unit, central entry type house which faced towards the south. This was subsequently altered and the house enlarged.

A string course ran between ground and first floor, brick kneelers and coping were noted on the gables and tumbling was also observed on the gable tops. These features indicate an early 18th century date.

The central doorway had been blocked and a window inserted. A mixture of window frames, both side hung casements and horizontal sliding sash were also present. All the window apertures were small and nearly square with flat brick arch lintels and tile sills. The blocked door was replaced by a new entrance to the west in the kitchen, which extends into redundant farm buildings.

To the rear the stairs, which have been relocated, the bathroom occupies a modern extension of two builds.

The Farm Buildings

To the west of the house stood a two storey building of uncertain function. It was of a similar date to the house but the interior was ruinous. Constructed with hand made bricks using English Garden Wall bond it had brick kneelers, coping, and dentilation on the wall plate. The roof was of pan tile. A central door reached by three steps had a stone sill and segmental brick arch lintel. Two first floor windows were symmetrically located just below the wall plate. The function of this building is not known but most likely was a cow house or stable, perhaps with a granary or feed store above. This building and the house are the only structures shown here on the 1851 Ordnance survey map.

Between this building and the house was a one-and-a-half storey range providing stables and a pigsty with some first floor storage space above. A more regular brick although still in English Garden Wall bond was employed for this building.

Directly to the south lay a relatively modern covered yard. Constructed of machine made brick this was of no great size though it did provide animal accommodation around the yard edges under a hipped pan-tile roof. A three bay implement store lay to the south of the yard. Adjacent to this a low wooden building on brick piers may have been a granary or feed store.

Discussion

Prior to the late 19th century Garth Farm seems to have been little more than a cottage with some accommodation for livestock and perhaps crops. It is possible that Garth Farm was named because it enclosed part of the North Field and the traces of ridge and furrow noted my strengthen this assumption,

(Garth can mean an enclosure or land attached to a house or refer to a medieval open field). Such piecemeal enclosure can be attested to at both Charity and Peel Hall to the west.

The improvements effected in the late 19th century are perhaps a little out of phase with the national economic trends but similar elaboration and expansion occurs on many other properties in the locality at this date. At Garth Cottage however, the changes seem that much greater than elsewhere.

No. 32 WOOD HOUSE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6320 3992

Pl. 5.33

Wood House Farm lay in the southern part of Hollicars Wood in an area called Hart Nooking. No standing structures remained but heaps of rubble indicated where Woodhouse Farm had been. Stubs of some walls defined a rectangle 6m x 10m and a possible well was located amongst the debris. Various types of brick, both hand and machine made, suggest more than one phase of development.

Discussion

From map evidence Woodhouse Farm seems to decrease in size between 1851 and 1909. The widely spaced collection of buildings is not suggestive of arable farming and it seems probable that Woodhouse was involved in forest management and stock farming.

After RAF occupation of Hollicarrs in the Second World War Woodhouse Farm was abandoned and eventually demolished.

No. 33 BECK FARM STILLINGFLEET

SE 6050 4207

Pl. 5.34

Beck Farm is located c. 2.5km west of Escrick village.

The House

Beck Farm was a large two-and-a-half storey house of the central entry type. Possessing later additions to the rear the house formed an L shape plan with a 3 bay symmetrical facade facing to the east.

The house was constructed from slightly irregular bricks of variable colour in Flemish bond. The window frames have been replaced and the tall apertures with their flat arch lintels and stone sills may have been enlarged to accommodate this change. The central door had a two pane fan-light below a depressed brick arch lintel, and a thick stone threshold. Horizontal sliding sash windows placed in the gables lit the attic store.

The gables were decorated with sandstone kneelers and stone coping. The wall plate was embellished with dentilation. A chimney stack was located in each gable wall and a small fire window had been inserted into the south gable at ground floor height. A third chimney served the kitchen and was located in the eastern wall of the kitchen block.

The blocky one-and-a-half storey kitchen extension had been raised from an earlier structure using machine made brick in English Garden Wall bond. A separate staircase led from the kitchen to the rooms above and it seems likely that this was intended to be workers accommodation.

The central stair case rose to the attic store and a large pantry lay below the stairs at ground level. Access to the rooms above the kitchen from the original house was by a step down, to a lower floor level.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard has been converted to modern domestic accommodation. However, a large two storey barn with central cartway could still be recognised in a range running to the east from just behind the house. The farm buildings were constructed in brick using English Garden Wall bond with a pan-tile roof.

Discussion

The development of Beck Farm seems relatively straight forward although the surviving barn range does look a little more modern than the house.

No. 34 TILE SHED FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6479 4275

Pl. 5.35

Called “Old Tile Shed House” on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map this large farm lay on a ridge of high ground 1.5km to the east of Escrick village set off the Wheldrake road.

The House

Rendering hides most of the detail on Tiledshed Farm, but it is likely that the house was of double pile type with a central entrance. This building faced the west and had a symmetrically laid out facade. The window frames are replacements and the slate roof would suggest a mid 19th century date. However, dentilation on the wall plate may point towards an earlier date of construction. Chimney stacks were set in the gables.

To the rear a two storey wing was added, the upper storey being jettied out on a cast iron column. This extension may have contained a kitchen and accommodation for workers. A single storey wash house and service buildings were added to this two storey extension. Single storey sheds to the south of the house were constructed in machine made bricks and pan-tile and first appear on the 1909 map (Site B.90).

The Farm Buildings

Only a tall single bay shed survives, the yard now being occupied by a sawmill. From maps it can be seen that the yard develops from a T shape with two yards behind the house.

Discussion

The farmstead seems to exhibit a fairly straight forward development sequence. However, the name Old Tile Shed House seems to suggest an early brick dwelling. The present survey did not encounter any sign of this. A further complication arises from the estate map. The name in this case is simply Shed Farm.

The development of two yards may indicate an emphasis on stock rearing.

No. 35 GLEBE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6260 4275

Pl. 5.36

Glebe Farm lies 0.5km to the west of Escrick village on land to the south of the parish church. Glebe Farm does not appear on maps prior to 1910.

The House

The farmhouse was a blocky square dwelling attached to the rear of a larger house. A gothic revival south side enlivens the building. The majority of the house however is constructed in machine made bricks in stretcher bond. The thick slate roof overhangs the gables and added to the mock medieval feel.

Elements of the “gothic” facade appear to be stone clad additions to the brickwork. This is enhanced with a three centred arch over the door. The windows have exaggerated segmental arch lintels with stone voussoirs and oversized key stones. A moulded string course divides the two storeys. An unadorned plaque was mounted high in the gable.

A large central chimney stack served the house. The pots were shrouded by angular imbex like ties, which again add to the Gothic theme.

The Farm Buildings

The farm yard lying 50m west of the house did not exhibit extraneous decoration. It was a large efficiently laid out collection of covered yards and buildings with an industrial feel. Machine made

bricks using Flemish and English Garden Wall bond were used in its construction with slate being employed for roofing.

A late 19th century barn with a longitudinal cartway formed the northern edge of the yard. Butting on to the eastern gable of the barn was a three bay cart shed with a first floor granary. The open northern side of the cart shed was supported on rounded brick piers. A first floor loading door was also present in this wall. This building was constructed in English Garden Wall bond, which is a mechanically stronger bond. A lunette shaped window in the eastern gable lit the granary.

A range of single storey buildings ran to the south from the granary including a cow house that opened onto the covered yard.

Discussion

Glebe Farm stands well outside the normal expectation for a farmstead. The house owes little to vernacular traditions and more to mass production. Similarly the yard is more of an industrial complex than a traditional farm. The scale of investment seems a little at odds with the declining agricultural economy of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, this scale of capital investment can be observed all over the estate.

No. 40 WARREN HOUSE FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6507 4432

Pl. 5.37

Warren House was an isolated farm 2.75 km to the north of Escrick village. Both house and yard show traces of rebuilding and conversion. It seems likely that the name Warren refers to the industry based on the rearing of rabbits for fur and meat.

The House

The house followed the central entry plan with two units flanking the central hall and stairs with its facade facing to the east. Construction relied on hand made brick in English Garden Wall bond, but unusually Warren House had a hipped pan tile roof. The wall plate was decorated with dentilation which ran around all four sides of the house.

Although there have clearly been alterations to both window apertures and frames those on the first floor suggest the form of the originals. These were small and nearly square with segmental arch lintels constructed in finely gauged brick. The ground floor windows have clearly been enlarged.

The front door was plain and relatively modern, but a gauged flat arch lintel looks original. The stone threshold was slightly raised from the ground surface. This house was served by two chimney stacks set in the gable ends. Both of these had been rebuilt in recent times.

A gabled cross wing, containing ground floor kitchen with a tall chimney and perhaps workers accommodation above was added to the southern side of the house. The lower 29 courses were constructed from older hand made brick but the rest was built in machine made brick. A mixture of English Garden Wall and Flemish bond were employed in its building and dentilation was continued in this modern brick. An alcove high in the western gable was of the same pattern observed on several other houses.

A single storey service block continued to the south. A mixture of old and modern bricks were also employed here. All windows and doors were of a modern pattern.

The Farm Buildings

Alterations and modern use have to a great degree masked the development of the farmyard. The modern covered yard is in a similar position to the yard recorded on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. It seems likely that a barn lay to the east of this original yard. By 1910 this is a covered yard, and existing stretches of wall in dark machine made brick using English Garden Wall bond probably belong to this phase. Close behind the house this wall was pierced by arched feeding chutes.

Free standing buildings are limited to the period after 1851. These include a 3 bay implement shed with granary above, to the north-east of the yard, with a 6 bay Dutch barn to the east and stables to the south. The implement store employed late Victorian materials such as cast iron columns and thin roof slates. Access to the granary was via an external flight of steps on the western gable.

Discussion

Warren House is likely to be of a mid 18th century date but expansion in the late 19th and early 20th centuries have swept away and altered structures of this date. The 1910 OS map appears to show an enclosed apsidal horse engine house attached to the eastern wall of yard.

No. 56 OLD SWAN FARM, DEIGHTON

SE 6282 4409

Pl. 5.37 & 5.38

Old Swan Farm was located in the small hamlet of Deighton 1.5 km to the north of Escrick on the A19. Although no longer part of the estate Old Swan Farm had not been sold at the time of this survey. The chance to investigate the inside of the house revealed several interesting features. Unfortunately most of the farm buildings have been swept away by modern developments.

The House

The house presented a larger and rather more grander facade when compared with other houses in the Estate. The L shaped house was clearly of two major phases. A large, decorative, two-and-a-half storey high block facing east and a plainer and perhaps older kitchen block lies to the rear of this.

The facade was 4 bays or units long with the door and hall offset to the north and faced to the east. The yellow-orange bricks were slightly irregular and laid in Flemish bond. Architectural details would suggest this portion of Swan Farm dates to the mid 18th century. A four brick deep string course was present between the lower two floors. The seven east facing windows had tall apertures and the flat arched lintels were formed from finely gauged brick. A thinner, longer and more orange coloured brick was employed for this fine work. The sills were single pieces of stone. Twelve pane vertical sliding frames had a narrow architrave. The door had a three pane fan light and was rather plain. The wall plate had dentilation and the roof was of slate. Two chimney stacks served this part of the house, these were located between bay 1 and 2 on the northern gable and both carried two pots and had been rebuilt. The rear of this block had been rebuilt and modern windows inserted.

The kitchen block was a one-and-a-half storey structure in a yellowish hand made brick using English Garden Wall bond. A small square window with a horizontal siding sash frame may be original. Below it was stocky door which gave access to the kitchen. The window did not have a lintel, but a depressed arch survived above the door. More recent windows and doors had been inserted at ground level. The crest of the Robinson family is carved on a large piece of stone by the back door. The western gable had both stone kneelers and replacement coping in concrete. A tall kitchen chimney rose from this gable. This block also had a slate roof.

A one-and-a-half storey lean-to structure in machine brick butted the northern gable of the house. Its windows and doors were of a late 19th century type.

Investigation of the interior revealed a number of interesting features. Most importantly, on both floors, access from room to room was through adjoining rooms and not from the central hall. The floor plan was of a simple linear type.

The stair case rose to the top of the house and gave access to an attic store. This was lit by small windows in the gables. From the first floor access to the kitchen block was via two steps. The blocked window was in line with the facade windows. A room above the kitchen was open to the rafters and a chimney breast dominated its western portion. A narrow winding stair occupied the north-western corner of the kitchen block and a substantial thinning in the width of the wall was also noted here.

The Flemish bond extension comprised a ground floor scullery with door to the rear and a semi-basement, perhaps a dairy. The room above may have been for workers.

A short range of a single storey butted onto the southern side of the house. These comprised of an implement shed and a garage constructed in a brick similar to the kitchen block in English Garden Wall Bond but with a pan-tile roof.

Discussion

By 1910 Old Swan Farm is shown with a large covered yard. None of these buildings survive. However, it seems likely that the farm developed in a piecemeal fashion similar to the house.

The fashionable facade preserved at Swan Farm suggests it was a fairly high status farmstead. However, the internal arrangement of the house does not really fit with the facade. The house's position in a village may suggest that elements of an earlier house are preserved in the linear arrangement of rooms. The blind window on the second floor further complicates the development of the house, it is unlikely that this window relates to the one-and-a-half storey kitchen block.

No. 86 MANOR FARM, STILLINGFLEET

SE 5965 4110

Pl. 5.40

Manor farm lies on the eastern edge of Stillingfleet village, 4km to the west of Escrick. village.

The House

The original house was a two-and-a-half storey structure with a symmetrical central entry ground plan and faced to the west. This was only one room thick and a single storey block to the north appears to have been a contemporary service wing. A slightly irregular orange to brown coloured brick in English Garden Wall bond was employed throughout.

Both ground and first floor windows have segmental brick arch lintels and single piece stone sills. The bricks used in the lintels and around the windows was slightly more orange in colour than elsewhere. All window frames were replacements and the apertures may have been enlarged to accept these.

The single storey wing has been raised in machine made brick using Flemish bond. This may have provided space for a workers bedroom. A blocked door in the northern gable may have provided access to this accommodation. The roof has been replaced and there is no sign of a join between old and new work. The wall plate is decorated with dentilation and this is carried over on to the gables, the tops of which have been rebuilt.

Chimney stacks were located in the two original gables and in the raised northern gable. These were tall and ornate with three diagonally set brick flues. This mock Tudor decoration dates to the early 20th century on estate buildings.

To the rear of the house out-shot extensions have been added in modern materials.

The Farm Buildings

The present yard is dominated by a modern covered yard. However, older buildings survive around the farm. An L shaped range to the north of the house combined stables with some form of storage. These were constructed in hand made brick in English Garden Wall bond with a pan-tile roof. Signs of rebuilding were noted.

On the southern side of the yard a single storey range was partly built into the slope. This appears to have been animal accommodation leading on to the covered yard. Construction employed a mixture of bricks and used several bonding patterns. The eastern side of the yard was formed by a two storey building, which has had its roof raised in modern brick. The upper floor may have been a granary but the function of a wide but low arch in the ground floor wall is not known.

Discussion

There were no traces of early farm buildings at Manor Farm. It seems likely that the growth of the covered yard destroyed or incorporated buildings such as the barn.

The house develops in a rather linear fashion, and gives little hint as to its true age.

No. 107 PARK FARM, ESCRICK

SE 6264 4034

Pl. 5.41

This compact grouping of house and yard lay on the eastern side of the present A19, perhaps on the boundary of the medieval deer park. Park Farm lay some 2.3km south-east of Escrick.

The House

The present farm house was a small, two storey building with a T shaped ground plan. The shaft of the T was the oldest part of the house and was clearly of the same build as a stable with first floor granary to the east. This earliest part of the house however, was not as tall as the granary. This range faced to the south. Irregular bricks in English Garden Wall bond were employed in both structures. The rear of the house had been raised from an out-shot to two storeys. The raised section was in a more regular brick and employed Flemish bond. The wall plate had dentilation decoration.

The front of the house, being the cross of the T, was a later build of central entry type with the hall flanked by two units. This was constructed from a yellow-brown coloured irregular brick using English Garden Wall bond. The tall window apertures had segmental brick arches and stone sills, as did the door. A fanlight above the door had been blocked. This blocking had overhanging eaves. Both phases of building were surmounted by pan-tile roofs. Two chimneys were located in the gables of the newer built block whilst a third served the kitchen block to the rear.

The Farm Buildings

The yard lay to the east of the house although the two were physically connected by the granary. This stood a little taller than the house and shared common construction and decoration details with the dwelling. A number of the granary's doors and windows had been replaced by modern patterns but slit ventilators and a squat loading door on the first floor hint at the buildings greater age. The loading door faced towards the north, which may suggest a yard to the north of the farm in the past.

A single storey brick and pan-tile shed lay immediately east of the granary. This opened onto the yard. A roofless and more modern building carried this range through 90 degrees to the south. A wide building to the south carried the range to the threshing barn .

This was a two storey structure of 4 bays with a central cartway. Three rows of slit ventilators pierced the wall and a dentilated frieze ran along the wall plate. A porch that continued the shallow pitch of the barn's pan-tile roof shrouded the cartway. Internal lofting remained inside the barn.

A long Dutch barn lay to the east of the threshing barn and an implement store lay to the south-west of the yard.

Discussion

The connection of house with granary would suggest an early 18th century foundation date for Park Farm. However, there is little to corroborate this. The present form appears on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map and the only major changes are the addition of the Dutch barn and the building of a covered yard by 1909. Park Farm seems to share features with both Glade and Mount Farms and may provide evidence of the enclosure of the abandoned deer park. An early to mid 18th century date would seem reasonable for this activity.

No. 108 BRICK FARM, WHELDRAKE

SE 6622 4478

Pl. 5.42

Brick Farm is located 1.2km east of Warren House Farm.

The House

This small house was of the central entry type with a symmetrical facade. The facade was two storeys high; the rear of the house was a single storey out-shot. Whilst such form provides plenty of ground floor space it allows only two first storey rooms. This form dates from the mid to late 18th century. Though the facade was symmetrical replacement doors and windows had destroyed the original patterns of apertures. The chimney stacks were located on the gables and each had two pots. The roof was pan-tile covered.

The Farm Buildings

The compact yard was centred around a brick built covered yard with “M” shaped pan-tile roof. A fairly regular orange brick in English Garden Wall bond was employed and large round headed arches provided access from the east and west gables.

Around the periphery of the yard various cow houses built in English Garden Wall and Flemish bond were located. Modern agricultural practices have degraded these buildings.

To the north of the yard was a small granary over a two bay implement store. Steps on the eastern gable gave access to the granary. This structure was built in a regular brick using English Garden Wall bond and had a thin slate roof. Relieving arches were noted above the open cart bay.

Discussion

There was no trace of a farmyard of comparable date to that of the house. The present yard, dating from the late 19th century may completely replace, or at least mask, an earlier yard.

No. 109 MOOR FARM, KELFIELD

SE 6120 3972

Pl. 5.43

This large isolated farm lies on Kelfield Moor approximately 3.25km south-west of Escrick village.

The House

This central entry type house had a two storey facade which was only one room thick. A large out-shot extension to the rear gives the house an L shaped ground plan. A slightly irregular yellow-brown brick was employed in English Garden Wall bond. The tall window apertures had segmental brick arch sills and stone lintels arranged in a symmetrical pattern on the facade. The bricks used for the lintels were slightly darker in comparison to the colour of the wall bricks. The door had a two pane fanlight and was reached by two steps. The two chimney stacks were located on the gables and the roof was of thin slate.

The out-shot extension to the rear was constructed in a similar brick and had a slate roof, which suggests that it may be contemporary with the rest of the house. A later extension in stretcher bond has been added to the eastern side.

The Farm Buildings

The large farmyard had developed a pair of courtyards by 1909. It seems likely that the larger courtyard, which lay closer to the house, was older. Pan-tile, not slate, was used in the farm yard.

Discussion

The house is rather more impressive looking than it really is. The form would suggest a late 18th century house with out-shot rooms maximising ground floor working space. However, Moor Farm appears to be substantially larger than other farmsteads of this type and date. The double courtyard plan suggests that Moor Farm was used for fattening live stock during the late 19th centuries.

The Cottages

No. 2 RICCALL GRANGE COTTAGE, RICCALL

SE 6389 3776

Pl. 5.44

This small cottage lay to the north of King Rudding Lane approximately 2km east of Riccall Village. The cottage is dated to the early 20th century as confirmed by cartographic evidence.

The House

This was a small, single fronted, double pile cottage of two storeys, constructed in machine made brick laid in stretcher bond. A stone date plaque above the south facing door gave the date of 1908. The methods of construction and the fittings are all of this period.

The windows were wooden side hung casements set in apertures with segmental arch lintels and bull-nosed brick sills. The door had a segmental arch head.

A single chimney lay in the western gable and the roof was covered with pan-tiles. The eaves were overhanging and had plain barge boards.

An architects plan shows the ground floor to include stairs by the front (southern) door, a kitchen, scullery and pantry. A wash house occupied the north-eastern corner and was entered by its own external door. The wash house has since become a bathroom.

Discussion

This early 20th century cottage was part of a trend to improve accommodation and facilities on the estate. The materials employed were standard for this period and were often fitted to older buildings during renovation. However there was no evidence to suggest Riccall Grange Farm Cottage or any other structure stood on this site prior to 1908.

No. 4 ADAMSON FARM COTTAGE, SKIPWITH

SE 6448 3802

Pl. 5.45

This cottage lies approximately 200m to the north of Adamson Farm in an area called Skipwith Holmes, to the south-west of Skipwith village. There is nothing to suggest the cottage is earlier than the mid 20th century.

The House

A small labourers cottage of two storeys and double pile single fronted plan, Adamson Farm Cottage was constructed from machine made bricks laid in stretcher bond. The windows had flat arch lintels, bull-nosed brick sills and cast iron frames, which suggest a mid 20th century date. The door also had a flat arch lintel of brick.

Adamson Cottage had a hipped pan-tile roof and two tall chimney stacks serving the kitchen and living room. A ground plan shows additional rooms to consist of a larder and a wash house that was entered via an external door. A free standing privy stood to the north of the house.

Discussion

This cottage was clearly of a fairly modern date and may be post 1945. An unconfirmed story suggests the house was a replacement for accommodation lost when the RAF occupied Skipwith Common. The use of metal window frames may confirm this assumption.

No. 14 HILL FARM COTTAGES, SKIPWITH

SE 6624 3918

Pl. 5.46

This pair of semi-detached cottages were clearly of 20th century date and lay to the south-west of the farm house. The cottages faced to the east over the old farm pond.

The House

The cottages shared a common pan-tile hipped roof and large central chimney. Both were of double pile single fronted plan, two storeys, and constructed of machine made bricks laid for the most part in stretcher bond. Along with the materials used for the doors and windows this suggests an early to mid 20th century date.

Some remodelling of the rear of the property (west), was evidenced by the blocking of a door. This was likely to have been an external entrance to the cottages' wash houses.

Discussion

The cottages do not appear on early 20th century maps, which suggests that they date from the middle of the century. A near identical pair of cottages at Bomby Lane, Skipwith are dated to 1939.

No. 22 DENISON'S LODGE, ESCRICK

SE 6358 4104

Pl. 5.47

Denison's Lodge was located to the south east of the post-medieval landscaped park, approximately 1.5km south of Escrick village.

The House

This single storey cottage was square in plan verging on the double pile category. The walls were constructed from uniform sized blocks of limestone in regular courses and in "red brick" to the rear. Heavy wooden hood mouldings were mounted above the windows to give the house a medieval feel although the window frames themselves are wooden side hung casements.

The hipped roof had a thick slate covering and rose up to the central stone chimney stack. The chimney carried two pots and had moulded decoration.

The extension to the rear was of more than one type of brick though all the bonding was of English Garden Wall type. A small group of brick built, pan-tile roofed outbuildings to the west did not appear to be domestic.

Discussion

Although it is far from clear, there appears to have been a building similar in plan to Denison's Lodge recorded from the early 19th century. The lodge may date from the laying out of the landscape park, and along with Bridgers Lodge and Approach Farm may have regulated traffic approaching Escrick Hall from the south.

While the hood mouldings may be a late 19th century addition the decorated chimney suggests the building was constructed with medieval patterns in mind.

No. 23 BRIDGER'S LODGE, ESCRICK

SE 6324 4406

Pl. 5.48

Bridger's Lodge was located in the north-western limb of Hollicarrs Wood in an area known as Isaacs Rush. The house was semi-derelict and overgrown to the point of concealment by ivy.

The House

The original house seems to have consisted of two rooms on the ground floor with a pair of low chambers above, and to have been entered from the west off a forest track. Construction was similar to Denison's Lodge, employing uniform lime stone blocks in regular courses. A piece of reused carved stone was noted above the door. This had a chamfer decoration and may have originated from the medieval St Helen's church. A central chimney served this phase of the building.

The rear of the lodge had been extended in machine made brick using English Garden Wall bond. This extension had a small hanging chimney serving a first floor room to the east of the house. Wooden decorative features included hood mouldings, multi-pane latticed window frames and ornate wave form

barge boards. The eaves and gables had deep overhangs, but, the roof covering could not be seen. This embellishment is not applied to the brick built rear of the cottage.

Discussion

In 1851 Bridgers Lodge is named as Cauley's Lodge and has a simple rectangular ground plan. This was probably similar to Denison's lodge but with two storeys? By 1909 the plan had been altered to the present form. Perhaps the gothic inspired embellishment dates to this period when improvements were being carried out throughout the estate.

No. 29 GLADE COTTAGE, ESCRICK **SE 6260 3996** Pl. 5.49

A pair of cottages located 2.5km to the south-west of ESCRICK village and 200m east of Glade Farm. The present route of the A19 to the east of the cottage is a modern alteration to the road layout. The A19 originally ran to the west of Glade Cottage.

The House

This pair of cottages fall into a group of semi-detached, double pile, single fronted dwellings dating from the early 19th century. They were two storeys high with a hipped pan-tiled roof and a central shared chimney.

The cottages were entered from the north and south sides and face to the west. Glade Cottage was constructed in English Garden Wall bound from hand made bricks. The window frames were replacements as were the bull-nosed brick sills, but the segmental arched lintels were original. Dentilation was employed to decorate the wall plate. The chimney stack had been rebuilt.

A long building constructed to the rear, straddled the property boundary and provided both cottages with a separate wash-house and privy.

An architects plan from 1961 shows the addition of bathrooms to the north and south walls. The entrances were then moved to the rear east wall.

Discussion

Part of an early 19th century tradition mainly seen in ESCRICK village, these cottages must have provided accommodation for workers employed at Glade Farm or perhaps in Hollicarrs Wood. In 1851 the cottages are shown with long garden plots.

No. 38. RICCALL ROAD COTTAGES, ESCRICK **SE 6257 4188** Pl. 5.50

This pair of cottages lay to the west of the A19 and ESCRICK village and are of mid 20th century date.

The House

Yellow coloured bricks were employed in the construction of the north, east and west walls of the two storey cottages. Red brick was employed in the west facing wall. Flemish bond and a diamond pattern decorated the northern and southern gables.

Windows and doors had brick segmental heads and the window sills were formed from sloping slabs. Bathrooms have been added to the front of the houses.

No. 52 WINCHAT COTTAGES, ESCRICK **SE 6428 4119** Pl. 5.51

A short terrace of three buildings approximately 2km to the south east of ESCRICK village.

The House

The three cottages were constructed from machine made brick in stretcher bond and were surmounted by a hipped pan-tiled roof. Window and door apertures were of segmental arch type with wooden sills. A date plaque is mounted in the centre of the terrace, giving the year 1937.

The cottages stood two storeys high and were of the double pile, single fronted type. The chimney stacks were situated on the cottages shared walls.

A privy and coal house block, subdivided for each cottage, lay a few metres to the east of the houses.

A ground plan of 1959 shows the ground floor of each dwelling to comprise of a west facing door and staircase, kitchen, scullery with back east door, and larder. A wash house flush with the rear wall was reached via its own external door. These wash house doors were subsequently blocked up and the rooms converted to bathrooms in 1959.

Discussion

Winchat Cottages is an example of a dwelling built prior to the Second World War and probably the last one to be built before the onset of war and the dramatic changes which the Estate experienced.

No. 53 KEEPERS COTTAGE, SKIPWITH

SE 6652 3829

Pl. 5.52

This small cottage lay to the south of Skipwith Village on a track leading to Skipwith Common.

The House

Whilst a structure is present here on the 1851 Ordnance survey map there seems no connection between that building and the present cottage, which is constructed mainly from late 19th century materials. The existing cottage was of the two storey central entry type, was constructed from regular sized bricks in English Garden Wall bond, and had an M shaped pan-tile roof. There was a suggestion however, that Keepers cottage may originally have had a large out-shot to the rear.

Modern windows have been inserted with wooden lintels below depressed brick arches. Slightly older side hung casement frames have segmental brick arch lintels and bull-nosed brick sills. A small square stair light was noted in the rear wall.

The house had three chimney stacks. Two were located on diagonally opposed gables and a third narrow stack served the kitchen to the rear of the cottage. Both main chimneys and the gables had been roughly rebuilt.

Recently built lean-to extensions had been added onto the gable walls. A modern style of brick was used and laid in English Garden Wall bond. Associated buildings to the south of the house included a service block, separate kennels and perhaps a stable.

Discussion

It seems likely that this cottage was a game keepers dwelling. While much of the structure is of late 19th century date, including the M shaped roof dating to this period, it is likely the cottage was originally constructed with a large out-shot to the rear. Unfortunately the later rebuilding conceals any evidence of this.

No. 54 27 MAIN STREET ESCRICK

SE 6292 4290

Pl. 5.53

Southernmost of a pair of small cottages located in the centre of Escrick village, this cottage is part of an early 19th century tradition.

The House

Southernmost of a pair of semi-detached, double pile, single fronted cottages of two storeys that share a common hipped roof and central chimney Sites B. 54 & 60. The roof had a thin slate covering and the walls were constructed from a handmade brick in English Garden Wall bond with dentilation along the wall plate.

A turn of the century extension with a gabled roof was added to the south-eastern side and rear of the house using a machine made brick in Sussex bond. The main entrance, which lay on the southern side of the house was protected by a modern porch. The doors and windows have all been replaced.

Discussion

27 Main Street was of the same plan and execution as several other cottages surveyed. All appear on the 1851 Ordnance survey map, however, small double pile structures of this date are fairly unusual.

No. 57. BOMBY LANE COTTAGES

SE 6642 3941

Pl. 5.54

This pair of cottages were located near the junction of Bomby Lane and Skipwith Road, approximately 1km to the north of Skipwith village.

The House

The two semi-detached cottages of double pile, single fronted variety stood two storeys high and were constructed of a red machine made brick laid in stretcher bond. The cottages faced towards the south.

The lower windows were of elongated form and had segmental brick arch lintels and bullnosed brick sills. The upper windows were smaller and had lintels combined with the wall plate and bullnosed brick sills. All windows were of the wooden multi-pane side hung casement type, which was a common form on the estate. The south-east facing door had a simple lean-to porch.

The cottages shared a hipped roof with pan tile covering. A central chimney was also shared by the cottages. The date plaque of 1937 lay in the centre of the southern wall.

Discussion

The cottages were clearly of mid-20th century date and provided an improved accommodation for farm workers.

No. 58 ESCRICK GRANGE COTTAGES

SE 6194 4180

Pl. 5.55

A pair of cottages to the south of Grange Farm and 1.5km to the south-west of Escrick Village. A small orchard lay between the farm-yard and the cottages.

The House

The cottages do not appear on maps before the early 20th century. A regular sized brick of variable colour was employed in Flemish bond. The general style of construction was similar to that encountered around the turn of the century.

The southern cottage has had its windows replaced with modern frames with plate glass. The original window frames were of the wooden multi-pane side hung casement type. These windows had fairly typical segmental arch heads and bull-nosed brick sills. The east facing door had a segmental arch head also. The northern cottage also had one small horizontal sliding sash window in the second floor. This appears to be contemporary but is a bit unusual.

Individual chimney stacks were provided in the northern and southern gables of each cottage, but both were under a common pan tile hipped roof.

A wooden garage had been added to the southern gable of the southern cottage.

Discussion

Grange Farm Cottages are part of an early 20th century tradition of improvement on the estate, although these particular cottages are rather plain examples of the period.

No. 59 DEIGHTON COTTAGES

SE 6267 4408

Pl. 5.56

This was a short terrace of four workers cottages dated by a plaque to 1908. Deighton Cottages were located on the southern side of the hamlet and approximately 1.5km to the north-west of Escrick.

The Houses

The four cottages face to the south and were of the double pile single fronted type with two storeys and outhouses to the rear. Construction was entirely conventional for a building of this date, employing machine made bricks in stretcher bond and a half-hipped pan tile roof.

Both ground and first floor windows had bullnosed brick sills. However, the upper window apertures have single piece lintels compared to the more decorative segmental arches employed above the ground floor windows. The window frames were wooden multi-pane side hung casement type.

A floor plan of 1961 shows the original ground floor layout. All four cottages followed this plan, although the second and fourth dwellings are mirror images of their neighbours. The main south facing entrance opened on to a hall and stairs, with a separate living room to one side. The rear of the house comprised a kitchen and scullery. A coal house occupied the north-east corner of each cottage. This was separate from the kitchen and scullery and entered by its own external door.

A pair of large chimneys were situated between the first and second and third and fourth cottages. These chimney stacks served the living rooms. Three smaller flues to the rear served the kitchens.

The separate privy and wash houses formed a single storey range to the rear of the cottages. This was constructed from brick with a pan tile roof, but English Garden Wall bond was employed to construct these functional buildings.

Discussion

Deighton Cottages are part of an early 20th century tradition of improvement on the estate, although these particular cottages are rather plain examples of the period. Stretcher bond would also indicate the use of cavity walls, an early 20th century innovation.

No. 78. WHELDRAKE LANE COTTAGE

SE 6485 4316

Pl. 5.57

The proportions of Wheldrake Lane Cottage are closer to those of a small house. The dwelling lay approximately 2km to the south-east of Escrick village to the south of the Wheldrake road.

The House

This small central house was two storeys and a symmetrical east facing facade. The almost square ground plan does not reveal that the rear of the house is out-shot and only had two first floor rooms. Constructed from hand made brick English Garden Wall bond was used throughout and the wall plate was decorated with dentilation.

The west facing windows and door had a symmetrical layout with segmental arch heads. However, the windows are clearly replacements and the window sills used bullnosed bricks of a 20th century date. The windows in the single storey out-shot were of an even more modern pattern and its small porch also looked modern.

Chimney stacks were located in the gables of the two storey house and a narrow stack served the kitchen to the rear. The thin slate covered roof may be a replacement.

A lean-to construction butted the southern gable of the cottage and may have originated as a wash house with a short chimney stack. This was constructed from a machine made brick using English Garden Wall bond. The structure had a corrugated asbestos roof. This block is presumed to contain a bathroom.

A small group of service buildings to the rear of the house were built using an irregular bond and machine made brick.

Discussion

Wheldrake Lane Cottage appears on the 1851 Ordnance survey map with an L-shaped range attached to its eastern wall. This range ran along side the road and it is the eastern portion which is now a dwelling. The implication is that the cottage may have been a farm house in the 19th century.

The out-shot rear conforms to a style of building prevalent in the Vale of York around the middle of the 18th century. The rationale was to provide the maximum free space in a house of a given size and one suspects cost. (At this time the upper floor was still used mainly for storage and the ground floor parlour used for sleeping.)

No. 79. 23 MAIN STREET WHELDRAKE

SE 6785 4589

Pl. 5.58

This large cottage was of a 17th or early 18th century type and lay in the village of Wheldrake and was isolated from other buildings in the survey.

The House

This was a three unit baffle or lobby entry type house, with a hearth bay situated between the first and second bays. This house was built along the street front and faced to the east. The rear of the house formed a out-shot. The cottage was constructed from irregular dimensioned hand made brick in an English Garden Wall bond.

Four of the six windows in the facade have been replaced with larger wooden side hung casement frames. These are probably of early 20th century date. However, the northern bay retained what are perhaps the original pattern or early form of replacement. These comprised of almost square apertures with segmental arch heads and stone sills. The frames were of multi-pane horizontal sliding type. The lower window was slightly larger. The squat door had a segmental arch head and a stowe threshold. This entrance opened on to a small lobby with the chimney breast opposite, the door was at a lower level than the street. A wooden porch protected the door.

The wall plate was decorated with dentilation and the gables had both brick kneelers and coping. Tumbling was also noted on the northern gable wall. All these features point to an early vernacular origin.

The roof had a shallow pitch and was covered with pantiles, which were obviously replacements. The large chimney had been rebuilt. It carried three pots but room was provided for 4. A separate chimney was provided for the kitchen to the rear.

A very limited internal inspection revealed the house had low ceilings and door frames and a winding stair was located to the west of the chimney breast. The floor plan comprised three large rooms in the two storey portion with a kitchen and pantry to the rear in the out-shot section.

Attached to the rear of the house was a service block (privy etc) and ramshackle kennel. Both were constructed from machine made brick.

Discussion

23 Main Street was a good example of the baffle or lobby entry house. Further examples were encountered at Charity Farm, Mount Farm and Ingle Brook (103 Main Street, Escrick). These were the

oldest form of building encountered during the survey, but the scale of rebuilding carried out in the early 20th century could easily have disguised others of this type.

It is possible that houses such as 23 Main Street contain elements of timber framing, particularly the wall between the two storey part of the house and the out-shot aisle. Unfortunately this survey was not detailed enough to examine this possibility.

No 80. 14 CHURCH STREET, RICCALL

SE 6181 3774

Pl. 5.59

This small farm house has lost its yard to a modern dwelling. The cottage lay in Riccall, close to the junction of Church Lane and Back Lane.

The House

This was a small central entry house of two storeys. The original house was connected to the farm yard by a kitchen extension on the north-western corner of the house. The facade would have been symmetrical, with units flanking the central hall, however the house was only one room thick. It was also noted that the entrance was lower than Church Lane.

The facade was constructed from regularly dimensioned bricks of variable colour in Flemish bond. The gable walls and rear of the house used a hand made brick in English Garden Wall bond. The wall plate was decorated with dentilation and the gables had both brick kneelers and copping suggesting an earlier house than the Flemish bond facade would indicate.

The form of the window apertures and frames also pointed towards an erroneously modern more date. However, the blocking of earlier tall and narrow apertures could be clearly seen. Turn of the century casement frames had been added in elongated openings.

The present pan tile roof may also be a replacement item but the end-stack position of the chimneys confirms the original central entry plan of the house. The rearward extension of the house was in two builds and formed part of the L-shaped yard. The kitchen may have occupied part of a granary as it had its own separate chimney.

Discussion

Modern re-workings, perhaps more than one, rather confuse the initial impression made by 14 Church Street. However, the form of the small farm yard linked to the house along with the kneelers and copping suggest a mid to late 18th century date.

No. 85. SKIPWITH HALL COTTAGES SKIPWITH

SE 6610 3850

Pl. 5.60

This pair of cottages were located to the east of Skipwith Hall in or on the edge of a Quaker burial ground. The present building incorporates elements of an earlier one, perhaps a Quaker meeting house.

The Houses

This pair of two storey cottages were fairly undistinguished but did display an interesting building scar. In the centre of the south facing facade was the scar of a brick built porch and a blocked round headed opening. This arched entrance was clearly blocked with a type of brick (a hand made brick of variable colour in English Garden Wall bond) different to that used in the walls.

No further obvious traces of this building were observed. However, the regular orange brick used to block the arch was also employed around the present window apertures. These had one piece sills and lintels and wooden side hung casement frames. The two south facing doors had simple lean-to porches

The present hipped roof is of a recent form of pan tile and the three chimney stacks were unlikely to be very old. A central chimney was shared by both cottages and additional kitchen stacks were located in the east and west walls.

Discussion

Features such as windows and doors would suggest Hall Cottages date from the mid 20th century. However, the porch scar and blocked central door allied with the hand made brick construction suggests an earlier date. The 1851 map shows an almost square (Double pile?) building on this plot, by 1909 the Ordnance Survey records a building very close to the present form.

Therefore there is the suggestion that the cottages occupy at least part of a Quaker meeting house although it has been mooted that the cottages were once a barn. Further work would be required to confirm the origins of this structure.

No 89. 1 AND 3 MAIN STREET ESCRICK

SE 6288 4312

Pl. 5.61

This pair of 19th century cottages were located to the north of Escrick village and occupied a triangular plot of land in a fork in the road.

The Houses

A pair of semi-detached double pile single fronted cottages with two storeys which share a common hipped roof and central chimney. The roof had a thin slate covering. The walls were constructed from a handmade brick in English Garden Wall bond with dentilation along the wall plate.

Turn of the century extensions employing machine made brick in Sussex bond had been added to the northern side of No 1 and the western side of No 3. The windows and possibly also the roof had been replaced at this time. The dentilation decoration was continued on to these new built portions of the cottages.

It seems likely that the Sussex bond and slate outhouses associated with these cottages are also of an early 20th century date.

Discussion

The modern additions have rather marred these fine early 19th century cottages. Further examples of the same design were encountered at 27 Main Street and Alleyway house, Escrick and at Glade Farm on the A19.

No. 91. 9, 11 AND 15 MAIN STREET, ESCRICK

SE 6291 4305

Pl. 5.62

A short terrace of 3 cottages with a larger foreman's house, No 17, attached to the south. The cottages were located to the north of the village on the eastern side of the A19. They may have originally formed part of a larger symmetrical terrace.

The Houses

These were rather industrial looking cottages of the double pile single fronted type, forming a terrace under the one roof. However, closer study revealed that the cottages had been raised from original single storey dwellings. Examples of this original form could be seen at numbers 5 and 7. These were not part of the survey.

The original walls, in hand made brick, stood to 1.8m high, above this the houses were completed to full height in a machine made brick. From observing numbers 5 and 7 it is also possible an extra cottage has been added, converting a two dwelling block to a three cottage terrace. This change necessitated the use of a dark coloured brick to form heavy architraves around the windows. The single storey cottages have red brick architraves.

A string course ran between the ground and first floors and the upper storey had slightly smaller windows. Stone sills were employed in all window apertures as were wooden side hung casement frames.

The thin slate covered roof was hipped at the north and vallied into number 17 to the south. Two large chimney stacks, carrying 4 pots, were shared by the cottages. These chimney stacks were rather squat when compared with the original form.

Discussion

The 1851 map shows buildings on this plot of land, but the map is too cluttered to sure of their plan. An early 20th century plan of improvements suggests the two groups of cottages, numbers 5 and 7 and numbers 9, 11 and 15 were linked and formed a symmetrical terrace about a slightly larger central building. This would therefore have formed a rather classical looking terrace.

While not easy to date it seems likely the terrace originated before 1851, with the later work performed early this century. The plan, but not the form of the terrace is similar to the farm house and cottages at Menagerie Farm.

There was no number 13 Main Street.

No 92. 17 MAIN STREET ESCRICK

SE 6291 4305

Pl. 5.63

This was a blocky looking house or cottage was attached to the south end of a short terrace. Number 17 was located to the north of the village and to the eastern side of the A19.

The House

This small almost square house had two storeys and a double pile single fronted plan. The original structure was constructed from hand made bricks in English Garden Wall bond.

Around 1900 a new roof gabled roof was added, the form of the original roof is not known. The gables of the new roof were constructed from machine made brick and the western gable had a small decorative alcove. The roof had wide overhanging gables and eaves and was covered in slate. An ornate central chimney was also added or grafted to the original.

Window apertures with heavy brick architraves and stone sills were also added. An oriel window in the southern wall was constructed from brick but had stone corbels. The only entrance observed was in an out-shot to the rear.

Discussion

Although much altered in mock Tudor and Georgian styles Number 17 is clearly an earlier building, indeed it may be shown on the 1851 map along with its adjoining cottages. Similar additions have been made at Number 5 Main Street to the north but this house was not in the survey.

The form of the original house is not known but it may have had a hipped conical roof like the other early 19th century cottages in the survey. Together with the cottages Number 17 may have formed a terrace with a classical feel.

No 93. FOUNTAIN VIEW ESCRICK

SE 6292 4291

Pl. 5.64

This large house lay at a fork in the A19 and Escrick Main Street. Fountain View looks west over an ornate fountain of uncertain date.

The House

The cottage was of the two storey central entry type but only one room thick. A kitchen and service wing had been added to the rear in different materials. Basic construction utilised an irregular brick in English Garden Wall bond, this brick was yellow to brown in colour. The extension was in a red brick.

Although of central entry type the facade was not symmetrical and the first floor windows were smaller and squarer than those on the ground floor. Segmental arched lintels were employed on both storeys but the sills were not visible. There were no windows on the rear wall of this block.

The extension was also two stories high and the upper floor was jettied and supported on a cast iron column. The upper floor had a lunette shaped window and was similar to a kitchen block recorded at Tile Shed Farm.

The roof was of a shallow pitch and slate covered. Two end-stacks chimneys were supplemented by one in the kitchen and wash house to the rear.

Discussion

Although a building can be seen on the plot in 1851 this does not seem to be the present house. However, the present form of building was in place by 1910. The house lies at the front of a long thin plot of land which may suggest the building lies on a early toft.

No 94. 105, 107 AND 109 MAIN STREET ESCRICK SE 6312 4248 Pl. 5.65

Located just out side of the Escrick Park gates this large building combined 24 cottage under one main roof. The present building was dated to 1911.

The House

Although somewhat elaborated these cottages were two storey dwellings of an altered double pile single fronted type. The southern unit of the group was slightly larger than its neighbours and all faced to the west.

All the cottages had extensive mock Tudor details and decoration and several styles of window, from tall to elongated have been employed. The larger ground floor windows had flat arch brick lintels and moulded tile sills. First floor windows had decorative tile lintels and sills. Other dormer windows had no visible lintels. The window frames were wooden side hung casements.

The hipped plain tile roof was steep and of exaggerated pitch with three large gabled dormers. This house was unique in having decorative ridge tiles.

The three gabled dormers faced to the west on to the street were decorated. The two flanking dormers had mock timbering and the central dormer had decorative tile work. The gables over-hung and had deep barge boards. The facade was further decorated with a string course and porches with hipped plain tile canopies. Construction was in machine made brick using stretcher bond.

To the rear (east facing side) of the terrace were the cottages' single storey wash house, privy, and coal house. Each house also had a small yard.

A ground floor plan of 1911 shows the cottages to be arranged with parlours to the front with kitchen and scullery to the rear. A plaque high in the centre of the western facade carried the date of 1911, a crown and the letter W.

Discussion

Earlier buildings are shown on this plot, however, there is a lack of detail prior to the early 20th century. In 1910 the Ordnance Survey shows 4 simple cottages with separate service buildings to the rear. These cottages were set in long curved plots. The 1911 refurbishment or rebuilding have obscured all trace of these buildings.

This short terrace of cottages was located in the southern portion of Escrick village, and faced west across main street. The cottages butt against the southern wall of the Black Bull Inn.

The House

The four cottages were of the double pile single fronted type and had two storeys. They faced to the west and were built on a plinth to account for a north-south slope. Numerous fashionable details were employed consisting of terracotta and shaped tiles, dormers, decorative gables and overhanging eaves. A dog tooth string course or cogging divided the two storeys. However, the basic construction utilised plain machine made red bricks in Flemish bond. Windows and doors also employed 20th century materials and methods, such as sloping concrete sills and side hung casement windows. Number 81, the most northerly cottage was slightly larger and had a square plan bay window in its southern wall.

The gabled roof was covered with plain tiles and chimney stacks were included on the end gables and between the cottages. These were tall and ornate mock-Tudor style multiple shafts.

Discussion

The present houses are clearly of early 20th century date and part of the great rebuilding applied throughout the estate. Earlier maps do show buildings at this location however their plans can not be matched to the present buildings.

This small cottage lay to the southern end of Main Street opposite the primary school. Together with 101 and 99 to its north Inglebrook formed a small terrace.

The House

This small cottage seems to be a one-up-one-down structure with additional accommodation and services rooms to the rear in an out-shot. The cottage faced to the west. The original structure was constructed from hand made yellowish brick.

The out-shot has been raised to two storeys in a red brick with an additions and later out-shot scullery added.

The window frames were all replacements wooden with side hung casements and it seems likely that the window apertures were also enlarged. A narrow fire window was set in to the southern gable by the chimney breast.

The present slate roof is unlikely to be original as it united 103 Main street with the much older house No. 101 to the south. A single chimney stack was located in the southern gable of the cottage.

A wash house with chimney, and privy lay behind the cottage across a small yard. These were constructed in Flemish bond with a pan tile roof.

Discussion

Inglebrook was a remarkably small cottage and it is hard to separate it from No. 101. Indeed it may originally have been an extension to the older house.

This cottage lay in the southern portion of the village opposite the primary school, and formed the middle cottage in a short terrace of three. A ground plan of 1974 gives the name WEBDALE and shows how this cottage has been created by subdividing a larger house.

The House

The cottage was constructed from a hand made brick, a red-brown in colour using English Garden wall bond and was two storeys high on the west facing facade. Together with No. 99 this cottage formed a baffle or lobby entry house of late 17th or early 18th century date. This larger house was 5 bays long including the narrow hearth bay in the centre of the house.

The present window frames and apertures are likely to enlargement of smaller early windows. The present ground floor windows were elongated with segmental arch heads and bull nosed brick sills. The upper windows were smaller and had plain brick lintels and bull nosed brick sills. The door, to the north of the house had a rustic wooden porch with a hipped slate roof.

The door opened on to a small lobby at the base of the chimney. The portion of the original stack visible above the roof had clearly been rebuilt. An extra small end-stack chimney had been added to the southern bay and the slate roof is unlikely to be original. The north facing gable of No. 99 shows that the original house had both brick kneelers and copping, tumbling was also noted on this gable.

Further dentilation decoration ran along the wall plate.

The cottage had a large out-shot to its rear but the origin and detail of this could not be ascertained.

Discussion

The sub-division of the large lobby entry house has confused the history of the house. However, once the origin becomes clear Webdale becomes an excellent example of its type, and possibly the oldest building standing and easily identified in the village.

No. 103, located on Webdales southern gable is likely to be an addition to this house, perhaps added to provide accommodation for workmen.

No 98. 48 AND 50 MAIN STREET ESCRICK SE 6307 4262 Pl. 5.68

This pair of large semi-detached houses were located in the southern portion of the village, on the western side of Main Street facing Nos. 81 to 89.

The House

The pair of houses had the same L-shaped ground plan and were very much in the mock Tudor style of the early 20th century. The houses were constructed from a glossy machine made brick and employed Flemish bond under a high gabled plain tile roof. The eaves overhung and had plain barge boards.

Wooden side hung casement window frames had flat or segmental arched lintels and sloping concrete sills. Both houses had simple square plan bay windows, which faced to the east and were located at the ends of the east-west cross wings. The cross wings had decorative tile work gables. A simple lean-to porch protected the east facing doors of both houses. Both houses had tall ornate chimney stacks in their northern walls.

Discussion

The 1851 Ordnance Survey map shows buildings on this plot of land, but there was nothing about the present houses to suggest that they were of an early 19th century date. The houses are either comprehensive re-buildings of older dwellings or completely new. While part of the general scheme of improvement Nos. 48 and 50 were much larger than other cottages surveyed.

No 99. 52 MAIN STREET ESCRICK SE 6312 4258 Pl. 5.69

This large house lay in the southern portion of Escrick village on the western side of Main Street with number 50 to its north and the School House to the south.

The House

A large house with an almost suburban feel, No. 52 was built from a glossy red machine made brick using Sussex bond. Although L shaped with an east-west cross wing, No. 52 was a bay larger than the comparable No. 48 and 50. The larger house also appeared to have an extra thickness of rooms to its rear.

Various shapes of wooden side hung casement window frames were used in tall and elongated apertures. Both segmental arch and concealed lintels were used along with concrete sloping sills. The east facing door was in a central position and had a simple gabled porch with a plain tile roof.

The main span of the roof ran north-south with a gabled cross wing located on the north-east corner of the house. The roof was covered with plain tiles and had overhanging gables with unadorned barge boards. Two large ornate mock Tudor chimney stacks were located in the centre of the northern cross wing and to the south-west over the kitchen.

The cross wing had a richly decorated gable and a rectangular bay window with a hipped plain tile roof. Several sizeable serviceable buildings lay to the rear of No 52.

Discussion

Number 52 was clearly built for an employee of some importance, the house is as large as turn of the century farms like Red House and Church Farm, Skipwith. The 1851 Ordnance Survey map clearly shows a building on this site, however, this building is not the same shape in plan as the present house.

The large garden to the rear of the house also suggests a high status residence.

No. 100 SCHOOL HOUSE OR 54 MAIN STREET ESCRICK SE 6304 4248 Pl. 5.70

This large house with obvious rebuilding lay to the north of the primary school and was originally built to provide accommodation for the village teacher.

The House

The original house appears to have been a narrow east-west aligned building which faced to the south and the school. This was constructed from a yellow-orange hand made brick using English Garden Wall bond.

The equivalent of an additional L-shaped house was added to the northern side of the early house around 1900. This formal range was block bonded and it seems likely the entire house was re-ordered at this time, with new windows and a new roof.

This new building employed a glossy “red brick” in English Garden Wall bond. The elongated window apertures have both segmental arch lintels and concealed lintels. The window frames were of the wooden side hung casement type.

The plain tile roof had three gables, which faced to the north, the south and the east. The eastern gable had lavish tile decoration.

Large chimney stacks were provided in the centre of the house and in the northern gable wall. A simpler, although mock Tudor stack served the kitchen in the south-eastern corner of the house. A single storey range continued the line of the house to the west. The construction of this block changed abruptly to incorporate a pan tile roof. This range included the school yard toilets.

Discussion

The plan of this large and impressive house is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and the house would appear to date from around this time. Ownership of the teachers house remained with the Estate when the school passed over to Local authority administration.

No 101 ALLEY WAY HOUSE, MAIN STREET, ESCRICK**SE 6291 4305****Pl. 71**

This cottage was the northern in a pair of early 19th century estate dwellings. Alley Way House lay to the north of the village by the side of the A19. A narrow foot path or alley along the property's northern boundary linked the A19 with the Skipwith Road, and, provided the cottage with its name.

The House

The northern build of a pair of semi-detached double pile single fronted cottages with two storeys which share a common hipped roof and central chimney. The roof had a thin slate covering. The walls were constructed from a handmade brick in English Garden Wall bond and there was dentilation along the wall plate.

Alley Way house may still possess its original window frames and apertures. These were nearly square, with segmental arched heads and wooden sills. The frames were of the horizontal sliding type.

An extension in more modern brick lay on the northern wall of the cottage and the main entrance has been relocated to the eastern (rear) wall. A range of out houses to the rear included a privy and wash house were located on the property boundary and provided for both Alley Way House and its southern neighbour. These buildings were located on the eastern side of a long garden plot.

Discussion

Nos. 1 and 3 Main Street, 27 Main Street and Glade Cottages form a group of small cottages which were all recorded by the 1851 Ordnance Survey. The long thin or large garden plots associated with these cottages suggest vegetable gardens, but early land divisions may also be reflected in these boundaries.

No. 102 LAUNDRY AND GARDENERS COTTAGES**SE 6329 4235****Pl. 5.72**

This pair of large cottages lie inside the park gates on the western side of Main Street, Escrick.

The House

Although constructed using stretcher bond the bricks employed appear to be hand made brick. The impression of an older building is thus created, and a blocked window or door in the eastern wall adds to this interpretation.

However, this older structure was comprehensively swamped by 20th century rebuilding. A pair of architects plans appear to show a single narrow house being sub-divided to form the present pair of cottages. The southern of the two being extended further to the west. The original one room wide house had a corridor on the western side off which a coal house, W.C., scullery, pantry, kitchen, living room and parlour were reached.

The rebuilding featured many of the devices and materials employed around 1900, these included various sized wooden side hung casement window frames, decorated gables and dormer windows. The plain tile roof overhung and had wide barge boards and the chimney stacks were tall and of a mock Tudor style.

Discussion

The 1851 Ordnance Survey map recorded a large L-shaped building on this plot. This may constitute a pair of cottages joined to form a right angle but there was no structural evidence to confirm this. By 1910 the present ground plan was recorded on Ordnance Survey maps.

From this later map it appears that the southern cottage was attached to garden plots and green houses in the kitchen garden. the larger cottage owes its name to the estate laundry which lies close by to the south.

No 103. GATE HOUSE, ESTATE OFFICE AND COTTAGES **SE 6339 4232** Pl.5.73

The gatehouse accommodates the Estate office and forms one build unit with a pair of cottages and No. 70 (The Covers) to the west. Both office and cottages had been extensively altered in the early 20th century mock Tudor style.

The House

The present buildings have been heavily altered to conform to the early 20th century Estate style. An architects plan however shows the disposition of the earlier structures. The major change is the relocation of the eastern facade several metres to the east. The buildings formed a L-shaped range which ran from north to south. The office occupied the east-west cross wing, with the cottages behind.

Both office and cottages are of two storey height and share a common pan tile roof. This had overhanging gables and eaves and barge boards. The gables to the north and east carry decorative moulded and scalloped tiles. Four tall ornate mock Tudor chimney stacks served the complex. These had 3 or 4 diamond shaped flues.

A dog tooth (cogging) string course divided the two storeys and this was interrupted by the cottages' porches and an oriel window in the office.

The window frames were various shapes of the familiar wooden side hung casement type and were employed in rectangular bays and under segmental arches. Tile sills added to the decorative scheme.

The cottage porches combined bay windows with entrances and were protected by hipped plain tile roofs. Further bays were set on the angles of the office cross wing to allow observation of Main Street and the Park Gates. These bay windows and the first storey oriel window also had plain tile roofs.

The office had entrances on its northern and southern sides. The northern entrance was by far the most ornate. It was reached by a set of semi-circular steps which led to a lobby under a round headed arch. A small lean-to porch protected the southern door.

Discussion

The gatehouse was difficult to discern on the 19th century maps. But the building plan, which shows before and after ground plans vastly simplifies the situation illustrating the successive alterations to the building.

No. 105 THE COVERS, 70 MAIN STREET ESCRICK **SE 6339 4232** Pl.5.74

This cottage butted up to the rear of the Estate office and the cottages and was discovered to be part of the original gate house. A stable with granary above was attached to the west of the house.

The House

The Covers comprised of a small house or granary with a stable forming the western portion of the dwelling. The original house was built from a yellow-orange hand made brick in English Garden Wall bond and employed a sandy mortar. The stables were constructed in the same materials.

The whole range was had a hipped pan tile roof and was provided with two chimney stacks in the eastern and western walls. The two storey house may have originally been of the central entry type, however, the north facing facade has had a red brick Sussex bond lean-to added. The window frames and apertures all looked to be replacements and taller original apertures have been blocked.

The stable block comprised a cart shed with double doors and an adjoining stable. Both faced to the south, opening on to a small yard. The Yard lay behind and to the west of the Estate office.

Discussion

The Covers was part of the original gate house, however, the actual date of its construction is not known for certain. An early 19th century provenance is possible based on the identified architectural elements.

No 106. THE ANNEX, ESCRICK.

SE 6371 4258

Pl. 5.75

This decorative cottage is located to the south-east of Escrick village, just outside of the Park gates. The origin of the “annex” name is uncertain.

The House

A small, two storey, west facing, single fronted double pile house constructed from small hand made bricks in English Garden Wall bond. The main section of the roof was gabled, though a hipped roof was employed over the kitchen to the rear. Although the gables overhung no barge boards were attached. The roof was pan tile covered.

The west facing facade had a central, semi-circular arched window in the upper storey; this had a raised brick surround and small decorative corbels under the sill. The front door lay below this, slightly offset to the north. A hipped slate porch sheltered the door. A narrow string course separated the upper from the lower storey. This string course continued around both north and south walls below three depressed brick arches that formed a short stretch of blind arcading. The central bays had a small window.

Two chimney stacks were located in the east and west gables and were off-set to the south. Both were fairly plain and displayed signs of rebuilding. The western stack carried three pots, the eastern, one pot.

The rear of the house was single storey, plain and under a hipped roof.

Discussion

The 1851 6” Ordnance Survey map shows a building of similar plan to the present structure. The original function of the annex is not known. No gate on the east side of the Park was present in 1851 and so the building cannot have been a gatehouse. The blind arcades and string course do however suggest a building of some significance. A precise construction date cannot be established but the early 19th century seems appropriate on available evidence.

No 112. KEEPERS HOUSE, ESCRICK.

SR 6278 4196

Pl. 5.76

Keepers House was an early 20th century building in the north-western part of the landscaped park. A kennel block to the rear of the house suggest the original function of the building.

The House

The large south facing cottage stands two storeys high and is of the central entry type. A pair of wings to the rear originally formed a small yard, though this has been infilled with a porch.

The facade to either side of the door and porch was symmetrical, although the ground floor windows were elongated and the first floor square. The window frames were of the wooden side hung casement type, with segmented arch header and sloping concrete sills. The porch was a stout structure constructed from the same machine made brick and Sussex bond as used in the body of the house.

The roof had overlay eaves and gables with barge boarder. Two large chimney stacks were located to the rear of the southern block, between the facade and the northern wings.

An L - shaped group of buildings to the rear of the house were comprised of an ash privy, a stable and a cart shed in the east - west range and 4 kennels with a feed room or store aligned north - south.

Discussion

It is clear that Keepers Cottage was an early 20th century house erected for the game keeper with kennels to the rear.

No 117 SPRING COTTAGE ESCRICK SE 6407 3974 Pl. 5.77

This cottage was the northern of a pair of semi-detached dwellings located at the northern end of Escrick village.

The House

This was a two storey single fronted cottage dating from the early 20th century. The basic plan had a single storey kitchen to the rear and shared service block to the rear.

A machine brick of variable colour was employed in Sussex bond. Coarse brick kneelers decorated the eastern and western gables and chunky dentilation ran along the wall plate and over the gables. A tall four pot chimney was shared by Spring Cottage and its neighbour to the south. An additional single pot chimney served the kitchen.

The rest of the house was rather plain and industrial in feel. The roof was hipped and covered in thin slate and wooden side hung casement windows were employed. These had concealed lintels and sloping concrete sills. A blocky porch with a gabled roof protected the north facing entrance.

Discussion

Spring Cottage does not appear on maps prior to the early 20th century and belongs to the intensive period of building which occurred around the turn of the century throughout the Estate.

No 118. EAST LODGE, ESCRICK SE 6371 4258 Pl. 5.78

Standing just inside the eastern gate of the Estate East Lodge incorporates several pieces of reused worked stone. Cartographic evidence points to a late 19th century date for the construction of the cottage.

The House

This was a single storey cottage of square plan in form with elements of a double pile scheme. The house was constructed from orderly blocks of limestone in regular courses set in a grey mortar.

A single bayed northern extension projected from the core of the house, and here, above an oriel window, were five reused corbels. Four carried figurative decoration and the highest corbel in the centre of the gable had chevron decoration. An oblong stone panel was also used to embellish the bay. Two further foliate corbels were built into the west facing gable. The gabled roof had a shallow pitch and plain tile covering. Both eaves and gables over hung and the barge boards had a wave decoration. Two chimney stacks served the cottage. One was located in the eastern gable and the other slightly off the centre of the house. Both stacks were constructed in a white brick and were of a plain design.

The window frames were of the wooden side hung casement type with flat wooden lintels and sills. However, the north facing facade had more elaborate wooden hood mouldings and stone sills.

Discussion

No eastern gate is shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map however by 1910 a gate and house with a plan similar to that encountered are shown.

The reused stone, derived from the demolition of St Helens' Church, Escrick and serves purely a decorative function.

East Lodge shares a family resemblance with Bridgers and Denisons Lodge, however, these two buildings appear on older maps than East Lodge. Perhaps the older lodges were “improved” at the time East Lodge was constructed.

No 120. COTTAGE HOMES ESCRICK

SE 6290 4280

Pl. 5.80

This L shaped terrace of 6 small cottages was dated to 1904. The cottage homes were located close to the centre of Escrick village and slightly north of the similarly dated Village Institute.

The Houses

This L-shaped range of small single storey cottages comprised 6 dwellings on two sides of a garden square. All 6 were under one roof and the architect has designed them to look like a naturally grown group while using simple standard materials.

Basic construction was from machine made brick in Flemish bond. The shallow pitched roof had a pan tile covering. Gables with sweeping barge boards decorated the gables and the small dormers.

A porch was set in the angle of the L featured mock timbering with brick nogging in the panels. A terracotta plaque mounted on the porch states the cottages were built in memory of the second lord Wenlock in 1904. The second Lord Wenlock died in 1880.

Unusually for early 20th century buildings on the Estate the cottages have relatively simple chimney stacks.

Discussion

The Cottage Homes were a obviously a philanthropic construction and employed features common to the rebuilding and improvement of the Estate around 1900.

However, a building appears to occupy this site in 1851, but this is not the present structure. In the early 20th century the area to the east of the Cottage Homes was set aside for garden allotments.

No. 121 ESCRICK AND DEIGHTON CLUB (THE VILLAGE INSTITUTE) SE 6290 4280

Pl. 5.78

The Village Institute dates from the early part of the 20th century and lay in the centre of the village to the south of the Cottage Homes.

The Building

This was a rectangular plan single storey building with a caretakers cottage at the southern end of the north-south aligned building.

Two large bay windows looked out to the west and were gabled back into the main roof. These gables had mock timbered facades and rendered panels. The shallow pitched roof had a plain tile covering. The roof came down in a wide out-shot to shelter the central entrance and form a porch.

A small store with a basement was located on the northern wall of the Institute. This building had a half hipped roof.

A plan and elevation of the Institute shows the use of decorative ridge tiles, but the present building only retains curled finials from this scheme.

The floor plan shows that the original Institute had a billiard room, W.C., reading room and committee room along its western side. A 90 foot shooting range was located behind these rooms. The W.C. seems to have only been for men.

The attached cottage was provided with three bedrooms, a living room, scullery and pantry with an inside toilet, coal store and wash room to the rear. Entry was by an east and a west external door and a northern door which communicated with the club.

Discussion

The Village Institute shows that the rebuilding of the Estate accommodation was a philanthropic measure and not purely tied to keeping tenants on the land in poor economic circumstances. With the Cottage Homes to the north and Garden Allotments to the east there was clearly an area of social building in the centre of the village.

No. 122 MENAGERIE COTTAGES, ESCRICK

SE 6309 4082

Pl. 5.79

Menagerie Cottages are located to the north of Menagerie Farm within Escrick Park, 200m south-east of the Temple.

The House

The cottages consist of a row of 6 two storey dwellings constructed in Flemish bond in a regular mass produced brick with ornate tiled gables.

The gabled roof had a steep pitch and plain tile covering. Both eaves and gables were over hung with plain barge boards. Decorative herringbone pattern tiling is in the gables. Six chimney stacks served the cottages, two larger central stacks with two smaller centrally placed and then a further two off set. All of the stacks were constructed in brick and were of a plain design.

The window frames were a mixture consisting of wooden four, six and eight pane vertical tall windows, with modern replacements. Brick lintels and concrete sills.

Discussion

On form and cartographic evidence the cottages appear to be late 19th early 20th century in date.

No. 49 SKIPWITH HALL, SKIPWITH

SE 6596 3852

Pl. 5.81

Skipwith Hall stands on the north side of the main village street. It is a Grade II* Listed Building.

The House is early C18 with later additions and alterations including extension to range to rear and early C20 wings. It is built in pinkish-brown narrow brick in English bond with red brick and ashlar dressings and a Welsh slate roof with a central hallway plan with range to rear. 3-storey, 7-bay centre with 2-storey, 3-bay wings. There is a step to central entrance, an 8-fielded-panel door with overlight in an eared architrave with keystone. There are 12-pane sashes to ground and first floors with 4-pane Yorkshire sashes to 2nd floor. All of the windows have ashlar sills and flat arches of red rubbed brick, now mainly rendered. The house has floor bands and a low parapet. There is a staircase window to the rear of 12 fixed panes with radial glazing to head and under round arch of gauged brick. 2-span roof, ridge and side stacks. The interior retains mainly early 18th century features including an openwell staircase with 2 column-on-vase balusters per tread, ramped and wreathed handrail. There is a moulded architrave to staircase window with Corinthian pilasters; decorative frieze and cornice to staircase hall. The ceiling panelling has Greek key motif, with acanthus modillions. Panelling to most first-floor and two front ground floor rooms, mainly 8-fielded-panel doors throughout. Closed string dog-leg service staircase to rear range has sturdy vase balusters. (Pevsner 1978 341-342).

NO. 47 THE TEMPLE

SE 6366 4109

Pls. 5.82

This building is a Classical style circular temple facing to north. The front is open with ionic columns. The rear of the building is closed with square engaged doric columns and pilasters. It was not possible to discern if there a frieze around the rear of the Temple. The structure is built on a plinth with

projecting “stages” to the east and west at mid point. The roof was originally domed and at the time of the survey was in ruin although some of original structure can still be seen.

Discussion and Conclusions

The survey was conducted on external evidence, which allowed a rapid appraisal of the sample buildings. While not as precise as a detailed structural survey this method still presented information relating to the structure and construction of the buildings. This information allied with early map evidence formed the basis of the survey and a framework for relative (subjective) dating. A modified form of Brunskill’s recording form was employed.

Certain characteristics were used to determine the relative and where possible absolute date of a building. The floor plan was of prime importance and closely allied to this was the position of the primary chimney stacks and the form of the elevation, the form and pitch of the roof was also a valuable indicator of a buildings age. Luckily the majority of the buildings were of brick construction with only a few having had their walls concealed by rendering. This made it relatively easy to spot the various phases of construction present, and in a number of cases traces of the earlier building phases(s) were extracted by such a process. The fossilised form of an earlier roof, below later brickwork is also a good example of this type of evidence.

The bricks themselves were a rather poor witness. In general bricks develop from the relatively long and thin medieval types to modern uniform bricks of standardised dimensions. However, it was not an easy task to classify the bricks and use this information as the basis for dating. Similarly the bond and mortar used are no definitive guide to classification. Throughout the descriptions have been largely limited to hand made or machine made and the bond. In everyday use machine made bricks are generally limited to the period after the brick tax was lifted, circa 1851.

Some forms of decoration employing brick appear earlier in the history of building than others. Features such as tumbling on gables and the use of kneelers have a relatively restricted use, and were used to suggest a date range.

Other features, such as windows and chimneys are not such a reliable indicator of date. Windows are easily replaced and this is often allied with an increase in size, destroying the original window apertures and a valuable source of dating evidence. The form of a chimney stack, particularly a brick built chimney, can and often is altered radically. Similarly doors, roof lines and even the facade can be altered, moved or hidden by later work.

Even so, the survey has provided a wealth of information on the buildings, which are still in Estate ownership, including the numerous tenanted farms and cottages in Escrick and the surrounding villages. The study has therefore produced a much larger corpus of historical data than at first envisaged. A number of factors are briefly discussed below.

Residential Dwellings

The oldest buildings recorded are of the baffle or lobby entry type. Only Charity Farm can be dated precisely (date plaque of 1693), is a relatively central date for the distribution of this type of house. The other lobby entry type houses (Mount Farm, Escrick, Glade farm, Escrick and 23 Main Street, Escrick) are likely to be of a similar date, within the buildings surveyed there did not appear to be any remarkably early or later examples. Further investigation of these buildings has the potential to reveal timber structures, particularly in the wall between the house and the out-shot sections.

Chronologically, the next group should be the small houses with large out-shots. In plan these are close to double pile house in form but only have one thickness of first floor rooms. This form carries over the earlier tradition of living and sleeping on the ground floor and utilising the upper floor for storage.

Relatively few examples of this type were encountered during the survey and the best example is probably Wheldrake Lane Cottage, Wheldrake.

Central entry farmhouses make up the vast majority of the farmhouses surveyed and these comply in the main to a T or L shaped plan. Examples of this form of T-shaped structure include Adamson Farm, Skipwith, Mount Pleasant Farm, Escrick and Park Farm, Ricall. Examples of the l-shaped plan include Peel Hall, Skipwith, Old Swan Farm, Deighton and Moor Farm, Kelfield.

The move from farmsteads in the villages to the scattered post enclosure pattern was not obviously an instant nor universal occurrence. The parish of Escrick was enclosed in 1781 and that of Skipwith in 1904. However, there was pre-enclosure act settlement in the fields of both parishes. This is most notable in Skipwith, which has a nearly equal number of farms in the village and the wider parish.

Table 1. Concentrations of Farms in Survey Area

Parish	Rural Location	Village Location	Total	Percentage
All except Skipwith	19 (86.4%)	3 (13.6%)	22	62.8%
Skipwith	7 (53.8%)	6 (46.2%)	13	37.2
Escrick	11	0	11	31%

This transition must have left farm houses empty in the villages and their re occupation would make an interesting study. Both Webdale, in Escrick, and 14 Main Street in Wheldrake may be examples of this. The sub-division of Webdale may point to the eventual fate of these buildings. No.14 Church Street Riccall is another example of a farmhouse losing its yard and along with Beck Farm, Stillingfleet are possibly illustrations of the modern abandonment of 18th century farms.

Examples of the double pile form plan were identified at West End Farm, Skipwith, Winchat Hall, Escrick, Tile Shed Farm, Escrick and Grange Farm, Escrick, although this house was rendered and the double pile plan may not be original. A fire insurance plaque noted here might be worth pursuing as dating evidence.

Perhaps the most vulnerable houses are the early 20th century farms, Red House and Church Farms, Skipwith, Glebe Farm, Escrick and Bell Farm, Riccall. These farms will not enjoy statutory protection. Church Farm's yard is of special note.

The farms in the adjoining parishes of Riccall, Stillingfleet, Deighton and kelfield show a similar date range with construction mainly in the 18th century. Several other farms are now purely dwellings with other agricultural; buildings converted to dwellings or stores (for example Beck Farm and 14 Church Street, Riccall). Possibly a similar pattern occurred in Escrick in the 18th and 19th centuries when farms in Escrick village were converted to cottages (for example Nos. 99 & 101 Main Street, Escrick).

Table 2. Dating of Farms surveyed (35 in total)

	20th	late 19th	early 19th	late 18th	early 18th	17 th
Number	3	2	12	13	3	2
Percentage	8.6%	5.7%	34.3	37.1	8.6%	5.7%

The rise in cottage building within the Estate is illustrated from the late 19th century this programme of building was the result of a number of contributory factors i.e. changes in farming methods, changes in employment conditions, changes in taxes and the rural workers remuneration's and Bielby Thompson's philanthropy

The early tradition in agricultural architecture is illustrated by variations in the build, for example at
Garth Cottage, Skipwith (line of build at slightly different angle to house)
Park Farm, Escrick (house attached to granary)
Mount Farm, Escrick (house attached to barn)
14 Church Street, Riccall (house attached to granary)
7 Main Street, Escrick (much remodelled, but original house attached to barn)

This joining of the dwelling and granary or barn is often flagged as an early 18th century 'style', but there is no evidence to suggest a progression from cross-passage types to more comfortable houses in the survey area. Perhaps we should be looking at a "Bastard Centralised type" - nearly a model form.

This early tradition also focused on the large 4 bays or more barns with transverse cartways and threshing floors, which could date from the mid to late 17th century, but are likely to be 18th century. The barns were located in yards with other buildings, but no true courtyard farm was noted. Upton 1851 the plan of farmyards remains relatively simple and it was only during the agricultural recession from 1880 that plans become cluttered and difficult to read. This is also the period when yards are covered and Dutch barns are built. This activity is usually taken as landlords trying to keep or win tenants in a period of falling rents.

Most of the farms have an original threshing barn with opposed doors e.g. Menagerie and Hill Farm, Stillingfleet. Both of these farms have two threshing floors. However, to meet the requirements of modern farming practises a considerable number of the farms have lost these important structures, or had them all but masked behind later editions and remodelling. Perhaps the most interesting example of re-use of a barn occurs at Winchat Hall, Escrick. Here the original barn has been all but masked behind the late 19th/early 20th century mechanised farming - mill loading etc.

Although no horse engines survived the scars of several were located. It is not certain if these were of the early overhead type but the provision of an engine house may point in this direction and to an early 19th century date. Traces were noted at Hill Farm, and Peel Hall. Map evidence suggests horse engines at Warren House, Riccall Grange and a late open example at Adamsons Farm, Skipwith.

Horse engines and their attendant mills was an item of capital expenditure paid for by the tenant. Not only did they save time in threshing crops but also actively improved the quality and preservation of harvest. Animal feed was also cut by horse putt power. The engine house was required to protect the early engines which employed considerable amounts of wood in their construction, later examples were entirely of cast iron.

The second type of farming represented did not require a large barn and is exemplified by Church Farm, Skipwith and the alterations at Winchat Hall, the longitudinal barn and byre at Mount Farm; Escrick is also part of this revolution. Portable or power driven machinery made the large storage capacity of the threshing barn redundant and the design of focused farming systems began. The late 19th century saw the introduction of internal combustion engines to the farms. First gas and oil engines and then diesel engines, but these changes are not obvious in the building record. Machine driven 'farming systems' were recorded at Menagerie, where it was inserted into an older opposed central door barn and added to the exterior wall. It is always possible that this engine house may be the site of the previous horse engine. The survey of the farm buildings at Winchat also showed a considerable degree of mechanisation. - the original barn is all but lost in a complex of the 19th/20th century buildings. The new structures contain the motive and processing machinery - the old barn being service and storage with access on the fold yard to the west. The best example is Red House Farm, Skipwith. A compact Edwardian farming unit arranged around a court yard, which gives the impression of a factory rather than a farm.

The introduction of modern farming methods has had greatest effect on the survival of animal shelters. Covered yards have to a great extent been swept away or made redundant as have the earlier byres, cattle houses and yards. The role of these structures and the deposition and collection of manure from them was at least as important as any other single structure on the farm before chemical fertiliser. Double yards, such as at Hill Farm, Skipwith may be fattening pens for bullocks, the southern range of byres at Menagerie almost certainly were. A good example is the northern range of pig sties at Manor Farm, Escrick, the western barn/granary/yard and byres at Mount Farm, new sheds at Peel Hall and probably **all** the buildings at Charity. Menagerie is problematic in that all that stands to day was recorded on maps from the later 19th century

The 1908-1910 Ordnance Survey County Series quite often shows considerable changes in the layout of farm buildings. The requirements of Improved Farming from the 17th century onwards, for manure and the move to provide and centralise the collection of this valuable is poorly represented. There are no classic examples of the Model Farm and the best example of centralised farm yards come from later “mechanisation” in the late Victorian period, for example Winchat, and Church Farm, Skipwith, the new build at Mount Farm and perhaps from cartographic evidence at Menagerie. The needs of the late 20th century farming and the construction of large covered yards may have obliterated the older tradition.

The most likely locations for a ‘Model Farm’ are Menagerie (re-modeled), Mount Pleasant - Escrick (remodelled now as Home Farm), Grange Farm – Escrick, Warren House Farm, Escrick and Manor Farm - Skipwith

The Building Survey looked at a wide range of structures from the landscape feature of ‘The Temple’ through to the impact of the RAF’s occupation on parts of the Estate in the Second World War. Access was given by the Estate tenants to look both inside and outside of their homes and places of work. The information collected stands as a testament to a working Estate in the mid 1990’s and was far more extensive in its volume of information than imagined at the outset.

6. Conclusions

The survey of Escrick Park was initially undertaken with a view to presenting the land unit to the public, but as the survey progressed it became apparent to those involved that the information coming to light on the historic monument and archaeological sites surviving within the fabric of the Estate were far more extensive than at first envisaged and in the main would be difficult to present to a wider audience.

Escrick Park Estate is a working estate involving farming, woodland and game management, and tenanted properties. There are parts of the Estate which are not easily accessible on foot and archaeologically sensitive areas where it would be wiser to keep the sites protected rather than open to the general public.

Parts of the Estate are currently open to restricted access i.e the bridal paths in Hollicarrs and the more open pedestrian access on Skipwith Common, may be the way forward would be to expand access in these two specific areas.

What the survey has achieved is a document, which informs the administrators of Escrick Park Estate as to where the archaeological and historical sites are on the estate, their date and how they can be recognised. As the Estate moves forward towards the 21st century many changes are likely to be made to the economic complexion of the land and buildings which were surveyed in 1995-1996, thus the survey becomes a valuable resource in the future management of the Estate.

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TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																											
Number	Ha	Ed	Sy	A	Ab	Wr	Re	Bt	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	Sb	W b	P	L
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39	*	*		*		*														*							
40	*			*					*		*							*		*							
41	*	*									*						*			*							
42	*	*	*								*									*							
43	*	*																	*	*							
44	*	*	*								*		*					*	*	*							
45	*			*				*									*		*	*							
46	*	*		*		*		*									*		*	*							
47	*	*															*	*		*							
48					*																						
49																											
50	*	*		*							*						*			*							
51	*	*									*		*							*							
52	*	*									*							*	*	*							
53	*	*																	*	*							
54	*	*									*								*	*							
55						*														*							
56	*	*									*						*		*	*							
57					*						*																
58	*	*	*		*						*						*	*		*							
59	*	*						*			*		*					*	*	*							
60	*		*	*			*											*		*							
61	*							*			*								*								
62	*										*									*							
63	*	*	*							*		*								*							
64	*	*										*							*	*							
65										*																	
66														*													
67		*	*	*			*	*		*				*		*		*	*	*		*					
68	*		*	*		*		*											*	*		*					
69	*	*		*															*	*							
70	*																		*								
71																		*	*								
72	*	*			*						*									*							

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																											
73	*															*	*									*	
74																*											
75	*	*	*	*							*									*	*						
76			*																*	*							
	Ha	Ed	S	A	E	Wr	Sp	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	L	W	Wp	Be	Sb	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	Wb	P	Sb	
77		*		*							*		*						*	*							
78	*	*									*					*			*								
79	*	*						*					*			*		*	*	*							
80	*	*				*					*		*			*	*		*	*							
81									*		*					*			*								
82		*											*						*	*							
83						*					*		*			*			*	*							
84	*			*									*														
85	*	*									*						*		*	*							
86	*																			*							
87	*																										
88	*							*			*						*			*							
89		*															*		*	*							
90	*																*			*							
91	*																										
92			*																								
93		*	*	*							*						*		*								
94	*		*	*				*											*	*							
95	*	*	*							*							*			*							
96	*	*	*			*														*							
97	*	*	*	*		*							*				*			*							
98	*		*	*									*				*		*	*							
99	*	*				*											*		*	*							
100	*					*													*	*							
101	*	*	*	*		*							*							*							
102	*	*	*	*		*											*		*	*							
103	*	*	*	*																*							
104	*	*															*		*	*							
105	*																			*							
106	*																										
107																											
108																											
109	*	*																	*	*							
110		*				*		*		*			*						*	*							
111		*									*																
112		*																	*								
113	*	*	*	*						*							*										
114	*	*	*	*				*									*		*								
115	*	*									*		*						*	*							
116	*	*																	*								
117	*																*										
118		*									*								*								
119	*												*						*	*	*						
120	*	*									*								*								
121	*	*								*	*								*	*							
122		*								*									*								
123		*								*									*	*							
124			*	*		*				*	*		*						*	*							
125	*	*																		*							
126	*	*											*						*								
127	*	*	*																*	*							
128	*	*	*	*				*					*				*	*	*	*	*						
129	*	*											*					*	*	*							
130	*	*	*							*	*		*				*		*	*							
131	*	*									*									*							
132		*										*								*							
133												*		*						*							
134																			*								
135			*								*								*								
136	*												*						*	*							
137	*	*	*								*		*				*										
138	*	*																	*								
139	*																										
140																	*		*								
141	*	*	*	*													*		*		*						
142	*																*		*								
143	*																										
	Ha	Ed	S	A	Ab	Wr	Rw	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	B	Fm	Bp	Sp	Wb	P	Sb	
144	*																			*							

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																										
145	*																		*							
146	*	*	*					*			*		*						*	*				*		
147											*								*							
148	*	*	*								*								*							
149	*							*					*						*							
150	*	*		*							*		*				*		*	*						
151	*	*																	*	*						
152	*	*																	*	*						
153	*	*																	*	*						
154	*	*	*	*							*		*				*		*	*						
155	*	*	*										*						*							
156	*		*					*					*						*							
157	*	*	*	*							*								*	*	*					
158	*	*	*																*	*						
159	*	*	*	*						*	*		*				*		*	*						
160																			*							
161	*	*		*							*						*		*	*						
162	*																		*							
163	*							*					*						*							
164											*								*							
165	*										*								*							
166	*	*									*		*													
167	*	*																	*	*						
168	*	*									*		*						*	*						
169	*	*	*					*	*		*						*		*	*	*					
170	*																									
171	*																		*							
172	*	*	*			*							*				*		*	*						
173	*	*		*		*					*		*				*		*	*						
174	*	*			*						*								*		*					
175	*	*			*						*						*		*	*						
176	*	*	*	*							*						*			*						
177	*																*		*	*						
178	*	*	*								*						*		*							
179		*		*							*						*									
180	*	*	*								*						*		*							
181			*																*							
182	*	*	*														*									
183	*		*														*									
184																						*				
185	*																*					*				
186																						*				
187	*		*														*		*							
188	*																					*				
189	*			*																						
190	*	*	*														*		*							
191	*	*	*														*		*		*					
192	*	*		*													*		*	*						
193	*																			*						
194	*	*		*													*		*	*						
195	*		*														*		*							
196	*	*																	*	*						
197	*																*									
198																			*							
199	*																		*							
200																			*							
201				*																						
202	*	*		*		*		*					*						*	*						
203	*																									
204	*		*																							
205	*																									
206	*	*		*									*													
207																										
208	*	*											*						*							
209	*	*		*							*		*				*		*	*						
210	*																									
211	*	*																								
212	*	*		*															*							
213	*	*						*									*		*							
214	*	*															*									
215	*	*											*	*					*					*		
	Ha	Ed	S	A	Ab	Wr	R	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	B	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb
216	*					*		*									*		*	*						
217A	*	*	*	*		*											*		*							

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																												
217B	*	*	*															*		*								
218	*		*	*								*							*		*							
219	*		*	*		*												*		*					*			
220	*	*																							*			
221	*	*	*	*		*												*		*								
222A	*	*	*	*														*		*								
222B	*			*		*												*		*								
223		*	*															*		*						*		
224	*			*																	*							
225	*	*	*	*		*														*								
226														*						*								
227	*	*																										
228	*	*				*														*	*							
229	*	*																										
230	*	*												*						*								
231	*	*																										
232																									*			
233	*	*																										
234	*	*		*		*		*												*	*							
235	*	*									*																	
236	*	*																										
237	*	*																										
238	*	*																		*								
239	*																											
240	*	*	*								*							*			*							
241	*		*	*						*								*				*						
242	*			*																	*							
243	*	*		*																*	*							
244	*										*									*								
245	*										*																	
246	*	*								*										*	*							
247	*	*		*							*									*	*							
248	*	*										*						*		*								
249	*	*		*						*	*	*						*	*									
250	*									*																		
251	*	*		*							*		*					*		*								
252	*	*		*									*					*		*	*							
253	*																											
254	*	*				*														*	*							
255	*	*				*															*							
256A	*	*		*		*					*		*					*	*	*	*					*		
256B	*	*	*	*		*				*			*						*	*	*					*		
256C	*	*	*	*		*							*						*	*	*							
256D	*	*		*		*							*					*	*	*	*							
257	*		*	*		*			*				*							*						*		
258	*																			*								
259	*	*		*									*						*	*								
260	*	*		*						*			*						*	*								
261	*	*	*	*														*		*	*							
262																				*								
263	*	*																		*								
264	*			*						*																		
265	*	*		*		*														*	*							
266	*	*		*									*															
267	*	*	*																	*								
268	*					*				*								*		*	*							
269	*	*																*		*	*							
270	*									*								*		*								
271	*	*																*		*								
272	*	*	*								*			*				*		*	*							
273	*	*	*								*							*		*								
274	*	*	*															*		*								
275	*	*	*															*		*								
276	*	*																*		*								
277	*																	*		*								
278	*	*																*		*								
279	*																	*		*								
280	*																	*		*								
281	*	*																*		*								
282	*	*		*							*																	
	Ha	Ed	S	A	Ab	Wr	R w	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	B	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb	L	
283	*			*							*						*											
284	*	*																										
285	*		*																*	*								

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																											
286																			*								*
287	*	*		*		*				*	*		*		*			*	*		*						*
288	*			*														*	*		*						*
289	*																	*									
290	*	*		*									*												*		*
291				*									*						*						*		*
292	*	*																	*						*		*
293	*	*		*													*		*								*
294	*	*						*		*	*							*	*								
295	*							*					*					*	*								
296	*																										
297	*	*																							*		*
298	*	*						*										*	*						*		*
299	*	*	*					*					*					*									
300																			*								
301	*																		*								
302	*	*		*														*	*	*					*		*
303	*																										
304	*	*	*												*		*		*						*		*
305	*																							*			
306	*	*	*			*													*								
307	*	*															*		*	*							
308	*		*	*											*				*	*							
309	*																							*			
310	*																										
311	*																										
312	*																							*			
313	*																										
314	*																*										
315	*	*																	*	*							
316	*																										
317	*	*																									
318	*																										
319	*	*				*																					
320	*																							*			
321	*	*																	*	*							
322	*																		*								
323	*																										
324	*	*						*			*						*	*	*	*							
325	*	*		*		*		*	*				*					*	*						*		*
326	*																										
327	*																										
328	*					*								*				*	*	*							
329	*					*		*											*								
330	*	*		*		*		*	*				*						*						*		*
331	*	*		*		*		*	*				*						*						*		*
332	*	*																*									
333	*			*		*		*	*				*				*	*							*		*
334	*			*									*				*										
335	*	*				*		*																			
336	*	*	*			*													*	*							
337	*			*		*							*														
338	*			*				*										*	*						*		*
339	*																		*								
340	*	*																						*			
341	*	*																	*	*							
342		*		*				*										*	*								
343				*															*								
344	*	*		*				*										*	*	*					*		*
345	*	*		*		*																		*			
346	*	*		*				*									*	*	*						*		*
347	*	*		*				*					*														
348	*		*	*		*		*	*									*	*						*		*
349	*	*	*	*		*				*								*			*						
350	*	*		*		*																					
351	*	*	*	*				*											*						*		*
352	*	*	*	*		*		*										*	*								*
353	*		*																								
354			*	*		*												*	*								
	Ha	Ed	S	A	Ab	Wr	R w	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	B	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb	L
355		*		*				*					*					*	*								
356	*	*											*														
357	*		*					*										*	*	*							

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow																											
358	*	*				*																			*		
359	*	*	*	*	*	*		*										*	*	*	*						
360	*	*																*			*						
361	*	*							*											*	*						
362	*	*				*														*	*						
363	*																	*			*						
364	*	*	*									*						*									
365	*	*				*														*	*						
366	*	*																			*						
367	*	*																									
368	*	*	*			*						*								*	*						
369	*		*	*		*															*					*	
370	*	*		*		*		*										*	*	*				*			
371	*	*						*			*								*	*							
372	*			*				*											*	*	*						
373		*		*		*		*												*	*						
374	*	*		*				*											*								
375	*	*																									
376	*	*																			*						
377	*		*																								
378	*	*					*	*				*								*	*						
379	*	*		*				*												*	*	*					
380	*	*																		*	*						
381	*	*		*		*		*			*									*	*						
382	*	*							*																		
	Ha	Ed	S	A	Hc	Wr	G	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb	L
383	*	*						*									*		*								
384	*	*				*			*										*								
385	*	*				*	*					*						*	*	*	*						
386	*	*		*				*	*									*	*		*						
387	*	*						*												*	*						
388	*		*	*		*		*				*							*	*							
389	*	*				*		*																			
390	*																										
391		*																	*								
392	*					*		*					*					*	*	*	*						
393	*					*													*								
394	*	*		*				*					*				*	*	*								
395	*																*			*							
396	*																										
397		*											*					*	*	*							
398	*	*				*		*											*	*							
399	*	*			*														*	*							
400	*			*							*								*								
401	*	*		*		*		*					*				*	*									
402	*	*	*												*												
403	*																										
404	*	*		*																							
405	*	*						*										*									
406	*	*				*																					
407	*	*																		*							
408		*		*					*				*					*	*	*	*						
409	*	*	*	*		*		*										*	*	*	*	*					
410	*		*	*		*					*								*	*							
411	*							*			*	*					*	*	*			*					
412																			*								
413				*															*								
414	*	*						*										*	*								
415	*	*						*			*							*	*	*	*	*					
416	*					*		*	*								*		*		*						
417	*			*		*		*			*						*	*	*	*	*	*					
418	*	*				*		*																			
419	*	*				*																					
420	*	*				*													*								
421	*					*		*											*								
422	*	*						*										*	*	*	*	*					
423	*	*						*			*						*		*	*							
424	*							*															*				
	Ha	Ed	Sy	As	Hc	Wr	G	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb	
425	*	*	*	*				*			*		*				*				*						
426	*	*											*				*			*							
427	*	*																									
428	*	*		*		*		*																			
429	*							*										*	*		*						

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Species per hedgerow																												
430																				*								
431	*	*																									*	
432	*																											
433	*	*		*				*			*							*			*						*	
434	*	*															*				*						*	
435	*	*				*		*			*						*			*								
436																				*								
437	*					*																						
438				*		*		*																			*	
439	*					*																						
440	*					*																						
441	*																											
442	*			*		*		*										*			*						*	
443																												
444	*	*						*																				
445	*	*		*													*			*	*						*	
446	*	*				*							*							*						*		
447	*	*								*																	*	
448	*							*					*							*	*				*			
449	*	*																		*								
450	*	*																										
451	*	*				*							*					*	*		*				*			
452	*	*		*		*											*	*	*	*								
453		*				*		*			*	*							*	*	*	*		*		*		
454	*	*						*			*							*	*	*	*							
455	*		*	*		*						*		*				*	*									
456	*			*								*																
457	*																	*	*									
458								*										*	*	*	*							
459	*	*																*	*	*	*							
460	*			*															*	*	*	*						
461	*	*				*		*											*	*	*	*						
462	*																	*	*	*	*							
463	*		*			*		*					*				*		*	*								
464		*																	*									
465	*	*																	*	*	*	*						
466	*	*		*		*						*						*	*	*	*							
467	*	*	*			*	*												*	*	*	*						
468	*	*		*				*				*						*	*	*	*							
469	*	*																	*									
470	*	*																										
471	*	*		*		*		*										*	*	*	*							
472	*	*				*						*						*	*									
473	*		*	*															*									
474	*	*																										
475	*	*		*				*										*	*	*	*							
476	*	*		*				*											*	*	*	*						
477	*	*	*	*							*								*	*	*	*						
478	*			*		*		*											*									
479	*	*				*																			*			
480	*	*		*		*		*											*									
481	*	*				*		*											*									
482	*	*	*	*		*		*			*																	
483	*	*				*		*											*									
	Ha	Ed	Sy	As	Hc	Wr	Ro	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb		
484	*		*	*					*																			
485	*		*	*																								
486	*	*	*			*		*												*								
487	*	*																										
488	*																											
489	*							*												*						*		
490	*	*				*		*																				
491	*					*		*																				
492	*	*																	*									
493	*	*				*																						
494	*			*		*		*											*									
495	*	*	*					*												*							*	
	Ha	Ed	Sy	As	Hc	Wr	Ro	Bl	Cr	Al	Ho	Wa	W	C	Be	Os	I	Hz	O	Bb	Fm	Bp	Sp	W b	P	Sb	Cc	
496	*	*						*																				
497	*	*						*											*	*								
498	*	*																	*									
499																			*									
500	*	*																										
501		*																	*									

TABLE 1

Species per hedgerow											
502	*	*		*		*				*	*
503	*					*				*	
504	*					*				*	
505	*	*				*					*
506	*	*				*				*	
507	*	*		*		*		*		*	*
508	*	*								*	
509	*	*								*	
510	*	*									
511	*			*		*				*	
512	*										
513	*										
514	*									*	
515	*	*				*			*	*	*
516	*										
517	*	*					*		*		*
518	*		*						*	*	
519	*			*			*		*		*
520	*	*		*							*
521	*			*					*	*	*
522	*			*						*	*
523	*			*						*	*
524	*	*									*
525	*									*	*
526	*								*		*
527	*			*		*			*	*	*
528	*		*	*				*		*	*
529	*										
530	*			*		*		*	*	*	*
531	*			*		*	*		*	*	*
532	*	*								*	*
533	*	*		*		*					
534	*	*								*	*
535	*	*									*
536	*			*		*				*	
537	*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*
538	*			*		*	*		*	*	
539	*	*		*			*	*			*
540	*									*	
541	*	*		*		*			*	*	
542	*			*		*	*			*	*
543	*	*		*				*		*	
544	*									*	
545	*			*		*			*	*	*
546	*	*									
547	*		*	*		*	*			*	*
548	*										*
549	*			*		*				*	*
550	*			*		*	*			*	*
551	*	*		*		*	*			*	*
552	*	*		*		*	*			*	*
553	*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*
554	*										
555	*	*		*						*	*
556	*									*	
557	*			*			*			*	*
558	*								*		
559	*	*				*				*	*
560	*			*			*		*		*
561	*								*		

KEY

Ha – Hawthorn Ed – Elder
 Wa - Wild apple W - Willow
 - Spruce
 Wb - Willow P – Poplar

Sy – Sycamore Hc -
 C - Chestnut I - Ivy
 Sb – Silver birch

Wr – Wild rose Ro – Rowan
 Be – Beech Os – Osier
 Cc Cherry

Bl – Blackthorn Cr – Crab apple
 Bb – Blackberry Fm – Field Maple

Al – Alder Ho – Holly
 Bp - Poplar Sp

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey
TABLE 2****Hedgerows length and date**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx age of hedge (years)
1	0	330	?
2	11	225	1050-1100
3	7	150	650-700
4	7	150	650-700
5	0	420	?
6	5	60	450-500
7	5	220	450-500
8	5	80	450-500
9	3	190	250-300
10	5	95	450-500
11	0	40	?
12a	2	400	150-200
12b	3	400	250-300
13	0	150	?
14	7	230	650-700
15	3	70	250-300
16	4	130	350-400
17	0	140	?
18	4	110	350-400
19	6	170	550-600
20	0	110	?
21	6	280	550-600
22	0	70	?
23	3	370	250-300
24	0	170	?
25	7	110	650-700
26	1-2	270	75-180
27	0	200	?
28	0	140	?
29	0	580	?
30	5	120	450-500
31	7	150	650-700
32	0	170	?
33	7	440	650-700
34	3	50	250-300
35	3	50	250-300
36	3	170	250-300
37	1	180	50-100
38	3	200	250-300
39	4	105	350-400
40	5	140	450-500
41	5	90	450-500
42	5	35	450-500
43	3	160	250-300
44	4	100	350-400
45	3	80	250-300
46	4	260	350-400
47	3	80	250-300

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no, of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
48	1	100	50-100
49	0	100	?
50	5	50	450-500
51	4	50	350-400
52	5	130	450-500
53	3	60	250-300
54	4	100	350-400
55	0	30	?
56	0	260	?
57	2	50	150-200
58	4	70	350-400
59	7	420	650-700
60	2	400	150-200
61	4	320	350-400
62	3	80	250-300
63	3	80	250-300
64	3	150	250-300
65	1	300	50-100
66	1	300	50-100
67	6	250	550-600
68	5	300	450-500
69	3	360	250-300
70	2	340	150-200
71	2	280	150-200
72	2	540	150-200
73	2	100	150-200
74	1	100	50-100
75	3	320	250-300
76	3	140	250-300
77	3	260	250-300
78	3	760	250-300
79	4	320	350-400
80	4	280	350-400
81	3	50	250-300
82	3	80	250-300
83	4	100	350-400
84	2	60	150-200
85	3	220	250-300
86	1	440	50-100
87	1	100	50-100
88	3	130	250-300
89	2	120	150-200
90	1	200	50-100
91	1	220	50-100
92	1	260	50-100
93	3	160	250-300
94	4	120	350-400
95	4	320	350-400
96	2	340	150-200
97	4	300	350-400
98	3	260	250-300
99	3	140	250-300
100	2	220	150-200

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
101	4	440	350-400
102	5	500	450-500
103	7	420	650-700
104	5	450	450-500
105	2	120	150-200
106	1	200	50-150
107	7	380	650-700
108	0	0	?
109	0	80	?
110	7	300	650-700
111	2	180	150-200
112	2	105	150-200
113	8	100	750-800
114	6	220	550-600
115	6	180	550-600
116	3	500	250-300
117	2	250	150-200
118	3	180	250-300
119	5	120	450-500
120	4	200	350-400
121	6	140	550-600
122	3	130	250-300
123	4		350-400
124	8	270	750-800
125	3	420	250-300
126	5	130	450-500
127	5	280	450-500
128	10	690	950-1000
129	5	100	450-500
130	10	330	950-1000
131	4	320	350-400
132	4	520	350-400
133	3	120	250-300
134	1	5	50-100
135	3	270	250-300
136	4	400	350-400
137	5	120	450-500
138	4	230	350-400
139	1	130	50-100
140	2	160	150-200
141	7	840	650-700
142	3	340	250-300
143	1	200	50-100
144	2	520	150-200
145	2	340	150-200
146	8	180	750-800
147	2	140	150-200
148	7	330	650-700
149	4	280	350-400
150	9	340	850-900
151	4	280	350-400
152	3	340	250-300
153	4	380	350-400

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
154	9	610	850-900
155	5	220	450-500
156	5	100	450-500
157	9	880	850-900
158	5	260	450-500
159	10	400	950-1000
161	7	270	650-700
162	2	240	150-200
163	4	280	350-400
164	2	50	150-200
165	3	120	250-300
166	6	200	550-600
167	4	130	350-400
168	6	240	550-600
169	11	100	1050-1100
170	1	160	50-100
171	2	140	150-200
172	8	300	750-800
173	10	300	950-1000
174	6	110	550-600
175	7	480	650-700
176	7	200	650-700
177	4	400	350-400
178	6	200	550-600
179	4	100	350-400
180	6	200	550-600
181	2	320	150-200
182	4	450	350-400
183	2	300	150-200
184	1	280	50-100
185	3	160	250-300
186	1	280	50-100
187	4	620	350-400
188	2	100	150-200
189	3	300	250-300
190	5	300	450-500
191	5	400	450-500
192	6	240	550-600
193	2	270	150-200
194	6	300	550-600
195	4	240	350-400
196	4	365	350-400
197	2	160	150-200
198	1	170	50-100
199	2	140	150-200
200	1	350	50-100
201	1	220	50-100
202	8	360	750-800
203	1	70	50-100
204	2	450	150-200
205	1	600	50-100
206	5	200	450-500
207	0	180	?

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no, of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
208	4	280	350-400
209	9	265	850-900
210	1	70	50-100
211	2	80	150-200
212	4	70	350-400
213	5	50	450-500
214	3	130	250-300
215	7	70	650-700
216	6	410	550-600
217	7	260	650-700
217b	5	100	450-500
218	5	130	450-500
219	8	210	750-800
220	3	100	250-300
221	7	260	650-700
222	7	530	650-700
222b	6	100	550-600
223	5	70	450-500
224	3	400	250-300
225	7	250	650-700
226	2	140	150-200
227	2	240	150-200
228	5	560	450-500
229	2	600	150-200
230	4	250	350-400
231	2	121	150-200
232	1	270	50-100
233	2	220	150-200
234	7	200	650-700
235	3	160	250-300
236	2	120	150-200
237	2	260	150-200
238	3	400m	250-300
239	1	400m	50-100
240	6	150	550-600
241	6	110	550-600
242	3	60	250-300
243	5	140	450-500
244	3	70	250-300
245	2	280	150-200
246	5	120	450-500
247	7	160	650-700
248	5	60	450-600
249	8	160	750-800
250	2	80	150-200
251	7	120	650-700
252	6	325	550-600
253	1	250	50-100
254	5	115	450-500
255	4	145	350-400
256a	12	670	1150-1200
256b	11	520	1050-1100
256c	9	220	850-900

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no, of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
256d	10	200	950-1000
257	9	510	850-900
258	2	100	150-200
259	3	100	250-300
260	7	150	650-700
261	7	400	650-700
262	1	135	50-100
263	3	235	250-300
264	3	560	250-300
265	7	55	650-700
266	4	80	350-400
267	4	80	350-400
268	5	55	450-500
269	5	205	450-500
270	4	90	350-400
271	4	50	350-400
272	8	410	750-800
273	6	250	550-600
274	5	250	450-500
275	5	60	450-500
276	4	100	350-400
277	3	90	250-300
278	4	140	350-400
279	3	80	250-300
280	3	355	250-300
281	4	330	350-400
282	4	110	350-40
283	4	200	350-400
284	2	220	150-200
285	4	210	350-400
286	2	640	150-200
287	12	640	1150-1200
288	4	300	350-400
289	2	80	150-200
290	5	290	450-500
291	4	330	350-400
292	4	250	350-400
293	5	80	450-500
294	7	270	650-700
295	5	190	450-500
296	1	300	50-100
297	3	120	350-400
298	6	300	550-600
299	6	125	550-600
300	1	90	50-100
301	2	390	150-200
302	7	425	650-700
303	1	380	50-100
304	7	200	650-700
305	2	670	150-200
306	5	300	450-500
307	5	170	450-500
308	6	1070	550-600

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
309	2	340	150-200
310	1	200	50-100
311	1	150	50-100
312	2	280	150-200
313	1	190	50-100
314	2	180	150-200
315	5	170	450-500
316	1	550	50-100
317	2	540	150-200
318	1	255	50-100
319	4	380	350-400
320	2	135	150-200
321	4	245	350-400
322	2	190	150-200
323	1	170	50-100
324	8	930	750-800
325	10	500	950-1000
326	1	500	50-100
327	1	700	50-100
328	6	680	550-600
329	4	250	350-400
330	9	640	850-900
331	9	500	850-900
332	3	200	250-300
333	9	1150	850-900
334	4	550	350-400
335	4	340	350-400
336	7	390	650-700
337	4	45	350-400
338	6	120	550-600
339	2	350	150-200
340	3	180	250-300
341	4	250	350-400
342	5	145	450-500
343	2	580	150-200
344	7	380	650-700
345	5	310	450-500
346	8	290	750-800
347	5	270	450-500
348	9	700	850-900
349	9	610	850-900
350	4	90	350-400
351	7	235	650-700
352	9	650	850-900
353	2	600	150-200
354	5	180	450-500
355	6	550	550-600
356	3	60	250-300
357	6	310	550-600
358	4	280	350-400
359	11	190	1050-1100
360	4	180	350-400
361	5	90	450-500

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
362	5	100	450-500
363	3	25	250-300
364	5	80	450-500
365	5	160	450-500
366	3	70	250-300
367	2	180	150-200
368	7	670	650-700
369	6	170	550-600
370	9	370	850-900
371	6	135	550-600
372	6	310	550-600
373	6	190	550-600
374	5	270	450-500
375	2	145	150-200
376	3	270	250-300
377	2	355	150-200
378	7	305	650-700
379	7	650	650-700
380	4	190	350-400
381	8	240	750-800
382	3	230	250-300
383	5	140	450-500
384	5	180	450-500
385	9	230	850-900
386	8	245	750-800
387	5	100	450-500
388	8	340	750-800
389	4	120	350-400
390	1	170	50-100
391	2	70	150-200
392	8	650	750-800
393	3	225	250-300
394	8	390	750-800
395	3	35	250-300
396	1	100	50-100
397	5	180	450-500
398	6	150	550-600
399	5	175	450-500
400	4	200	350-400
401	8	80	750-800
402	4	160	350-400
403	1	500	50-100
404	3	30	250-300
405	4	170	350-400
406	3	90	250-300
407	3	70	250-300
408	7	245	650-700
409	10	345	950-1000
410	7	445	650-700
411	8	190	750-800
412	1	450	50-100
413	2	255	150-200
414	5	245	450-500

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
415	8	345	750-800
416	7	125	650-700
417	10	910	950-1000
418	4	200	350-400
419	3	250	250-300
420	4	270	350-400
421	4	215	350-400
422	7	610	650-700
423	7	220	650-700
424	3	200	250-300
425	9	225	850-900
426	5	490	450-500
427	2	90	150-200
428	5	490	450-500
429	5	350	450-500
430	1	325400	50-100
431	3	360	250-300
432	1	400	50-100
433	7	360	650-700
434	4	370	350-400
435	7	820	650-700
436	1	180	50-100
437	2	90	150-200
438	4	180	350-400
439	2	170	150-200
440	2	200	150-200
441	1	215	50-100
442	6	300	550-600
443	0	380	?
444	3	250	250-300
445	6	100	550-600
446	6	320	550-600
447	4	430	350-400
448	5	340	450-500
449	3	450	250-300
450	2	200	150-200
451	6	650	550-600
452	7	330	650-700
453	8	220	750-800
454	7	200	650-700
455	8	500	750-800
456	3	120	250-300
457	3	110	250-300
458	4	125	350-400
459	5	110	450-500
460	3	80	250-300
461	6	150	550-600
462	4	100	350-400
463	7	340	650-700
464	2	200	150-200
465	4	120	350-400
466	8	280	750-800
467	6	540	550-600

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no. of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
468	8	280	750-800
469	3	400	250-300
470	2	165	150-200
471	8	1030	750-800
472	5	250	450-500
473	4	450	350-400
474	2	225	150-200
475	7	230	650-700
476	4	410	350-400
477	7	410	650-700
478	5	320	450-500
479	4	355	350-400
480	6	220	550-600
481	5	750	450-500
482	7	440	650-700
483	5	310	450-500
484	4	190	350-400
485	4	250	350-400
486	3	280	250-300
487	6	120	550-600
488	2	135	150-200
489	1	135	50-100
490	3	120	250-300
491	4	300	350-400
492	3	340	250-300
493	3	230	250-300
494	5	340	450-500
495	5	290	450-500
496	3	355	250-300
497	5	200	450-500
498	3	240	250-300
499	1	270	50-100
500	2	200	150-200
501	2	130	150-200
502	6	220	550-600
503	3	155	250-300
504	3	400	250-300
505	4	345	350-400
506	4	400	350-400
507	8	800	750-800
508	3	170	250-300
509	3	200	250-300
510	2	120	150-200
511	4	360	350-400
512	1	300	50-100
513	1	345	50-100
514	2	600	150-200
515	6	535	550-600
516	1	170	50-100
517	5	135	450-500
518	4	240	350-400
519	5	245	450-500
520	4	245	350-400

TABLE 2**Hedgerow Survey**

Hedge No	Total no, of species	Length of hedge (m)	Approx. age of hedge (years)
521	5	230	450-500
522	4	180	350-400
523	4	220	350-400
524	3	110	250-300
525	3	260	250-300
526	3	90	250-300
527	7	410	650-700
528	6	300	550-60
529	1	140	50-100
530	9	350	850-900
531	7	380	650-700
532	4	350	350-400
533	5	400	450-500
534	4	200	350-400
535	3	70	250-300
536	5	150	450-500
537	11	170	1050-1100
538	8	255	750-800
539	6	180	550-600
540	2	100	150-200
541	8	270	750-800
542	8	120	750-800
543	5	325	450-500
544	2	170	150-200
545	6	160	550-600
546	2	145	150-200
547	10	290	950-1000
548	2	100	150-200
549	6	300	550-600
550	6	300	550-600
551	8	350	750-800
552	7	300	650-700
553	9	310	850-900
554	1	55	50-100
555	6	170	550-600
556	2	170	150-200
557	6	220	550-600
558	1	220	50-100
559	5	190	450-500
560	5	180	450-500
561	2	300	150-200

TABLE 3**Archaeological and Historical Monuments**

Site No.	NGR	Land Use	Notes
1	SE 6453 3765	R	Barrow/Tumuli destroyed by Runway - removed up to 2-3m. Little possibility of sub-surface survival under perimeter track of Riccall Airfield. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 7</i>)
2	SE 6453 3769	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Traces of ditch on north side. covered in bracken and bramble. SW side disturbed, Small trench. Burrowed. N-S 6m by E-W 5m, 0.25m
3	SE 6453 3774	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Bracken, bramble, nettle and birch rooted. Central excavation trench. No obvious signs of ditch. Area quite disturbed with dumping and excavations near by N-S 6m by E-W 6m, 0.5m. Prevent trees establishing on site, clear of debris
4	SE 6446 3766	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Bramble and felled trees. Tree rooted with stumps still in mound. Slight mound with ditch to SW. Due to felling, unable to complete survey >5m across, 0.3m. (<i>Proctor 1</i>) In need of attention.
5	SE 6445 3768	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Damage by felling, slight vehicle tracks across mound and on n edge. Possible ditch. No signs of burrowing. Excavated. Covered in brambles and felling debris. Edges hard to define because of felling. Length 9m, 0.5m. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 2</i>) In need of attention.
6	SE 6448 3776	W	Distinct Square Barrow/Tumuli. Definite ditch traces, two excavation trenches. Covered in bramble, foxglove, bracken, silver birch and primrose. N-S 8m by E-W 6m, 0.5m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 12</i>) Prevent trees establishing on site, clear of debris.
7	SE 6443 3778	W	Large Square Barrow/Tumuli in excellent condition. Flat topped, straight sided. Distinct ditch. Covered in bracken, bramble, trees, shrubs, oak and silver birch. Tree rooted. N-S 13m by E-W 13m, 1m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 4</i>) Prevent trees establishing on site or damage to mound
8	SE 6443 3775	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Fleets mound, squashed in appearance. Small ditch visible. Covered in grass and bramble with oak on perimeter. No burrowing visible but with signs of excavation N-S 5m by E-W 5m, 0.15m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 13</i>) Prevent trees establishing on site, clear of debris
9	SE 6441 3781	H	Site not located in area of dense bracken growth. (SAM 289)
10	SE 6437 3781	H	Large Square Barrow/Tumuli. Clear ditch. Covered with bracken, nettles and brambles. Probable animal burrows. N-S 16m by E-W 14m, 0.4m high. Keep clear of trees, excavation if possible. Site needs scheduling. (<i>Proctor 10</i>)
11	SE 6439 3776	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Hollow to NE, possible excavation. Bracken, bramble and silver birch. Possible remains of ditch on N side. Bracken cover quite extensive. Dimensions not accurate. N-S 7m by E-W 7m, 0.5m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 8</i>) Management of trees to prevent damage to mound, clear of debris.
12	SE 6435 3775	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Bracken, silver birch covered established oak on west side. Traces of ditch on west side. Mound size obscured by bracken N-S 5m by E-W 5m, 0.7m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 9</i>) Protect from damage and prevent trees establishing on site clear of debris..
13	SE 6429 3775	H	Site not found in area of bracken tufts. (SAM 289)

14	SE 6432 3768	W	Large Square Barrow/Tumuli. Disturbed by excavation and burrowing. Covered in grass, bramble, primrose silver birch and oak. Flat topped, steep sided mound, fresh rabbit burrow reveals sandy soil. Ditch visible. N-S >10m by E-W >10m, 0.7m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 6</i>) Clear debris and protect from further damage.
15	SE 6438 3767	W	Large Square Barrow/Tumuli Excavated in centre and west side. Straight sided to N and W. Ditch noted. Gravel in surface of mound. No burrowing. Bramble, moss and spruce growing on mound, oak and silver birch on perimeter. Dense covering of bramble N-S 8m by E-W 8m, c.1m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 3</i>) Prevent trees establishing on site, clear of debris
16	SE 6439 3768	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Mound covered in dense bramble, moss and a small amount of bracken, silver birch and oak on perimeter. Burrowed heavily. Some felling debris noted. Possible excavation hollow in centre. Felling taking place near by. Possible ditch on N side. N-S 4m by E-W 4m, 0.5m high. In need of attention to protect from felling process, clear of debris.
17	SE 6463 3769	R	Barrow/Tumuli destroyed by Runway - removed up to 2-3m. Little possibility of sub-surface survival under perimeter track of Riccall Airfield. (SAM 289)
18	SE 6465 3764	R	Barrow/Tumuli destroyed by Runway - removed up to 2-3m. Little possibility of sub-surface survival under perimeter track of Riccall Airfield. (SAM 289)
19	SE 6479 3777	H	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Mound obscured by bracken, in area without tree cover. Ditch on E side of mound. Burrowing or signs of excavation obscured by bracken. N-S 19m by E-W 19m, 0.8m high. (SAM 289) Protect from damage
20	SE 6478 3776	H	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Mound covered and obscured by bracken. Any sign of excavation or ditch not visible. Dimensions difficult to access. N-S >10m by E-W >10m, c.1m high. (SAM 289) Protect site from damage.
21	SE 6488 3769	HW	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Mound covered and obscured by bracken, in an area devoid of trees. possible ditch on N side. No obvious signs of excavation, burrowing or root damage. N-S 7m by E-W 6m, 0.3m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 16</i>) Protect from damage. Prevent path to the south eroding mound
22	SE 6486 3766	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Mound with possible ditch to E, S and W. Covered and obscured by bracken, birch and alder in mound. No sign of burrowing or excavation. N-S 6m by E-W 6m, 0.4m high. (SAM 289; <i>Proctor 15</i>) Prevent trees establishing on site, clear of debris.
23	SE 6451 3777	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. On edge of footpath with concrete water tank on top of mound (1.04m deep). Possibly burrowed. Mound has straightish sides, flatish top and possible ditch. Covered in bracken and grass with oak on perimeter of mound. N-S 10m by E-W 8m, 0.7m high. (<i>Proctor 11</i>) Site in need of scheduling. Protect from further damage.
24	SE 6488 3767	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Badly disturbed, stony mound with straight sides, almost flat top and ditch. Burrowed and excavated. Covered in bracken, bramble and grass, with silver birch on perimeter N-S 5m, E-W 5m and 0.3m high. (<i>Proctor 14</i>) Site in need of scheduling and urgent attention

25	SE 6442 3772	W	Large Square Barrow/Tumuli. Disturbed mound with straightish sides and possible ditch. Excavated but no sign of burrowing. Dyke to north and area felled to south Covered in grass, bracken and bramble with silver birch and oak on mound. N-S 10m by E-W 10m, 0.3m high. (<i>Proctor 5</i>) Site in need of scheduling. Protect from felling process.
26	SE 6527 3767	W	Round Barrow/Tumuli. Disturbed mound obscured by bracken cover, rabbit warren and excavation spoil. Silver birch growing on and around monument. Central excavation hollow and possible trench. Ditch on west side Badly trampled by footpath. N-S 8m by E-W 8m, 0.8m high. (SAM 289) Clear area of bracken and trees to see extent of mound. Protect from encroaching footpath.
27	SE 6529 3763	H	Round Barrow/Tumuli. Located in sheep pen, viewed from fence. Clearly visible mound, covered in bracken. N-S 5m by E-W 5m, 0.7m high. (SAM 289) Protect from disturbance associated with sheep pen.
28	SE 6554 3771	W	Round Barrow/Tumuli. Clearly visible covered in bracken and grass. Silver birch in SE corner of mound and perimeter. Large, deep excavation hollow (0.7m deep). Signs of ditch on east side. N-S 6m by E-W 6m, 1.2m high. (SAM 289) Preserve site, remove trees with care. Urgent attention over footpath eroding north
29	SE 6554 3750	H/W	Large Round Barrow/Tumuli. In area of water-logged/ flooded heath. Very difficult to approach. c.20m diameter. (SAM 289) View in drier conditions.
30	SE 6638 3764	W	Wash Dyke. Probably once a peat pot, now flooded. Pond bordered by fir, silver birch and grass. Sand subsoil exposed at edges. Steep sided in places. Area of reed may donate drainage ditches draining into Wash Dyke. 170m by 150m. Site not under threat.
31	SE 6660 3763	H/W	Pond. Located east of Wash Dyke. Area of marsh and shallow around pond. 100m by 60m. Site not under threat.
32	SE 6688 3816	H	Site of Post Mill. Mound surviving, covered in bramble and bracken. No sign of central hollow or post setting. Fallen silver birch on mound. 12m diameter, 0.8m high. Further work to estimate extent of remains.
33	SE 6652 3809	W	Sand Pit/Line Pond. Irregular depression, peters out to west. Oak trees on southern bank. Water in base. Grass, bracken and bramble ground cover. Rubbish accumulation. 20m by 9m. Clear of rubbish and preserve
34	SE 6651 3806	W	Sand Pit/Line Pond. Rectangular depression filled with water. Silver birch, oak, bracken and grass ground cover. 10m by 5m.
35	SE 6434 3780	H	Gate Posts (2). On boundary of Skipwith Common Wooden cattle gate posts with rounded tops and iron hinges. Only gate ,of antiquity, noted remaining on common.
36	SE 6627 3807	W	Line Pond. N-S aligned rectangular depression with sloping sides. Filled with rubbish. N edge bordered by fence and agricultural land. Established oak in base and on E nd S slopes. Used for flax production 14m by 5mClear of rubbish and preserve.
37	SE 6626 3804	W	Line Pond. N-S aligned rectangular depression, wider but not in as good condition as 36. Filled with rubbish. Sloping sides. Oak on west side of pond, alder on N, S and E. Area burrowed. Used for flax production. 12m by 7m. Clear of rubbish and preserve.
38	SE 6624 3804	W	Line Pond. E-W aligned rectangular depression with sloping sides. S bank much higher than N bank. Established oak on E slope. W slope only just discernibleArea burrowed. Filled with rubbish. Used for flax production. 16m by 7-8m. Clear of rubbish and preserve.

39	SE 6624 3805	W	Line Pond. E-W aligned rectangular depression, located north of 38. Filled with water. Sides barely discernible Established sycamore on S side, oak on N, also saplings all around. Used for flax production. 20m by 5m. Clear of rubbish and preserve.
40	SE 6589 3690	H	Peat Working not visited
41	SE 6534 3761	H	Drain feeding into RAF Riccall Bomb Dump (Site 45).
42	SE 6499 3736	H	Peat Working not visited.
43	SE 6621 3678	H	Peat Working not visited.
44	SE 6529 3678	H	Peat Working not visited.
45	SE 6545 3728	H	RAF Riccall Bomb Dump. Consists of a tarmac sub- rectangular perimeter track (N-S 200m by E-W 400m Serving four groups of former buildings (a-d). 45a is best preserved, consisting of five earth mounds (N-S 16m by E-W 6m) which formed the walls/blast shields for former Nissen huts - the bomb stores. Parts of corrugated iron walls, concrete floors, brick walls and concrete ramps survive. The brick wall and ramp form the loading bay. These wall have iron rings on the outside A drainage dyke runs NW from the N perimeter. Area overgrown with young birch, gorse, brambles and grass. Remove trees from banks.
46	SE 6522 3733	H/W	RAF Riccall Fusing Point. Site bisected by King Rudding Lane, with an E-W aligned bank N of the road (32m by 4m, 1.5m high) and a U-shaped bank of similar height south of the road. May also be Fused Bomb store 32m by 26m, 1.5m high. Prevent damage to banks.
47	SE 6500 3734	W	RAF Riccall Buildings. Three buildings located N (a and b) and S (c) of King Rudding Lane. Each served by tarmac tracks. 'a' badly overgrowth, originally an explosive laboratory; 'b' and 'c' less overgrown, were both stores. 260m by 30m. Prevent establishment of mature trees.
48	SE 6495 3725	W	RAF Riccall Nissen Hut. Site consists of two earth banks aligned N-S (8m by 2m, 1m high), a gable wall of engineered bricks at N end of banks. Wall is 2m high and survives 20 courses above ground level. Site virtually inaccessible, flooded and overgrown (bramble, grass, silver birch and saplings). Serviced from a track S of King Rudding Lane, running to 49 as well. Wrecked car on side of site. (8m by 9m, 1m high) Prevent establishment of mature trees.
49	SE 6488 3729	W	RAF Riccall Nissen Hut. Site consists of two earth banks aligned N-S (8m by 2m, 1m high) traces of a gable wall of engineered bricks at N end of banks. Site virtually inaccessible, flooded and overgrown(bramble, grass, silver birch and saplings). Serviced from a track S of King Rudding Lane, running to 48as well. Wrecked car on west side of site. (8m by 9m, 1m high) Prevent establishment of mature trees.
50	SE 6654 3809	W/H	Sand Pit/Line Pond. Rectangular, steep sided depression located E of 33. Area covered in bramble, bracken with oak trees on W side. Partially filled with water. No N edge apparent. Burrowed edges. 9m by 7m, 1.5m deep. Preserve.
51	SE 6650 3804	H	Complex of Line Ponds. Silver birch, oak, bracken, reed and marsh grass in vicinity. Ponds full of water fed by drain to west. Several smaller depressions in locality Made up of interlinked rectangular depressions. Used for flax production. 70m by 40m. Preserve. Environmental coring/sampling work if disturbed.
52	SE 6622 3804	W	Line Pond. Sub-rectangular depression located W of Sites 38/39. W and S edges fairly well defined, but E edge lost. Bramble, grass and primrose ground cover with sycamore and oak on edges and bottom. Used for flax production. 9m by 6m, 1.5m deep. Preserve

53	SE 6620 3803	W	Sand Pit/Line Pond. Irregular depression with grass and bramble ground cover, also established silver birch and oak. No water present. 10m by 5m. Preserve
54	SE 6619 3802	W	Sand Pit/Line Pond. Irregular depression with water collecting in base. Grass, bracken, alder, willow growing in base and sides, one oak also noted 20m by 12m. Preserve.
55	SE 6477 3753	W	RAF Riccall Air Raid Shelter. Earth bank overgrown with brambles and flooded. Engineering brick entrances at SW and NE corner, site aligned N-S 18m by 8m. Preserve.
56	SE 6472 3735	W	RAF Riccall Harmonisation/Machine Gun Range. Crescent shaped earthen mound extensively used by walker and cyclists. Covered in silver birch, oak, grass and bramble. Area burrowed. 40m by 20m, 10m high. Prevent erosion by trail/mountain bikes
57	SE 6442 3759	W	RAF Riccall Air Raid Shelter. Earthen mound aligned NE-SW with entrances at N and S corners. Overgrown with bramble. Flooded and N entrance obscured by soil dump. Silver birch and oak growing near mound 17m by 8m, 1.5m high. Prevent trees establishing on site
58	SE 6447 3744 SE 6469 3769	R	RAF Riccall Main Runway. Aligned SW-NE. Concrete track 35m long, tarmac skin. Large wildlife pond 150m long by 20m wide has removed a large part of the runway in the southern part. The runway only survives in area of Skipwith Common, mostly removed elsewhere. 340m by 35m. Preserve as far as possible - deacidifies water and encourages differing wildlife.
59	SE 6442 3753 SE 6476 3766- SE 6487 3735	R	RAF Riccall Perimeter Track or Taxiway. Built of concrete, 16m wide. A pond has removed part of the track at SE 6479 3745. 810m by 16m wide. Preserve as far as possible. Prevent encroaching trees
60	SE 6450 3769	R	RAF Riccall Dispersal Bay. 70m long concrete track, 14m wide, aligned NW-SE, leading to a concrete apron 30m in diameter. At present being used as a dump for rubble 70m by 30m. Prevent encroachment of trees.
61	SE 6487 3756	R	RAF Riccall Dispersal Bay. 25m long and 15m wide concrete track, 14m wide, leading eastwards from perimeter track at NE tip of Airfield. Cast iron picket in situ. Concrete apron 30m in diameter at E end of track. 55m by 30m Prevent encroachment of trees. Nesting site of Ringed Plover.
62	SE 6476 3746	R	RAF Riccall Dispersal Point largely removed by wildlife pond.
63	SE 6427 3779 SE 6530 3662	W	h Boundary Bank and Ditch. Survives in patches along Riccall and Skipwith parish boundaries. Oak and silver birch woodland, grass and bramble covered Up to 0.5m high. Preserve, prevent encroachment of trees
64	SE 6668 3842	W	Sand Pit - under water, in area of woodland. 10m by 10m
65	SE 6662 3797	H	Pond - not visited. Possible drainage for Line Ponds.
66	SE 6619 3717	H	Peat Working - not visited.
67	SE 6581 3722	H	Peat Working - not visited.
68	SE 6578 3762	H	Peat Working - not visited.
69	SE 6589 3763	H	Peat Working - not visited.
70	SE 6578 3752	H	Peat Working - not visited.
71	SE 6588 3735	H	Peat Working - not visited.
72	SE 6533 3791	H	Peat Working - not visited.
73	SE 6554 3789	H	Peat Working - not visited.
74	SE 6590 3798	H	Sand Pit located east of footpath in area of heath covered in bracken. 10m by 15m Preserve.
75	SE 6418 3965	P	Moat. Location Holicarrs Wood. No clear above ground traces. Only indication maybe a linear depression in arable situated 100m West of the bridge, which turns East after 40m to run underneath farm track.

76	SE 6250 3930	A	House? No above ground traces.
77	SE 6450 3935	A	Cropmark. No above ground remains. Do not deep plough.
78	SE 6455 3910	A	Trackway. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
79	SE 6325 3770	A	Field System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
80	SE 6429 3773	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Located in Mound Plantation. Low square mound with possible excavation hollow. Covered in grass, bracken, bramble and tree debris. Silver birch on mound and perimeter. Ditch surviving. N-S 12m by E-W 12m, 0.7m high. See sheet 4.0
81	SE 6465 3880	A	Ditches. No above ground traces. None.
82	SE 6500 3860	A	Enclosure. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
83	SE 6431 3764	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Located in Mound Plantation. Low, flat topped, straight sided mound covered in grass, bracken and bramble with silver birch on perimeter. Central excavation hollow. No visible signs of a ditch. N-S 7m by W-W 7m, 0.5m high. See sheet 4.1.
84	SE 6429 3765	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Located in Mound Plantation. Mound covered in bramble, gorse and grass. Fairly inaccessible. Burrowed with no sign of ditch. N-S 7m by E-W 7m, 0.5m high. See sheet 4.2.
85	SE 6428 3766	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Located in Mound Plantation. Steep sided mound covered in impenetrable bramble and gorse with grass and established silver birch on North and South sides. No sign of a ditch, excavation or burrowing. Oak on West side. Mound possibly extended over field boundary. N-S 10m by E-W 10m, 0.8m high.
86	SE 6548 4206	P	Pond sub-rectangular in shape, long open water. Obscured by plantation to North and old oak to East. Surrounding bank upto 1m high. Eastern bank covered in weed and grass. Maintain as it is.
87	SE 6640 3790	A	Landscape. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
88	SE 6429 3767	W	Square Barrow/Tumuli. Located in Mound Plantation. Low mound covered in bramble, bracken and grass with silver birch on perimeter and mound. No visible signs of ditch, excavation or burrowing. N-S 7m by E-W 7m, 0.4m high. See sheet 4.4.
89	SE 6432 3789	A	Square Ditch Barrow. No above ground traces.
90	SE 6437 3784	A	Square Ditch Barrow. No above ground traces.
91	SE 6448 3780	A	Square Ditch Barrow. No above ground traces.
92	SE 6432 3787	A	Square Ditch Barrow. No above ground traces.
93	SE 6435 3791	A	Trackway. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
94	SE 6438 3789	A	Trackway. No above ground traces. Refrain from deep ploughing. Consider long-term set-aside for landscape of which this site is an element.
95	SE 6422 3788	A	Trackway. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
96	SE 6440 3780	A	Field System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough. Take care during felling.
97	SE 6439 3789	A	Ring-Ditch. No above ground traces. Refrain from deep ploughing.
98	SE 6431 3790	A	Pit:Grave. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.

99	SE 6449 3793	A	Ditch:Drain. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
100	SE 6430 3829	A	Ring-Ditch. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
101	SE 6393 3763	A/P	Grange. No earthwork traces.
102	SE 6453 3801	A	Grange. No visible earthworks to suggest Monastic Grange.
103			Outside survey area.
104	SE 6230 3960	A	Park. Same as Riccal Park see site 141. Leave as it is.
105	SE 6445 3820	A	Field System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough. Leave as it is.
106	SE 6662 3992	N	Square barrow. Location Danes Hills.Flat topped, sub square shape with rounded corners, surrounding ditch. Presently supporting Birch trees, sapling and small shrubs. No signs of excavation. Evidence of animal burrowing. N-S 9m by E-W 10m, 0.6m high. Clear the trees.
107	SE 6674 3988	PL	Barrow. Location Danes Hills. Sub-circular in shape, not possible to determine if it is a square or a round barrow. No clear indication of surrounding ditch. Covered in bracken with some birch trees. No signs of excavation. Evidence of animal disturbance. N-S 13m by E-W 13m, 0.06m high. Do not disturb, clear the trees from the mound.
108	SE 6665 3992	N	Unknown. Location Danes Hills.Possible linear group of barrows. Top is flat,with steep sides. Covered with Birch trees conifers and heather. No signs of excavation. N-S 29m by E-W 12m, 0.55 m high. Contour survey may help elucidate?
109	SE 6659 3992	N	Small Square Barrow. Location Danes Hills. Sub square in shape, no clear indications of surrounding ditch. Covered with bracken and birch trees. No evidence of excavation. Evidence of rabbit burrowing. N-S 7m by E-W 7m, 0.3m high. Clear the trees, do not let them re-establish. Fill in crater left by fallen tree.
110	SE 6658 3996	N	Square Barrow. Location Danes Hills. Covered with young birch and conifers, surrounding scrub dense difficult to ascertain shape. No indication of excavation. Evidence of animal disturbance. NW-SE 24m by SW-NE 13m, 0.05m high. To clearly identify the nature of this feature, the trees/scrub needs clearing, followed by a contour survey.
111	SE 6571 3837	P	Medieval moated site. Location Skipwith. Regular sided/shape, sub-rectangular, sharp corners, flat interior surface. Moat surrounds. Covered with trees. Evidence of disturbance by rabbits and moles. N-S 51m by E-W 40m. Fell the trees, and maintain in present order.
112	SE 6310 4189	P	Field System. An area of ridge and furrow, with a track, itself of some antiquity, which turns sharply West in the Southern corner of the paddock. At the extreme West , just beyond the track is a small ditch, possibly an old boundary. Ridge and furrow spacing approximately 7m and is no greater than 0.6m high. Survey.
113	SE 6527 3767		See site 26.
114	SE 6529 3763		See site 27.
115	SE 6554 3771		See site 28.
116	SE 6554 3750	A	Square barrow. Location South Moor fields. Not visible. Do not deep/sub-soil plough.

117	SE 6661 3872	N	Unknown. Location Little common. Apparent Ring Ditch, not possible to discern this from the ground. No evidence of excavation. Some evidence of animal burrowing. Contour survey of this area.
118	SE 6580 3900	A	Enclosure system. No above ground indications. Do not deep/sub-soil plough.
119	SE 6590 3920	A	Enclosure. No above ground indication. Field has been ploughed. Do not sub-soil /deep plough.
120	SE 6655 3907	A	Enclosure system. Location Hill farm. No above ground indication. Do not sub-soil /deep plough.
121	SE 6622 3985	A	Enclosure system. No above ground indication. Do not sub-soil / deepplough.
122	SE 6698 3819	A	Windmill? Ploughed out mound of ?post mill. Diameter 20m, height 0.6m. Do not sub-soil /deep plough.
123	SE 6523 4464	P	Pond. To East of barn at Warren House Farm. Is sub-circular in shape, and has trees along Northern edge. None.
124	SE 6690 3960	PL	Barrow ? Location Crook Moor. Low mound with gentle profile, no evidence of surrounding ditch. Covered with conifers and birch trees, plus bracken. No evidence of excavation. Evidence of animal burrowing. Survey to determine nature and extent.
125	SE 6684 3850	N	Windmill? Not located. Field walking in this area to locate.
126	SE 6508 3716		Mound to visit
127	SE 6550 3790	A	Enclosure system. Location South Moor field. Appears to relate to a cropmark. Do not sub-soil / deep plough.
128	SE 6501 3865	A	Field system. Assumed to be a cropmark site, no above ground remains visible. Do not sub-soil / deep plough.
129	SE 6647 3956	A	Enclosure system. Location Bonby Lane. No above ground indication of earth works. Do not sub-soil / dep plough.
130	SE 6418 3965		See site 75
131	SE 6450 3770		Outside survey area. See sheet 1
132	SE 6431 3829	A	Ring Ditch. No above ground traces.
133	SE 6440 3792	A	Enclosure System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
134	SE 6476 3763		Enclosure System. Outside survey area.
135	SE 6360 4160		Park. Seems to be general grid reference for Escrick Park as a whole. No particular features at this point.
136	SE 6380 4250	PL	Mound (mill). Sub circular in shape, sides are steeper than mound top, but not sharply steep. No indication on mound top of structural remains. No evidence of excavation. Tree rooted and evidence of animal burrowing. Diameter 25m, 1.5m high. Survey.
137	SE 6400 4100		Village (deserted). No village-type earthworks seemingly at this location.
138	SE 6280 4200	PL	Road. Location Old Road Plantation. A curvilinear belt of deciduous trees east of the modern road. Land in plantation rises up slightly from edges towards the centre to form a slight camber in places on the west side is a trace of a slight linear depression, possible road side ditch. 450m by 15m.

139	SE 6340 4240	P	Road:Holloway. Linear depression visible in pasture East of St Margrets. Aligned roughly East to West. One ornamental tree planted towards West end. Survey landscape of features ponds, ridge and furrow etc, or leave as is.
140	SE 6375 4210	A	Road. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
141	SE 6200 4000	A	Park. Medieval park enclosed by St Mary's Abbey, York in 1276. Park is bounded by Selby road (A 19) to East, Parkhill Dike to West and a ditch to the North. Appears agriculture may have removed most of evidence of boundaries. Leave as it is.
142	SE 6273 4265	Pl	Fish Ponds. Site consists of two parallel, sub-rectangular, water filled hollows, separated by a bank 5m broad and 0.5m high. Site quite overgrown with willow and alder trees. Both ponds clearly silted up. 60m by 30m. Clearence of scrub.
143	SE 6300 4400	A	Brick Kiln. Located in field of arable, no above ground traces remain. None.
144	SE 6280 4390	A	Chapel. No visible remains. None.
145	SE 6250 4250	A	Mill. No above ground remains visible.
146	SE 6064 4095	A	?Hut Circles. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
147	SE 6566 3838	P	Fish Pond. "L" shaped sunken area physically separated from moated site 111, some 9m West of moat. Which is connected to pond through underground drain, where the water flows in the direction of the pond. Side of pond are gentle to moderate. Pond holds little standing water and is heavily silted up. E-W 45m, N-S 50m, by 14m, 1.3m deep. Maintain as it is.
148	SE 6465 4105 SE 6480 4090	P	Boundary/Ditch. A ditch with moderately steep sides, with a concave base that shallows out towards the South-east. A number of aged deciduous trees on either edge, (suggests the ditch is of some antiquity). Presently supporting grass, bramble and gorse. No clear indications of a bank on either side. 220m by 2m, 0.85m high. Leave as it is.
149	SE 6006 4148	A	Trackway. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
150	SE 6004 4150	A	Field System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
151	SE 6022 4118	A	Ring Ditch. No above ground traces. Excavate to assess the quality/condition.
152	SE 6013 4112	A	Unclassified cropmark. No visible remains above ground. Assess by excavation.
153	SE 6134 4105	A	Field System. No above ground traces. Do not deep plough.
154	SE 6132 4043	A	Field System. No visible remains above ground. Do not deep plough.
155	SE 6383 4230	A	Road. No above ground traces visible. Do not deep plough.
156	SE 6390 4286	A	Field System. No above ground traces visible. Do not deep plough.
157	SE 6599 4083	A	Enclosure. No visible remains on the ground. Do not deep plough.

158	SE 6630 4040	A	Enclosure System. SMR relates to cropmark. No visible remains on ground. Do not deep plough.
159	SE 46505 44184	O	Farmstead. Modern working farm. See building survey.
160	SE 6570 4120	A	Field System. Listed by SMR as "Field System," relates to cropmarks. Do not deep plough.
161	SE 6310 4157	O	Pond. Location Escrick Park. In area of natural regeneration, adjacent to track and arable fields. Sub-rectangular in shape, with quite steep sides. Supports grass and trees. Interior is holding water and holds a number of fallen trees. No evidence of excavation. N-S 25m by E-W 15m. Clean out.
162	SE 6322 4161	A	Pond. Location Escrick Park. Sub-rectangular in shape. Sides have a 20-30 degree slope, holding small amount of water. Surrounded by trees and weeds. In recent times has been used for dumping. No evidence of excavation. N-S 30m by E-W 12m, 1.2m deep. Clean out rubbish.
163	SE 6190 4130		Old Marl Pit. Remains still visible on ground. 22m by 10m. Restoration and removal of corrugated iron roofing and other building material.
164	SE 6294 4188	P	Sand Pit. Location Escrick Park. A small shallow depression at edge of pasture field, holding some water. Referred to as "Old sand pit" on County Series map. No evidence of excavation. 5m by 3m, 0.5m high. None.
165	SE 6204 4091	P	Unclassified. "The Mount" on OS county series map as definite mound. No longer present. Do not deep plough.
166	SE 6240 4095	A	Clay Pit. "L" shaped water filled depression, aligned East-West, with Northern extension at West end. Fringed by alder and willow. Raised bank 10m wide, 1 m high. Some recent dumping on Southwest margin. 200m by 30m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
167	SE 6098 4167	P	Stock Watering Pond. Sub-rectangular pond situated in pasture field South of Stillingfleet farm. No reed or other vegetation. 35m by 14m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
168	SE 6173 4078		Stock Watering Pond. Water filled depression South-west of Mount farm. Arable land to West of pond. 25m by 25m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
169	SE 6199 4176	A	Pond. Site no longer in existence. None.
170	SE 6234 4140	A	Pond. Water filled oval depression in recently ploughed arable field. In effect a large puddle. 25m by 10m, 0.5m high. None.
171	SE		Pond.
172	SE 6275 4169	P	Pheasantry. Location Escrick Park. In a field of improved pasture. No remains visible. None.

173	SE 6258 4149	A	Pond. Location Escrick Park. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
174	SE 6274 4094	A	Pond. No above ground traces. None.
175	SE 6266 4084	A	Pond. No above ground traces. None.
176	SE 6265 4037	F	Pond. No longer visible. None
177	SE 6300 4072	A	Pond. No above ground traces. None.
178	SE 6309 4073	Pl	Pond. West of building 439. Ovate water filled hollow, fringed by birch, oak and alder. 10m by 8m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
179	SE 6335 4039	Pl	Pond. Ovate water filled hollow on North to South alignment, Southwest of pond 180. Mature beech growing on margin. 9m by 4m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
180	SE 6336 4041	Pl	Pond. "L"-shaped water filled hollow, North-east of pond 179. Beech and bramble on margin. 8m by 10m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
181	SE 6305 4096	A	Pond. No traces above ground. None.
182	SE 6293 4094	A	Pond. No traces above ground. None.
183	SE 6286 4144	A	Pond. Location Escrick Park. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
184	SE 6246 4158	A	Pond. No trace above ground.
185	SE 6322 4121	A	Boundary Ditch. No visible traces above ground. None.
186	SE 6412 4176	Pl	Duck Decoy Pond. Diamond-shaped central pond with arms leading off. Arms are sinuous in plan, and taper from 10m to 2 m at ends. Square/rectangular central island in main pond. Rather overgrown with mature oak, pine and alder. Western arm silted up, at southern arm has fallen pine on it. 150m by 100m, depth 1m. Initiate careful felling programme, removal of fallen trees and scrub. A classic duck decoy like this needs preservation.
187	SE 6368 4108	A	Stock Watering Pond. Large sub-circular pond. Well established alder on North edge, with willow and elder. Traces of excavation to North-east. Leave as it is.
188	SE 6393 4071	O	Pond. Large sub-circular pond South of Menagerie farm; bounded by farm tracks on West, South and East. Large willow on West side, oak and birch on East side. Diameter 35m. Leave a it is.
189	SE 6446 4050	N	Sheep Dip. Location Common Wood. At North edge of Coniferous plantation and Southern edge of arable field. Partially overgrown with trees and bramble. No evidence of excavation. 30m by 15m. Clean out and maintain.
190	SE 6470 4046	PL	Pond. . Location Common Wood. On North edge of coniferous plantation. Sub-circular in shape. Appears to extend to west. Similar feature to 189. No evidence of excavation. Diameter 20m. Clean out and maintain.

191	SE 6437 4084	PI	Pond. Sub-rectangular water filled hollow in Broad Leaf Plantation. Bank 5m wide and 0.5m wide on North-east edge. Margins well colonised by broad-leaftrees, saplings and bramble. 20m by 8m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
192	SE 6445 4158	A	Pond ?Drain. Modern drain sluice. Diameter 1m, 0.7m high. None.
193	SE 6498 4178	A	Pond. Location Mount Pleasant Farm. Not visible. None.
194	SE 6491 4098	P	Pond. Location Winchat Hall. Sub-rectangular in shape. Surrounded on South and East sides by pasture, by farmyard to North, and the Hall gardens to West. Some in filling of rubble on Northern edge. No evidence of excavation. 40m by 19m. Stop further dumping/infilling.
195	SE 6566 4060	V	Stock Watering Pond. Location Bridge Farm. In scrub and natural regeneration between road and arable field. Encroached upon by young trees and bramble. Being overgrown and silting up. No evidence of excavation. 30m by 10m, 0.4m high. Clean out.
196	SE 6445 4141	G	Dike. Location Nursery Plantation. Drainage ditch on side of arable field. 3m , 1.5m high. None.
197	SE 6553 4165	O	Pond. Location Pallion Farm. On the side of Pallion Farm track/ Potters lane. Very polluted. Sub-rectangular in shape. No evidence of excavation. 10m by 2m. Clean area.
198	SE 6563 4169	A	Pond. Location Pallion Farm. Not visible, has been filled in and ploughed over. None.
199	SE 6562 4187	W	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Sub-circular in shape. Surrounded by young woodland on edge of a field, trees extend into water. No evidence of excavation. 15m by 12m. None.
200	SE 6553 4198	RG	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Sub-circular in shape. Island in East corner. Over grown with marsh weed and a hawthorne tree. Bank 1m high heavily burrowed. No evidence of excavation. 12m by 10m. Leave as it is.
201	SE 6543 4197	P	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Sub-circular, has central island. Silted and over grown, two trees, both fallen over. High bank upto 1 m high. No evidence of excavation. 20m by 15.
202	SE 6546 4198	P	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Sub-circular in shape, located east of pond 201. Has bank up to 0.7m high. No evidence of excavation. Diameter 10m.
203	SE 6397 4069	O	Sheep Dip. Regular rectangular, water filled depression. North and South edges revetted by concrete, East and West edges are gentle ramps leading to deepest part at centre. Silting up on West and East edges. 25m by 5m. Leave as it is.

204	SE 6374 4177	A	Pond. Consists of a large puddle in arable field; has been ploughed as part of field. 20m by 10m. None.
205	SE 6513 4197	PL	Pond. Location Mount Pleasant Farm. In area of new plantation. No sign of pond, filled in and planted over. None.
206	SE 6104 3951	A	Pond. No visible traces above ground. None.
207	SE 6110 3949	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
208	SE 6117 3943	O	Sand Pit. No trace at site which is an overgrown area at the corner of a cultivated field. None.
209	SE 6119 3943	O	Pond. No trace of site which is a scrubby plot at the corner of an arable field. None.
210	SE 6163 3983	Pl	Pond. Linear water filled depression, situated in a plantation East of Moor farm. Fallen tree on East side, brambles encroaching on other edges. 12m by 5m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
211	SE 6186 3968	O	Pond. Small, shallow, amorphous, water filled depression. Oak, ash and alder on West and South edges, dumping on East and North edges. 15m by 8m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
212	SE 6197 3957	O	Pond. Small sub-circular water filled hollow. To North a stream and South of arable. Willow on Northern edge. Diameter 8m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
213	SE 6210 3988	O	Pond/Pit. Linear water filled depression, bounded by arable to East and railway line to west. 50m by 10m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
214	SE 6214 3966	O	Marl Pit. Large water filled depression East of railway line apparently 40 feet deep. Fringed by alder, scrub and some reed. 100m by 75m, 13m deep. Leave as it is.
215	SE 6200 3945	O	Drain/Dike. Regular well maintained, drain/dike. No traces of bank. None.
216	SE 6220 3906	O	Drain/Dike. Well maintained, broad, deep and regular dike/drain with fast running water. None.
217	SE 6269 3958	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
218	SE 6245 3962	Pl	Pond. No above ground traces visible. None.
219	SE 6242 3967	F	Pond. Lost to development of farmyard. None.
220	SE 6251 3979	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
221	SE 6309 3995	Pl	Ponds. Two overgrown hollows aligned West to East. Both are colonised by mature birch. 25m (over all) by 5m, 1m high. Leave as it is.

222	SE 6245 4003	O	Stock Watering Pond. Water filled depression West of glade farm. Arable encroaching on West side, alder and scrub on East side. Partly silted up with rushes growing. 30m by 25m, 1m high. Stop further encroachment.
223	SE 6278 4026	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
224	SE 6294 4007	PI	Pond. Sub-circular water filled depression. Badly overgrown by birch and rhododendron. Diameter 9m. Leave as it is.
225	SE 6304 4024	P	Pond. No trace of site above ground. None.
226	SE 6337 3959	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
227	SE 6185 3890	D	Ford. Site may be an ancient ford, however no ancient structural elements visible. None.
228	SE 6267 3994	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
229	SE 6282 3991	D	Footbridge. Original has been replaced by a modern timber structure. None.
230	SE 6570 4076	A	Dike. Still functioning and of substantial proportions. Bordered by arable fields. Occasional mature deciduous trees at edge suggests it is of some antiquity. Top-Top 4.8m, 2.3m high. None.
231	SE 6564 4102	D	Footbridge. Location Little Shallows. Connects two fields of arable over drainage dike. Consists of a single plank of wood. Rotting, almost certainly a replacement. 3m by 0.35m and 0.08m thick. None.
232	SE 6520 4134	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
233	SE 6513 4141	D	Footbridge. Location Winters Plantation. No longer there. None.
234	SE 6427 4136	A	Enclosure. No above ground traces visible. None.
235	SE 6127 4069	O	Dike/drain. Water course running South forming boundary of Heron wood. Sinuous linear plan West-south-west to East-north-east alignment. Traces of spread bank (or maybe ditch cleaning) in arable field. 400m by 10m, 2m high. Leave as it is.
236	SE 6240 4088	D	Dike/Drain. Modern dike no bank. Large oak trees along East to West stretch of the dike. Field boundaries run up the dike but not through or across it. Leave as it is.
237	SE 6271 4176	PI	Road. See site 138.
238	SE 6334 4186	A	Earthwork/Bank. Location Escrick Park. Site of former bank, all ploughed. No visible signs. None.
239	SE 6625 3904	F	Pond. Location Hill Farm. Lost to improvement. None.
240	SE 6630 3906	FP	Pond. Location Hill Farm. Old pond now lost to a new large fisheries pond "Oak Mere". None.

241	SE 6634 3946	O	Pond. Location West End Farm. Small pond located in area of scrub/natural regeneration. Feature being silted up and encroached upon by birch trees and hawthorn. N-S 11m by E-W 4m. Clear scrub, clean out the pond.
242	SE 6633 3953	A	Pond. Location West End Farm. At edge of an arable field. Situated in a shallow depression. Over grown by weed and grasses. 14m by 9m, 0.03-0.04m deep. Clean out the pond.
243	SE 6620 3960	O	Pond. Location West End Farm. Small pond partially filled in with rubbish/building debris. Surrounding land Scrub/natural regeneration, plus a few deciduous trees. A small brick building located at Eat end of the pond. 21m by 12m Clean out the pond.
244	SE 6589 3979	A	Pond. Location Field House Farm. Site completely lost to agriculture. None.
245	SE 6641 3906	FP	Pond. Location Hill Farm. Site of pond lost to a new large fishery "Oak Mere". None.
246	SE 6680 4000	N	Barrows. Area of raised ground between arable field and road . Is clear that raised ground does undulate and a number of small depressions 1-2m square are present. The raised area is covered in bracken, but virtually no trees. Sign of animal tracks over the area. NE-SW 30m by NW-SE 17m, 0.5-1m high. Site in very definite need of a contour survey. Other wise do not disturb.
247	SE 6650 3903	A	Pond. Location, Hill Farm. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
248	SE 6663 3947	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
249	SE 6704 4035	N	Pond. A hollow area presently filled with water. Irregular "U" shaped feature. Slight encroachment by birch trees and scrub. N-S 22m by E-W 20m. Leave as it is.
250	SE 6619 4011	O	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Pond has been filled in with rubble. None.
251	SE 6594 4017	A	Pond. Pond no longer survives. None.
252	SE 6595 4010	V	Pond. A small linear pond presently filled with water. Bordered by trees and grass . Some trees encroaching onto pond and slowly silting up. NW-SE 23m by NE-SW 4m. Clean out.
253	SE 6587 4015	V	Pond. A small linear pond, almost identical in shape and form to 252. However is almost totally overgrown by tree encroachment and is presently holding little water. 21m by 3.5m, 0.7m in depth. Clean out.
254	SE 6582 4028	O	Pond. Pond is heavily overgrown by encroaching trees, weeds and appears to be silting up. Diameter 5m, depth 0.5m Clean out.
255	SE 6600 4007	A	Pond. Location Broad Lane. Pond is lost to agricultural improvement. None.

256	SE 6612 3821	D	Drain/Dike. Location Southfield Drain. A drainage dike South of and parallel to Skipwith village. No banks on either side, evidence to suggest it is still cleaned out regularly. 4m breadth, 2m high. None, unless historically re-searched.
257	SE 6593 3820	A	Footbridge. Location Southfield Drain. A modern replacement with a large concrete pipe acting as a water duct. This is surrounded by concrete blocks. 3.2m by 4m, 1.7m high. None.
258	SE 65 90 3821	P	Pond. Location Southfield Drain. Exists as a shallow hollow containing little water. Fringed on North edge by mature deciduous trees.Heavily silted up. E-W 22m by N-S 7m, 0.05m deep. None.
259	SE 6587 3820	P	Pond. Location Southfield Drain. A small hollow area, exists as a shallow depression. Surrounded by mature deciduous trees. Has a small amount of building debris in central area. E-W 16m by N-S 9m, 0.05m in depth. None.
260	SE 6410 3995	Pl	Field System. Ridge and Furrow 8m spacing increasing in height towards the West. Orientation NW-SE. Headland to North, continues into woods to the South. Height of monument rises to the West-only Northern portion planted. Headland planted with mature oak. 120m by 120m, 0.8m high. Monitor felling and further planting, if it cannot be preserved.
261	SE 6649 3843	P	Enclosure. Not located. None.
262	SE 6649 3843	A	Enclosure. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
263	SE 6643 3849	O	Pond. Location Skipwith. Village pond situated an small grassed green. A few deciduous trees at pond edge. 40m by 35m. Leave as it is.
264	SE 6684 3853	N	Old Sand Pit. Location Little Common. Ovate in shape. Heavily overgrown with trees and encroachment by weeds. N-S 15m by E-W 25m, 1.2m depth. Maintain as it is.
265	SE 6662 3845	O	Sand Pit. Location Little Common. 256 and 266 are indistinguishable, they both merge into one feature. Heavily overgrown with trees and bracken and presently flooded. 107m by 17m, 1m depth. Maintain as it is.
266	SE 6664 3844	O	Sand Pit. Indistinguishable from site 265, (see 265). Maintain as it is.
267	SE 6535 3936	N	Quarry/Pit. Sub-square in shape. A hollow area with undulating surface. Presently fenced off. Tree and scrub cover is dense in places. Trees bracken some bramble cover. N-S 45m by E-W 45m, 1.5m depth. None.
268	SE 6552 3888	G	Pond. Location Little Skipwith. Ovate in shape. Has a small island in NE area with a tree on top. Surrounding land is grass. E-W 45m by N-S 40m. Maintain as it is.

269	SE 6539 3891	N	Pond. Consists of a long thin linear area. Pond lays in a linear depression and is heavily encroached upon by natural regeneration. 269 and 270 part of the same feature. 60m by 9m. Clear the encroaching natural regeneration.
270	SE 6539 3891	N	Pond. At present time 270 forms part of 269. See 269.
271	SE 6517 3984	D	Drainage Dike. On the ground exists as a short stretch of dike no indication of having been a pond. Shown on county Series map as being a pond, most likely that what was interpreted as a pond is a short stretch of dike. 49m by 2.5m, 1.9m depth. None.
272	SE 6532 3998	D	Drainage Dike. Site taken from County Series map as being a pond. This appears to be a misinterpretation as it is a dike. Breadth 2.2m, 1.5m depth. None.
273	SE 6501 4019	D	Footbridge. Located over a small drainage dike. Consists of a wooden beam with a hand rail, almost certainly a replacement. Its condition is rotting. 3m by 0.35m. None.
274	SE 6508 4019	D	Footbridge. Location Dam Dike. Consists of two wooden poles across dike with wooden slats nailed between. Connects two arable fields. Clearly a modern replacement. 5.2m by 0.6m. None.
275	SE 6376 4009	Pl	Pond. Two interlinked ponds each 8m in diameter on a North-South alignment. Dike/drain to the South. Fringed by birch and rhododendron. 8m by 20m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
276	SE 6345 4006	Pl	Footbridge. Modern replacement for footbridge. None.
277	SE 6485 3963	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None
278	SE 6468 3895	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
279	SE 6461 3897	P	Pond. Sub-circular in shape. situated North-west of Peel Hall farm. Good depth of water in base. 20m by 20m. Leave as it is.
280	SE 6446 3901	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
281	SE 6441 3902	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
282	SE 6436 3903	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
283	SE 6371 3936	O	Bank/Dike. Broad lowish bank on North to South alignment, crowned by alder, crabtree and scrub. On East side is a ditch 4m wide filled by stagnant water. On West side is functioning modern dike. 120m by 15m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
284	SE 6378 3953	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
285	SE 6414 3966	D	Pond. No pond here, OS reference merely part of drainage dike/stream. Could have been removed by dike clearance. None.

286	SE 6373 3950	D	Footbridge. Replaced by modern sleeper. None.
287	SE 6347 3971	D	Footbridge. No trace of footbridge. None.
288	SE 6352 3966	Pl	Footbridge. Apparently of earth over ? brick superstructure. Overgrown by grass and cow parsley. Leave as it is.
289	SE 6356 3962	D	Footbridge. No above ground traces. None.
290	SE 6364 3897	O	Footbridge. Has been replaced by modern concrete beam. None.
291	SE 6371 3909	O	Broad Low Bank. Description as for 283. Leave as it is.
292	SE 6519 3958	PL	Stock Watering Pond. Location Nightingale Wood. A small sub-rectangular pond presently in a state of being overgrown by young trees. Fed by water on SE corner by a N-S aligned partially silted up small dike. E-W 12m by N-S 6m. Clear trees and clean out.
293	SE 6510 3932	D	Drainage Dike. Sub-circular dike. Course of the dike is fringed in places with what are clearly mature deciduous trees of the same age. Diameter 200m, 2.2m high. Historical research into origin/date.
294	SE 6564 3808	P	Drain. Location South Moor Field. A small stretch of drainage dike. Mostly silted up and overgrown by grass. 40m by 1.6m. None.
295	SE 6551 3809	A	Pond. Location South Moor Field. Pond lost to agricultural improvement. None.
296	SE 6521 3813	O	Pond. Location the Ings. Remnants of a pond. Almost completely overgrown by weed, grasses and some trees. Only holding a little water. N-S 9m by E-W 12m, 0.07m deep. Possibly too late? Clean out.
297	SE 6531 38 16	P	Pond. Location the Ings. A small linear pond with its North edge having a small cut leading into Holms dike. Has steep sides, being encroached upon by weeds and a few trees. N-S 20m by E-W 8m, 1m deep. Clean out.
298	SE 6536 3774	A	Dike. Location South Moor Field. North most part lost to agriculture encloses part of an arable field. Has appearance of being well maintained. Edged in places by a number of deciduous trees. E-W 150m by N-S 100m, 1m deep. Historical research into origin/date.
299	SE 6503 3830	D	Drainage Dike. Location Holmes Dike. Steep sided curvilinear cut, appears partially embanked on South side due to presence of periodic ditch cleaning. Breadth 2.5m, 1.5m high. None.
300	SE 6471 3813	W	Pond. Located in South Field Hill. North to South alignment depression fringed by trees. 10m by 8m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
301	SE 6486 3784	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.

302	SE 6457 3843	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
303	SE 6472 3870	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
304	SE 6366 3843	P	Pond. Overgrown depression in pasture field, bounded on North side by functional drain, aligned North to South. 25m by 15m, 1m high. Leave a it is.
305	SE 6391 3825	O	Footbridge. Has been replaced by modern wood structure (which has a waymark). None.
306	SE 6411 3825	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
307	SE 6409 3819	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
308	SE 6393 3755	Pl	Stock Watering Pond. Amorphous water filled depression situated South of Riccal Grange. Largely silted up; fringed by birch and alder trees. 25m by 20m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
309	SE 6337 3848	D	Bank. Site of embankment at junction of Damdike and Holmes dike. No real trace of any feature of antiquity. None.
310	SE 6625 4157	N	Pond. Survives as a dished hollow with a steep East side. Partially overgrown with small trees. N-S 22m by E-W 12m, 1.3m deep. None.
311	SE 6611 4102	D	Footbridge. No longer there. Arable to either side of the dike. None.
312	SE 6603 4097	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
313	SE 6589 4090	D	Footbridge. No longer there. Arable to either side of dike. None.
314	SE 6618 4087	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
315	SE 6619 4080	A	Sand Pit. Location Thornhill Farm. Ovate in shape. Visible only as a shallow depression. Only just discernable. None.
316	SE 6535 4297	A	Pond. Site of oak tree, no pond in area. None.
317	SE 6546 4290	A	Drain Sluice. Modern drainage sluice running into modern concrete drain. Post 1945. Diameter 1m, 0.7m high. None.
318	SE	Pl	Bank/Ditch. North-north-east to South-south-west 30m long ditch, with a gentle "U"-shape profile. Base of ditch 1.3m, top 3.7m. The bank to the East 1.1m high and is moss covered. Elder growing in ditch and beech established on bank. Clean out.
319	SE 6504 4273	O	Pond. See site 320.
320	SE 6506 4271	O	Pond. An irregularly shaped pond heavily encroached upon by small trees and weeds. Elongates out to NE. The two ponds 319 and 320 joined by flood water. 30m by 25m, 0.6m depth. Clean out.
321	SE 6535 4275	A	Pump. No longer there. None.

322	SE 6534 4268	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. none.
323	SE 6510 4251	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
324	SE 6513 4241	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
325	SE 6540 4213	F	Pond. Location Manor Farm. Sub-circular pond North of farmstead. Surrounded by birch, rubble and hard-core. Weed growing in the pond. Diameter 6m. Maintain as it is.
326	SE 6574 4455	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
327	SE 6573 4245	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
328	SE 6488 4346	PL	Pond. Located in area of coniferous plantation and natural regeneration. Is irregularly shaped, with two islands within. Some weed but no major encroaching. Maintain as it is.
329	SE 6458 4245	A	Pond. No longer there. None.
330	SE 6463 4245	A	Pond. No longer there. None.
331	SE 6465 4236	A	Pond. No longer there. None.
332	SE 6407 4217	A	Pond. Site no longer there. None.
333	SE 6422 4220	A	Pond. Site no longer there. None.
334	SE 6384 4245	Pl	Earthwork/Bank. Located in coniferous plantation to west of road. Quite well defined South end rises up from surrounding ground sharply. North end much lower/smaller. Dense tree cover and rabbit burrowing. 57m by 4m, 1.1m high. Survey/plot, plus historical research. Whole wood needs walking.
335	SE 63734256	Pl	Earthwork/Bank. Located 40-50 m to North of mound 136. Sharply defined sides approximately 35-40 degrees with slightly rounded top. Excellent state of preservation. No ditch apparent with the bank. Grass covered. No tree disturbance but some evidence of animal burrowing. 31m by 4m, 1.3m high. Survey with other features in the adjacent wood.
336	SE 6371 4225	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
337	SE 6337 4245	P	Stock Watering Pond. Water filled depression ovate in shape, with a ramp leading down in Southwest corner. Large oak on West side; otherwise banks grassed. 35m by 25m, 2m high.
338	SE 6360 4254	P	Clay Pit. Sub-rectangular pond situated in pasture, West of East Lodge. Fenced off from pasture by stout wooden fence. Banks are grassed over. 30m by 20m, 1.5m high. Leave as it is.
339	SE 6350 4262	Pl	Pond(s). Series of sub-rectangular interlinked ponds and "blinds". Linked by narrow necks of water. Separated from 340 by modern road. Surrounded by alder, pine and rhododendron. 30m + by 10m.

340	SE 6364 4248	PI	Duck decoy. Pond of complex shape. Only pipe visible is one which leads from a squareish pond northwards and eastwards into a funnel. Now overgrown with substantial willow, has been used as a dump, with quantities of 20th century rubbish present. Prevent encroachment of large trees.
341	SE 6372 4320	PI	Clay Pit. Ovate water filled depression situated in copse. Margins overgrown with willow and alder; colonised by rush in centre. 60m by 40m, 2m high. Leave as it is.
342	SE 6354 4315	D	Dike. No obvious signs of antiquity on ground, dike is broad and fast flowing, with sharp edges. No banks visible-may have been ploughed. None.
343	SE 6363 4308	D	Drainage Dike. Clean-edged dike on ground, maybe of some antiquity in origin. None.
344	SE 6510 4538	D	Dike. Location Spion Kopje. Curvilinear in shape. Working drainage dike revetted in wood at bases in places. breadth 6m, 2.4m high. None.
345	SE 6418 4588	D	Dike. Location Kirks Rein. Working drainage dike, steep sides. Breadth 7m, 2.7m high. None.
346	SE 6540 4521	D	Footbridge. Located Wigman Wood. Over a drainage dike and connects a coniferous plantation with an arable field. Consists of a thick single plank of timber. Clearly post 1945. None.
347	SE 6533 4539	D	Footbridge. Location Wigman Wood. Surviving rotten timber work of footbridge on East bank of drainage dike. Consists of part of a horizontal beam supported by a vertical upright on the east bank. Very rotten. 1.7m by 0.3m. None.
348	SE 6603 4275	P	Pond(s). No longer visible, area has been ploughed. None.
349	SE 6610 4273	PI	Pond. Location Keldcarrs Plantation. No longer visible. None.
350	SE 6293 4219	G	HaHa. Location Escrick Hall. Forming West boundary. Consists of a vertical wall, built of brick and rendered with mortar. Capped with sandstone slabs. In front of wall is 4m wide ditch, flattish base. Overgrown with trees and weeds. Ditch/wall 32m by Ditch 4m, wall 1.65m high. Maintain as it is.
351	SE 6300 4204	G	Ha Ha. Location Escrick Hall. On Southwest boundary. Consists of a brick built wall carped at the top with triangular section bricks. Fronts onto a flat bottomed ditch, with quite steep sides. Ditch/wall 36m by ditch 5m, wall 1.65. Maintain as it is. (re-point the brick wall)
352	SE 6308 40200	G	Ha Ha. Location Escrick Hall. Consists of a brick built wall capped by triangular profiled bricks. Fronts onto a flat bottomed ditch. Has a small iron fenced off area in east most portion. Presently supports bramble/grass and weeds. Maintain as it is.

353	SE 6262 4202	P	Field System. Site consists of a triangle pasture in angle between A19 and Stillingfleet road. Earthworks are three parallel banks on Southeast to Northwest alignment. One large oak and one unknown tree growing on central bank. Site extends into paddock to the West, where much reduced ridges are discernible. 10m wide, 0.5m high. Prevent growth of scrub on the banks.
354	SE 6263 4212	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
355	SE 6249 4211	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
356	SE 6205 4215	O	Pond. No trace of site. None.
357	SE 6250 4245	D	Drainage Dike. Site consists of "Old course of Bridge dike". Is a functioning drainage dike, sharp-edged and obviously kept clear and well-managed. Quick set hawthorn hedges on top of dikes edges. None.
358	SE 6164 4207	P	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
359	SE 6231 4218	P	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
360	SE 6180 4221	O	Pond. No site observed at this location. None
361	SE 6288 4418	O	Pinfold. Stands to its original height, rectangular in shape. Opening on East side. In each of the four corners at the top is a square block of magnesium limestone. Interior of the pinfold is partially full of weeds with a substantial amount of rubble. 8m by 6m, 1.85m high. Repair and maintain.
362	SE 6299 4415	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
363	SE 6298 4406	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
364	SE 6329 4423	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
365	SE 6428 4440	A	Pond. Location Kirks Rein. In middle of an arable field not possible to reach. Visible as a patch of tall grass/weed. None.
366	SE 6430 4436		Pond.
367	SE 6450 4408		Footbridge.
368	SE 6500 4365	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
369	SE 6534 4375	A	Pond. Ovate in shape. A few deciduous trees at the ponds perimeter, slight encroachment by grasses and weeds. 27m by 15m, 0.8m high. Maintain as it is.
370	SE 6564 4416	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
371	SE 6555 4412	D	Bridge. Location Lacey Bottom Wood. Over drainage dike connecting two fields of arable. Constructed of railway sleepers laid over two large beams. Clearly modern. 5m by 4m. None.
372	SE 6515 4402	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
373	SE 6172 4095	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.

374	SE 6225 4033	O	Clay Pit. Site of old clay pits, being backfilled with refuse at present time. The extreme west clay pit may still survive. Not possible for full access to site. None.
375	SE 6255 4063	R	Road. Was the main road York to Selby prior to straightening. Now used as lay by. 230m by 7m. None.
376	SE 6327 4319	P	Pond. Site not located. None.
377	SE 6420 4201	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
378	SE 6569 4013	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
379	SE 6271 3924	A	Sand Pit. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
380	SE 6147 3937	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
381	SE 6403 3987	Pl	Ponds? Irregular group of hollows, largest and central sub-square and deep. One hollow is to its South and other to its West. Covered in bramble, set in pine, silver birch and sycamore regeneration. 15m by 10m, 1.5-2m high. Clear the natural regeneration.
382	SE 6479 3972	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
383	SE 6497 3966	Pl	Sand Pit. No surface indications of site at all. None.
384	SE 6417 3887	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
385	SE 6463 3870	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
386	SE 6478 3816	A	Pond. Lost to Agricultural improvement. None.
387	SE 6542 4157	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
388	SE 6515 4153	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
389	SE 6561 4047	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
390	SE 6543 4028	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
391	SE 6407 4270	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
392	SE 6480 4257	O	Pit?/Quarry? Location Tiledshed Farm. In area of natural regeneration, in corner of arable field. Irregular shape. Some trees and reeds growing at water edge, has small island at East end and one at west end. 70m by 38m. Maintain as it is.
393	SE 6495 4206	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
394	SE 6395 4278	A	Pump. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.

395	SE 6300 4204	O	Well. Located in the middle of South-west edge of site 351. A brick lined well. Where the brick is clearly 19th- early 20th century. Is partially capped with a sandstone block. 0.8m in diameter. Maintain as it is.
396	SE 6378 4250	PI	Mound. A small low mound, top is slightly convex and sides slope down moderately gently to surrounding ground. There is some old domestic debris in the vicinity. Possible this could be a 19th century domestic midden rather than a burial mound. The mound is tree rooted and there is evidence of animal disturbance. N-S 7m by E-W 7m, 0.7m high. Maintain as it is.
397	SE 6659 3983	PI	Sand Pit. Located in area of scrubland. An amorphous/linear depression. A number of small island, reeds and a few trees encroaching. E-W 45-50m by N-S 19m
398	SE 6665 3973	N	Sand Pit. Location Birchwood Farm. Extremely irregular shape. Holding water in a number of pools. Densely overgrown with small trees, bracken and bramble. 40m by 17m.
399	SE 66375 42755	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
400	SE 6626 4268	D	Footbridge. Location Keldcarrs Plantation. Consists of a single thick wooden plank across drainage dike. Links area of plantation to arable field. 4m by 0.35. None
401	SE 6633 4251	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
402	SE 6618 4136	D	Footbridge. No longer there. None.
403	SE 6673 4004	N	Military. A rectangular platform built of brick, capped with a 12cm thick concrete slab. Top appears perfectly flat/level. In the process of being overgrown by grass. Brick is clearly 20th century date. SW-NE 9m by NW-SE 8m, 0.65m high. Historical research into origin.
404	SE 6638 6738		OUTSIDE SURVEY AREA
405	SE 6310 4103	PI	Field System. Strips of ridge and Furrow to East of Hollicarrs. Is slightly flattened but in good condition. Well established oak along East edge - on ridge and scattered over area with sycamore. Leave as it is.
406	SE 6000 4130	P	Field System. Ridge and Furrow preserved in isolated patch of pasture. Site consists of sinuous NW-SE aligned ridge and furrow, which runs up to the stream at the North forming a boundary. In the Eastern side of the field, the ridge and furrow stops at a South-west to North-east aligned headland which is 10m wide and 1m high. The system is overlain by a modern field boundary towards the West of the site, represented by a line of hawthorns. A modern trackway has obscured part of the system in the central part of the site. 300m by 250m. Leave as it is, do not plough.

407	SE	O	Bank/Dike. Linear embankments on East to West alignment. Consists of a broad earth bank, with a 4m wide ditch on the North edge. On the side of the main bank is a narrower ditch 2m wide, with a further broad low ditch on the South side, possibly due to ditch cleaning. Bank is 1.5m high. Leave as it is.
408	SE 65600 42845	N	Pond. Ovate in shape. Filled with water. Surrounded by trees. 25m by 20m, 1m deep. Maintain as it is.
409	SE 6365 4222	Pl	Pond. An embanked rectangular depression with a central sub-rectangular island which is 20m in length and 8m in width. Possible fish pond. 50m by 35m, 1m high. Leave it as it is.
410	SE 6422 3969	O	Pond. Depression at East side of track and South of dike at Peel Hall entrance to Hollicarrs wood. Largely silted up and overgrown with wild alder trees, partly backfilled with soil and rubble. 10m by 10m. Leave as it is.
411	SE 64855 39515	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
412	SE 65817 39920		OUTSIDE SURVEY AREA
413	SE 6412 4058	A	Structure. No trace survives in-situ. However in the adjacent tree line boundary there is an amount of building material. Consists of brick, asbestos and some fragments of mortar. None.
414	SE 65455 40690	D	Bridge. Rectangular in shape. Dam Dike runs through, road carried over. On South-side of the bridge has been strengthened by concrete. 8m by 7m, 3.5m high. None.
415	SE 6484 4112	P	Stock Watering Pond. Location Whinchat Hall. Small pond ovate in shape. Cuts through preserved ridge and furrow, upcast from digging of pond still quite visible. 14m by 9m, 1m deep. Maintain as it is.
416	SE 6589 4125	N	Building. located near edge of arable field. Remains of brick built building rectangular in shape, brick work English Garden Wall. Heavily overgrown with weeds and small trees. 13.5m by 5.2m, 0.75m high.
417	SE 6172 3931	O	Pond. Linear water filled depression aligned North-north-west to South-south-east; widest at South end, banks on East and West edges. Ramp leading down from North end. 200m by 40m, 2m high. Leave as it is.
418	SE 6190 3917	P	Pond. Ovate in shape, but does not survive as a pond; rather as a grassy depression in area of pasture on the North slope of Park Hill. 25m by 15m, 0.5m high. Leave as it is.
419	SE 61805 39598	O	Pond. Small oval, water-filled depression, with rushes growing in the bottom. Stream on South and West sides, arable on North-east. Leave as it is.
420	SE 60044 40834	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.

421	SE 61554 4082	O	Pond. No trace of pond at this point which is the confluence of two drains. None.
422	SE 6270 4200	Pl	Road. See site 138.
423	SE 63570 42180	Pl	Pond. Site consists on a depression, but there is no water in it. Surrounded by a bank 12m wide and 0.75m high. Overgrown by oak, birch and alder. Leave as it is.
424	SE 6618 4137	A/O	Sand Pit. Located between arable field and drainage dike. A steep sided, concave based hollow. Presently supporting small trees and grass. Not holding any water at present time. E-W 7m by N-S 7m, 1.3m high. None.
425	SE 4098 6489	O	Garden? Located in garden South of Winchat Hall, a series of shallow sub-rectangular depressions 0.4m deep with a central North to South aligned causeway. Supports a few mature trees plus some recently planted saplings. 45m by 35m. Survey, historical research into origin and function.
426	SE 62651 42000	P	Pond. Ovate in shape, with oak tree on the edge. 10m by 8m. Leave as it is.
427	SE 63350 41740	O	Sheep Dip. Located near derelict farm buildings. Has been partially sealed over for safety. Consists of at least two concrete dips side by side. Clearly modern. 3m by 3m. None.
428	SE 6437 4378	P	Building/structure. Clearly a modern wooden structure plank built and used as a shelter for horses. Roofless at the present time. 8m by 3.5m, 2.8m high. None.
429	SE 6438 4381	O	Footbridge. Across broad dike. Consists of a single plank supported by two vertical supports. May have had hand rail. Not safe. -*,-----e to use. 10m by 0.35m, 2m high. None.
430	SE 6490 4347	A	Pond? Located in an arable field, not possible to reach feature. However a small depression can be seen supporting tall grass and weed. None.
431	SE 6492 4343	N	Pond. Located in area of coniferous plantation and scrub. A large "U" shaped pond, with trees at the edge. Some weed encroaching on the pond, otherwise in good condition. 50m by 35m. Maintain as it is.
432	SE 6194 4182	P/Pl	Field System. Traces of ridge and furrow in pasture/plantation between Escrick Grange and Grange Farm cottages. Mutilated by a trackway and maybe recent planting of broadleaf saplings. Aligned North to South. 60m by 50m. Preserve and protect.
433	SE 6365 3895	A	Pond. Lost to agricultural improvement. None.
434	SE 6383 3835	D	Footbridge. Modern wood footbridge replacing earlier example. None.

435	SE 6309 3933	Pl	Pond. Oval shaped pond, water filled; fringed by birch fed by drain from East. 10m by 7m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
436	SE 6345 3936	Pl	Pond. Sub-rectangular water filled hollow to West of drain in South part of Hollicarrs wood. Reed on South edge growing in base. Pine and birch on all margins. 30m by 10m, 1m high. Leave as it is.
437	SE 662 3976	O	Barrow? A low mound located in an area of dense bracken and a few birch. Quite large though precise shape is difficult to determine. No ditch visible, no distinction between top/sides, a smooth mound. Clear animal disturbance, though no tree roots. No evidence of excavation. Diameter 24m, 0.6m high. Needs contour survey to determine its reality.
438	SE	Pl	? Series of linear South-east and North-south. With a pronounced raised area to the North. Area triangular, planted with young sycamore and grassed over. 2m+ at top and 4m at base. Leave as it is.
439	SE 6490 4101	P	Field System. System of Ridge and Furrow surviving in two pasture fields separated by a track, to rear of Winchat Hall and it's farm buildings. Cut by two ponds and presently supporting grass and a few deciduous trees. Aligned furrows North to South. The spacing of Ridge and Furrow seems slightly varied, approximately 7m at West and 10m at East. Possible evidence of two systems? Stands 0.05m from base to top.
440	SE 6540 3819	P	Pond. A small, very steep sided pond with a small channel on its Northern edge leading into Holmes Dike. Encroached upon by a dense growth of weeds and reeds. Has a small heavily silted up channel leading into ponds South-west corner- presumably drainage into pond. N-S 16m by E-W 9m, 2m deep. None.
441	SE 6560 3817	P	Pond. A small, steep sided pond, with a small channel leading into Holmes Dike at the Northern edge. In very good condition, presently well filled with water. E-W 13m by N-S 9m, 2m deep None.
442	SE 62944 40126	Pl	Pond. No trace of site. None.
443	SE 6360 4255	P	Field System. Traces of Ridge and Furrow South of decoy pond 339 and East of pond 338. East to West ridges visible for a length of 150m. Width 8-10m. Leave as it is.
444	SE 63395 40212	Pl	Footbridge. No trace on the ground. None.
445	SE 63380 40206	D	Footbridge. Modern culverted earth. None.
446	SE 63306 40348	Pl	Footbridge. No trace of footbridge on the ground. None.

TABLE 4**BUILDING CATALOGUE**

01	Riccall Grange Farm, Riccall
02	Riccall Grange Cottages, Riccall
03	Adamson Farm, Skipwith
04	Adamson Farm Cottages, Skipwith
05	Peel Hall Farm, Skipwith
06	Charity Farm, Skipwith
07	Church Farm, Skipwith
08	Red House Farm, Skipwith
09	Park Farm, Skipwith
10	Blue Bell Farm, Skipwith
11	North House Farm, Skipwith
12	Hill Farm Skipwith
13	West End Farm, Skipwith
14	Hill Farm, Stillingfleet
15	Manor Farm, Skipwith
16	Thornhill Farm, Skipwith
17	Whinchat Hall, Escrick
18	Pallion Farm, Escrick
19	Mount Pleasant Farm, Escrick
20	Manor Farm Escrick
21	Menagerie Farm, Escrick
22	Denison's Lodge, Escrick
23	Bridgers Lodge, Escrick
24	Glade Farm, Riccall
25	Mount Farm, Riccall
26	Grange Farm Escrick
27	Hill Farm Stillingfleet
28	Escrick Station, Escrick
29	Glade Farm Farm, Escrick
30	Bell Farm, Riccall
31	Garth Cottage, Skipwith
32	Wood House Farm, Escrick
33	Beck Farm, Stillingfleet
34	Tiledshed Farm, Escrick
35	Glebe Farm Escrick.
36	Village Institute, Escrick
37	Police House and Court, Escrick
38	Riccall Road Cottages, Escrick
39	Sheep Walk Farm
40	Warren House Farm, Escrick
41	Field Barn, Pallion, Escrick
42	Field Barn , Adamson Farm, Skipwith
43	Field Barn, West End Farm, Skipwith
44	Field Barn, Whinchat Hall, Escrick
45	Field Barn, Near Pallion, Escrick
46	Field Barn, Temple Walk, Escrick

47	The Temple, Escrick
48	Skipwith Bridge, Skipwith
49	Skipwith Hall, Skipwith
50	RAF Structure – Blast shelter
51	RAF Structure Nr Bridges Lodge, Escrick
52	Whinchat Cottages, Escrick
53	Keepers Cottage, Skipwith
54	27 Main St. Escrick
55	Field Barn, Nr. Temple Walk, Escrick
56	Old Swan Farm, Deighton
57	Bombay Lane Cottages, Skipwith
58	Escrick Grange Cottages, escrick
59	Deighton Cottages, Deighton
60	Adjoining 24 Main Street, Escrick
61	The Granary, Stillingfleet
62	Foot Bridge Holicars
63	RAF Structure - Blast shelter
64	RAF Structure – Toilet and Nissan hut
65	RAF Structure - ?
66	RAF Structure – Bomb store
67	RAF Structure - Blast shelter
68	RAF Structure - ?
69	RAF Structure - building
70	RAF Structure - ?
71	RAF Structure – Prefabricated building
72	RAF Structure - Blast shelter
73	RAF Structure - Blast shelter
74	RAF Structure – Bomb store
75	RAF Structure – Bomb store
76	RAF Structure – Bomb store
77	RAF Structure - Pump House
78	Wheldrake Lane Cottage, Escrick
79	23 Main St. Wheldrake
80	14 Church St. Riccall
81	RAF Structure – Fire station, office and Nissan hut
82	RAF Structure – Mustard gas store
83	RAF Structure - Bomb store
84	RAF Structure – Blast shelter
85	Hall Cottages, Skipwith
86	Manor Farm, Stillingfleet
87	RAF Structure – building base – bomb store
88	RAF Structure – building – Lorenze radar
89	1 & 3 Main Street, Escrick
90	Buildings associated with Tile Shed Farm, Escrick
91	9, 11 & 15 Main Street, Escrick
92	17 Main Street, Escrick
93	Fountain View, Escrick
94	105, 107 and 109 Main Street, Escrick
95	81-89 Main Street, Escrick
96	Inglebrook, 103 Main Street, Escrick

97	Webdale, 101 Main Street, Escrick
98	48 and 50 Main Street, Escrick
99	52 Main Street, Escrick
100	School House, 54 Main Street, Escrick
101	Alley Way House, Escrick
102	Laundry and Gardners Cottage, Escrick
103	Gate House, Estate Office and Cottage, Escrick
104	1 and 2 Park Gates, Escrick
105	The Covers, 70 Main Street, Escrick
106	The Annexe, Escrick
107	Park Farm, Escrick
108	Brick Farm, Wheldrake
109	Moor Farm, Kelfield
110	RAF Structure – concrete bases
111	RAF Structure – Bomb store
112	Keepers House, Escrick
113	RAF Structure – Blast shelter
114	RAF Structure - Bomb store
115	RAF Structure - Bomb store
116	RAF Structure - Bomb store
117	Spring Cottage, Escrick
118	East Lodge, Escrick
119	Skipwith Hall, Skipwith
120	Cottage Homes. Escrick
121	Escrick and Deighton Club (The Village Institute), Escrick
122	Menagerie Cottages, Escrick

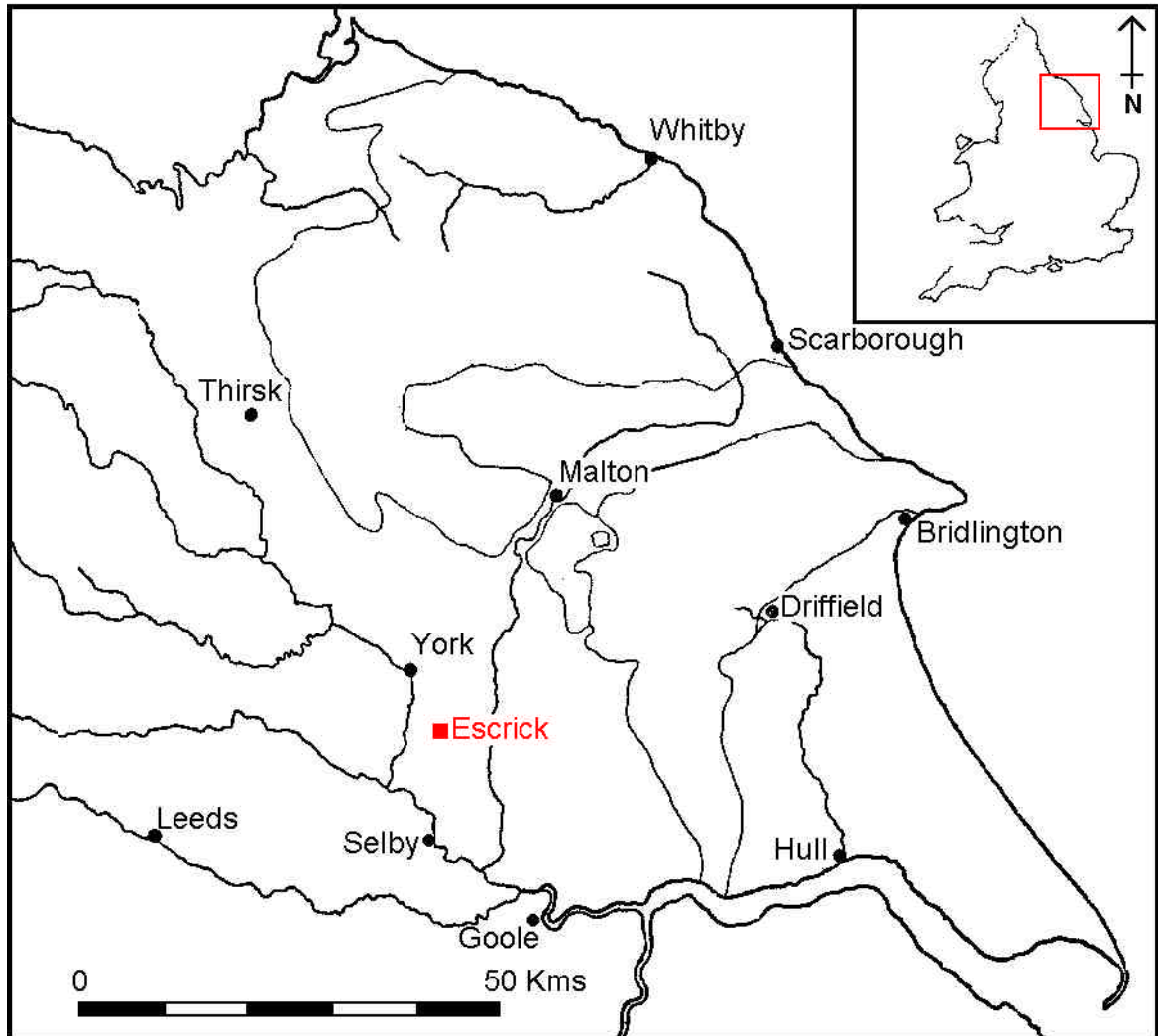


Figure 1. Site Location

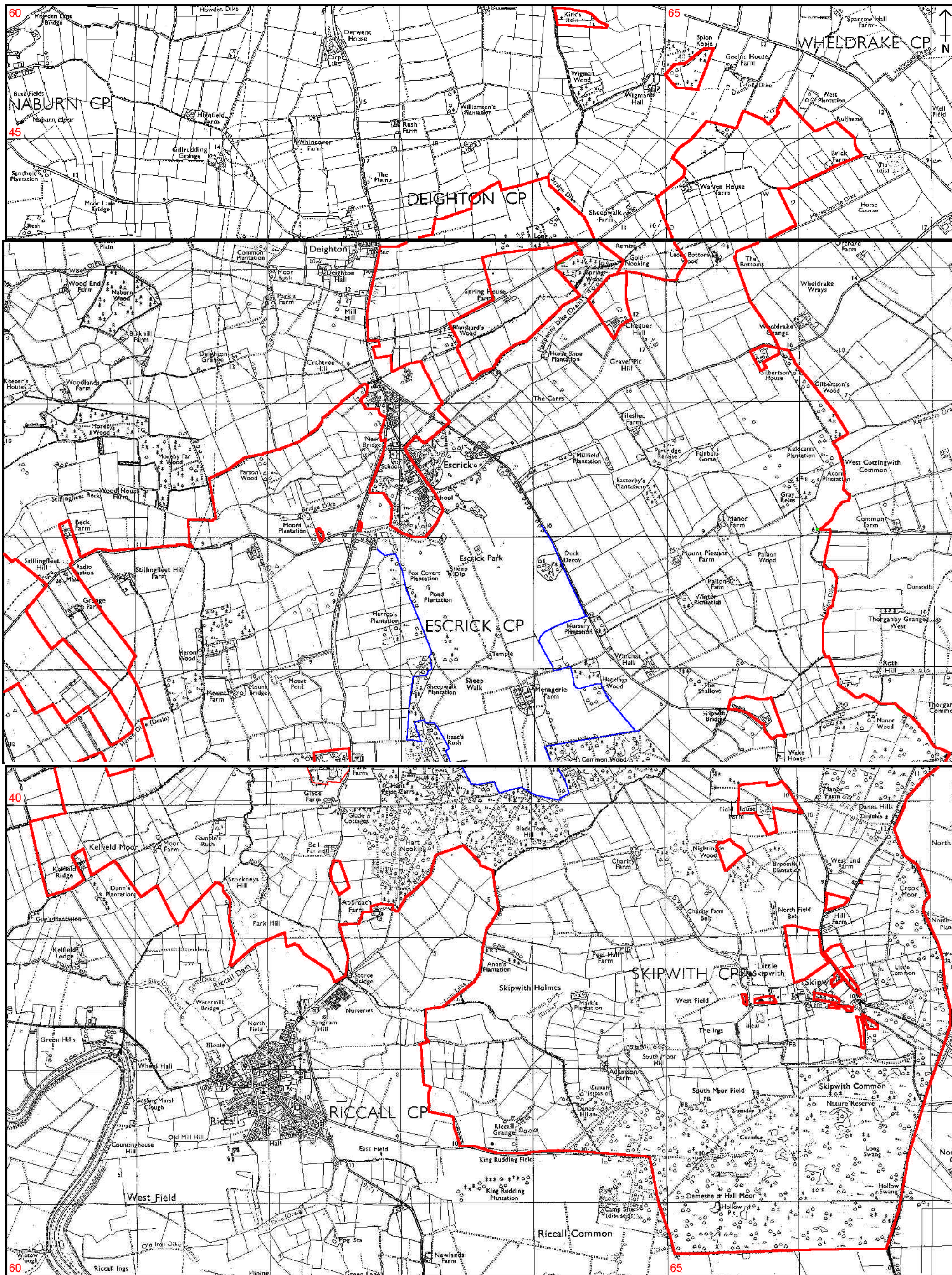


Figure 2. Escrick Park Estate.

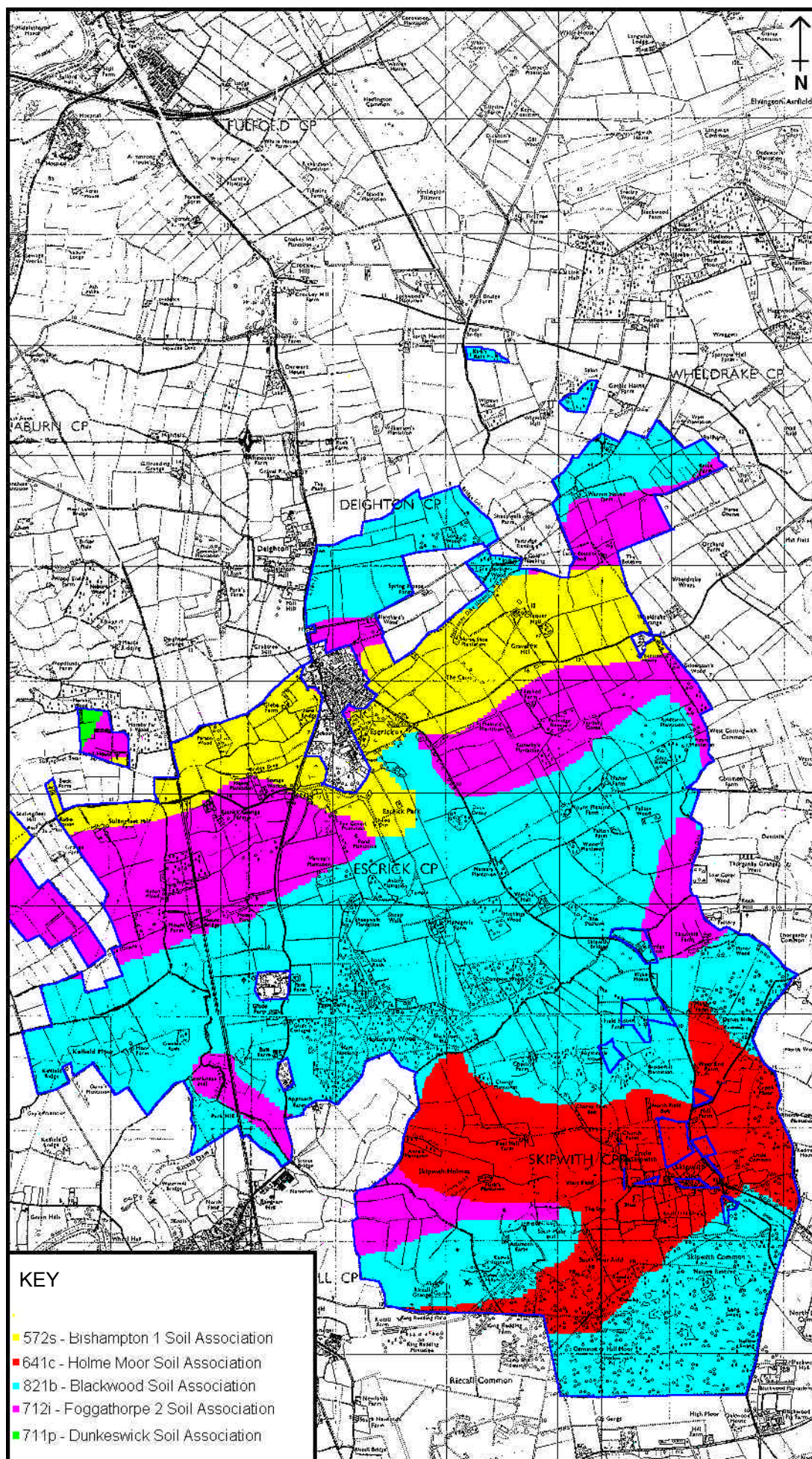


Figure 3. Escrick Park Estate. Geology.

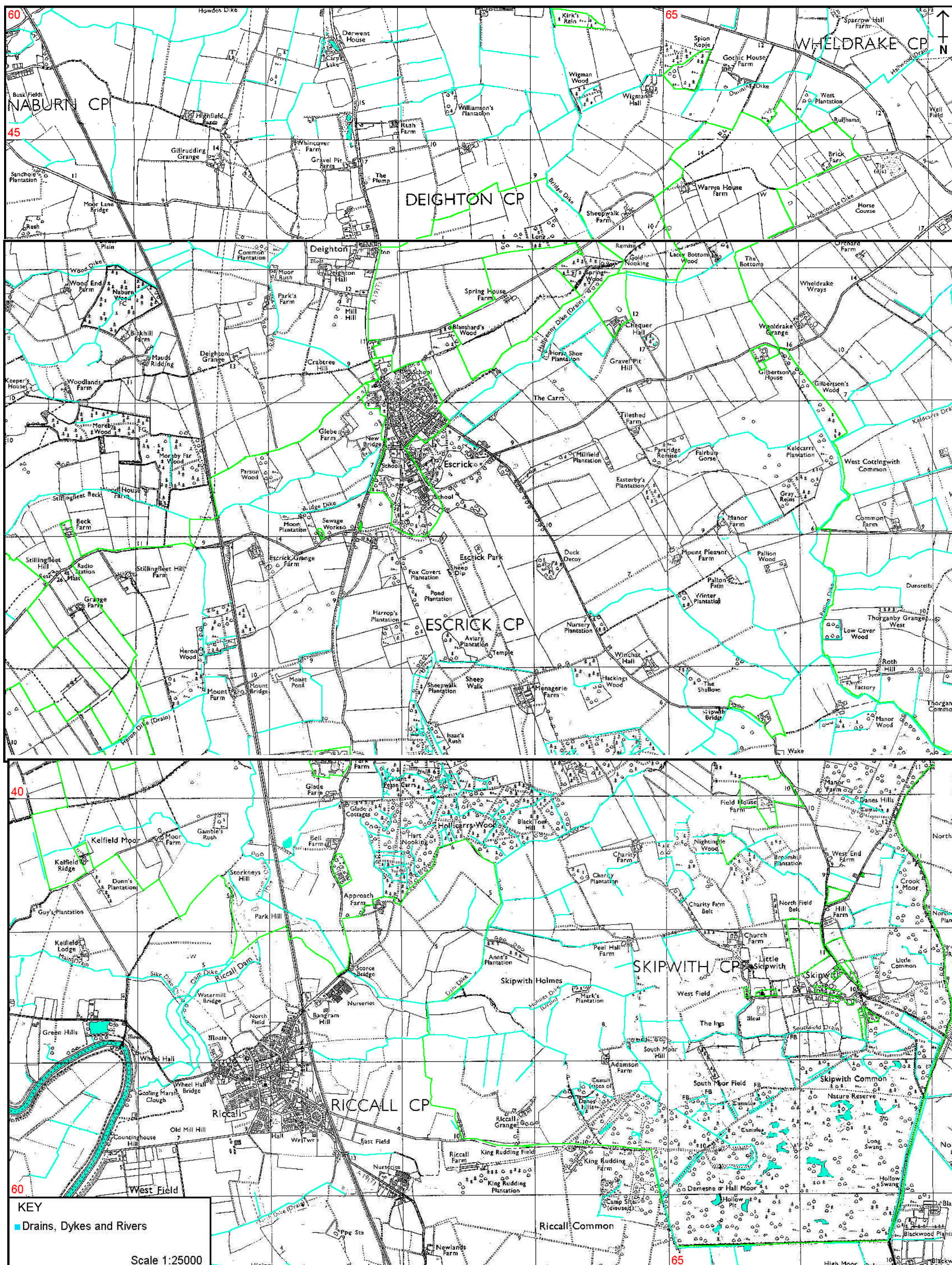


Figure 4. Escrick Park Estate Drainage

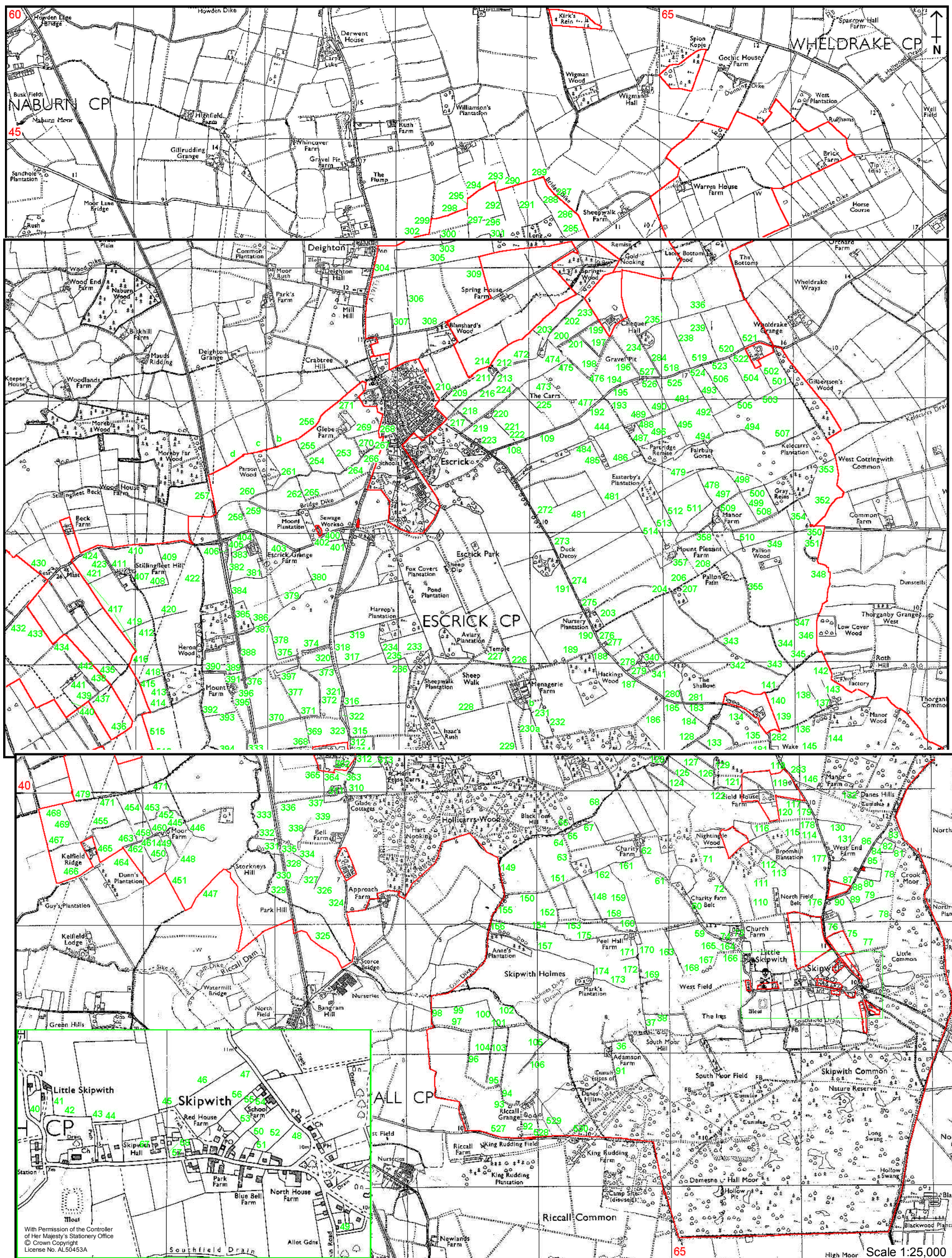


Figure 5. Escrick Park Estate. Location of Surveyed Hedgerows.

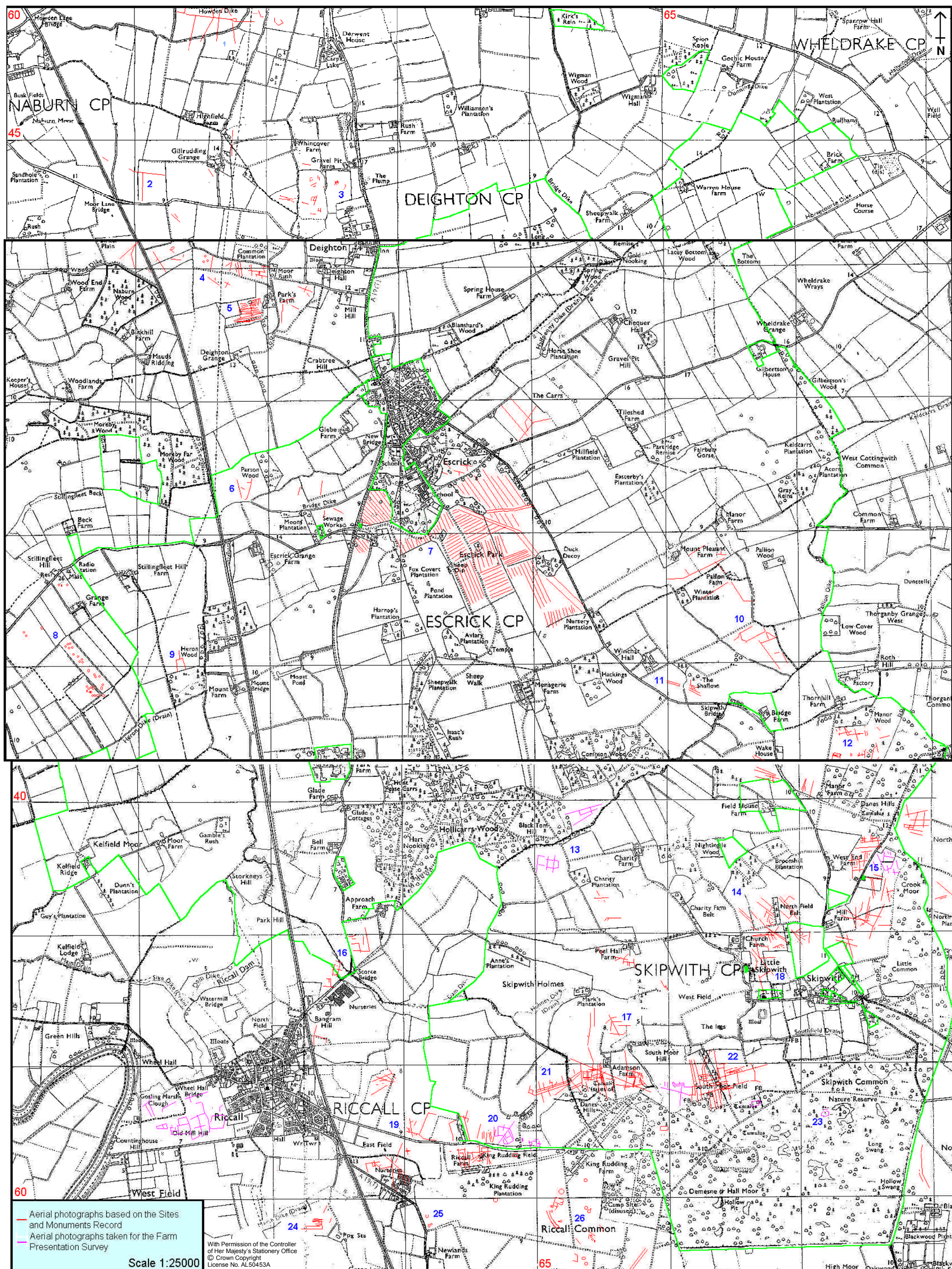


Figure 6. Escrick Park Estate. Aerial Photographic Reconnaissance

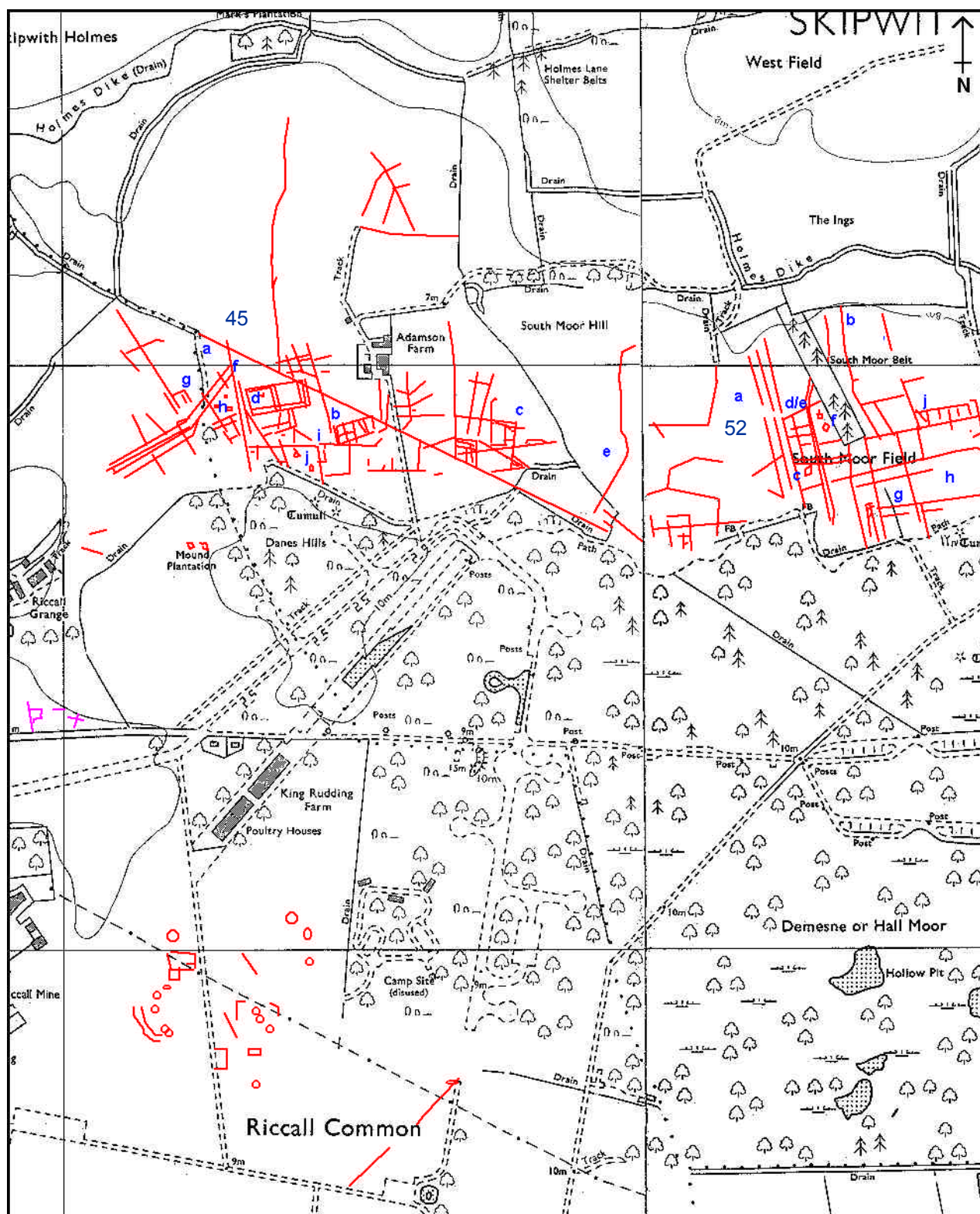


Figure 7. Escrick Park Estate. Aerial Reconnaissance. Sites 45 & 52.

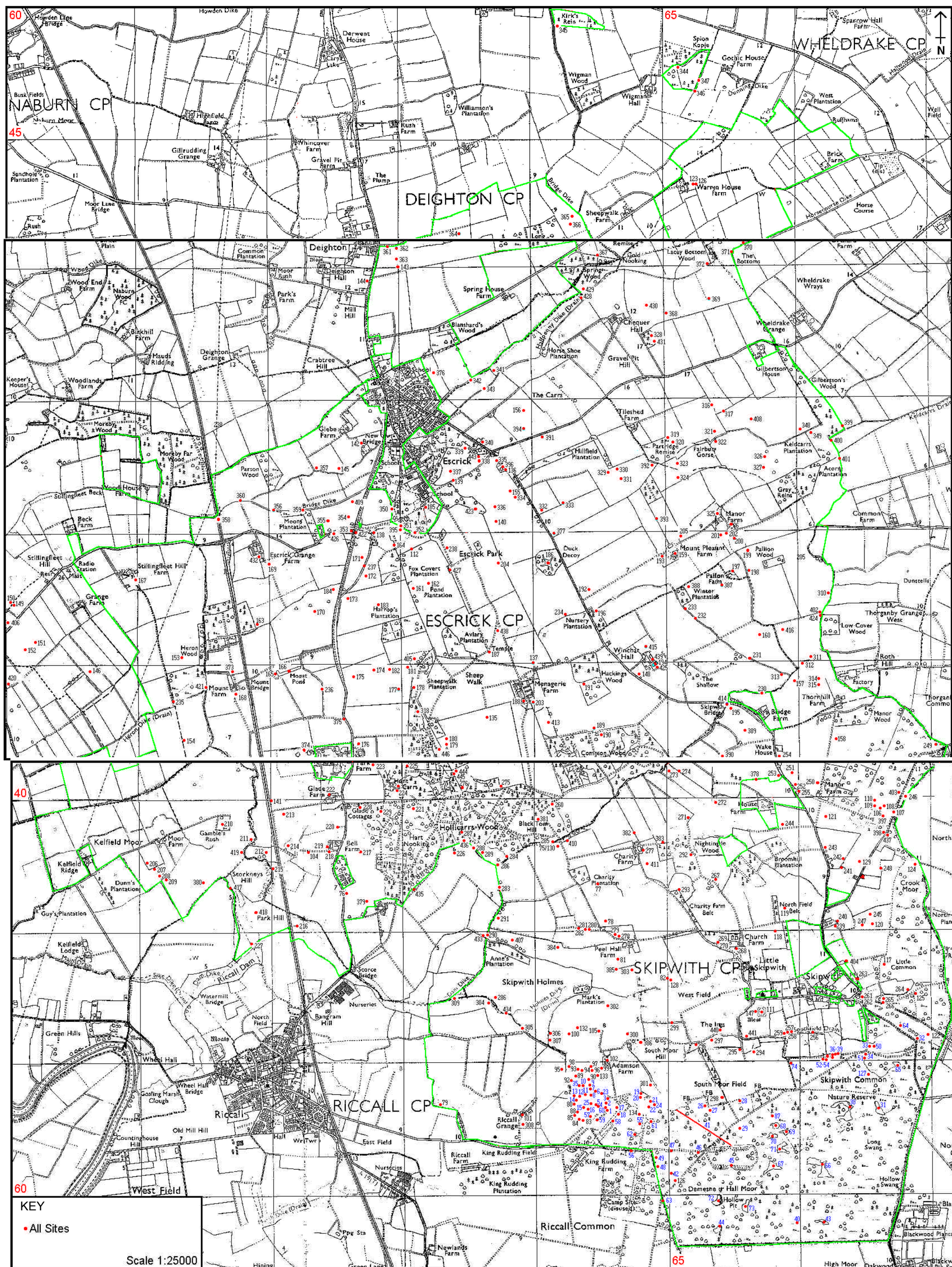


Figure 8. Esrcrick Park Estate. Archaeological and Historical Monument Survey. Site Location

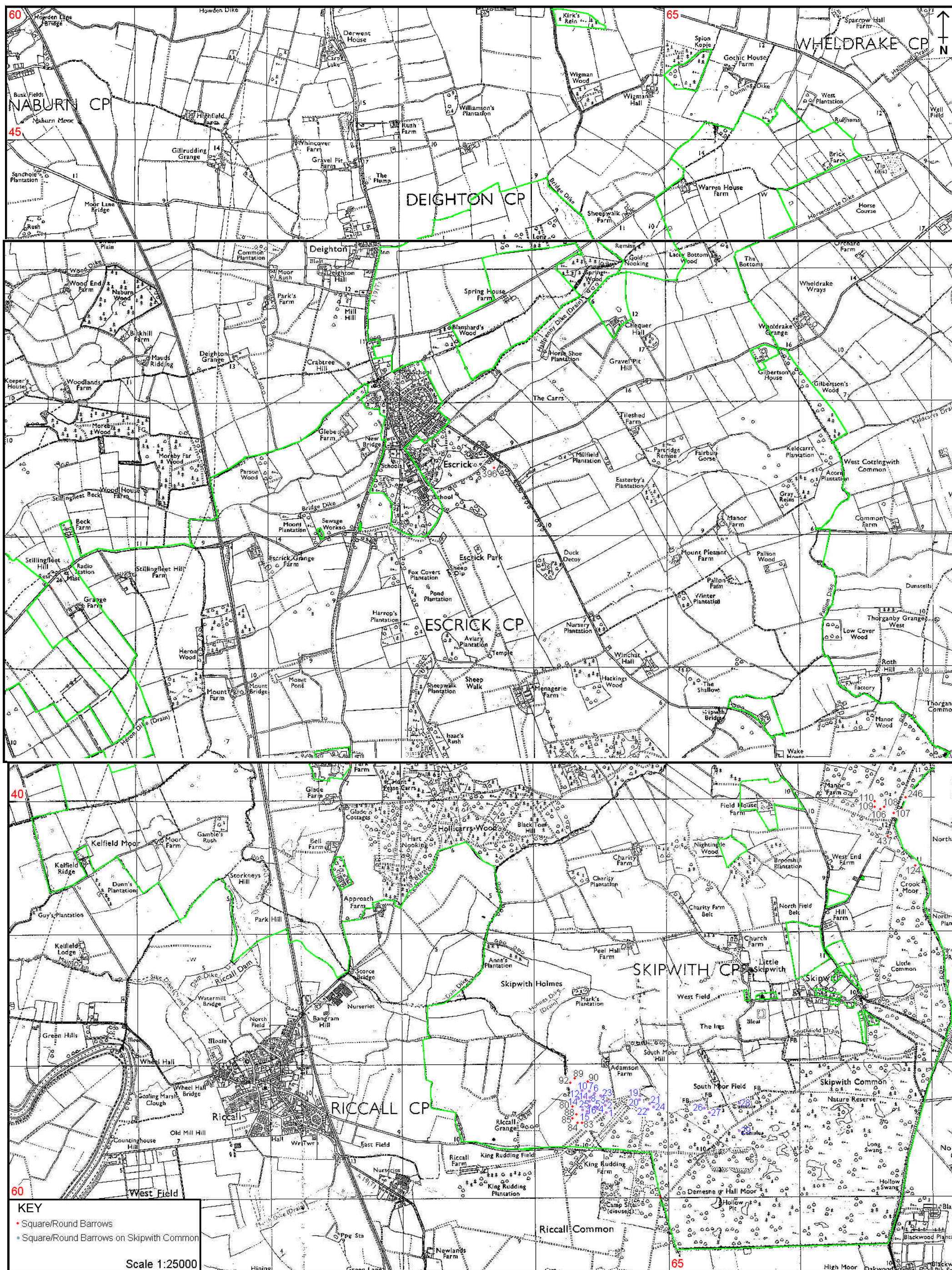


Figure 9. Esrcrick Park Estate. Square and Round Barrow Distribution.

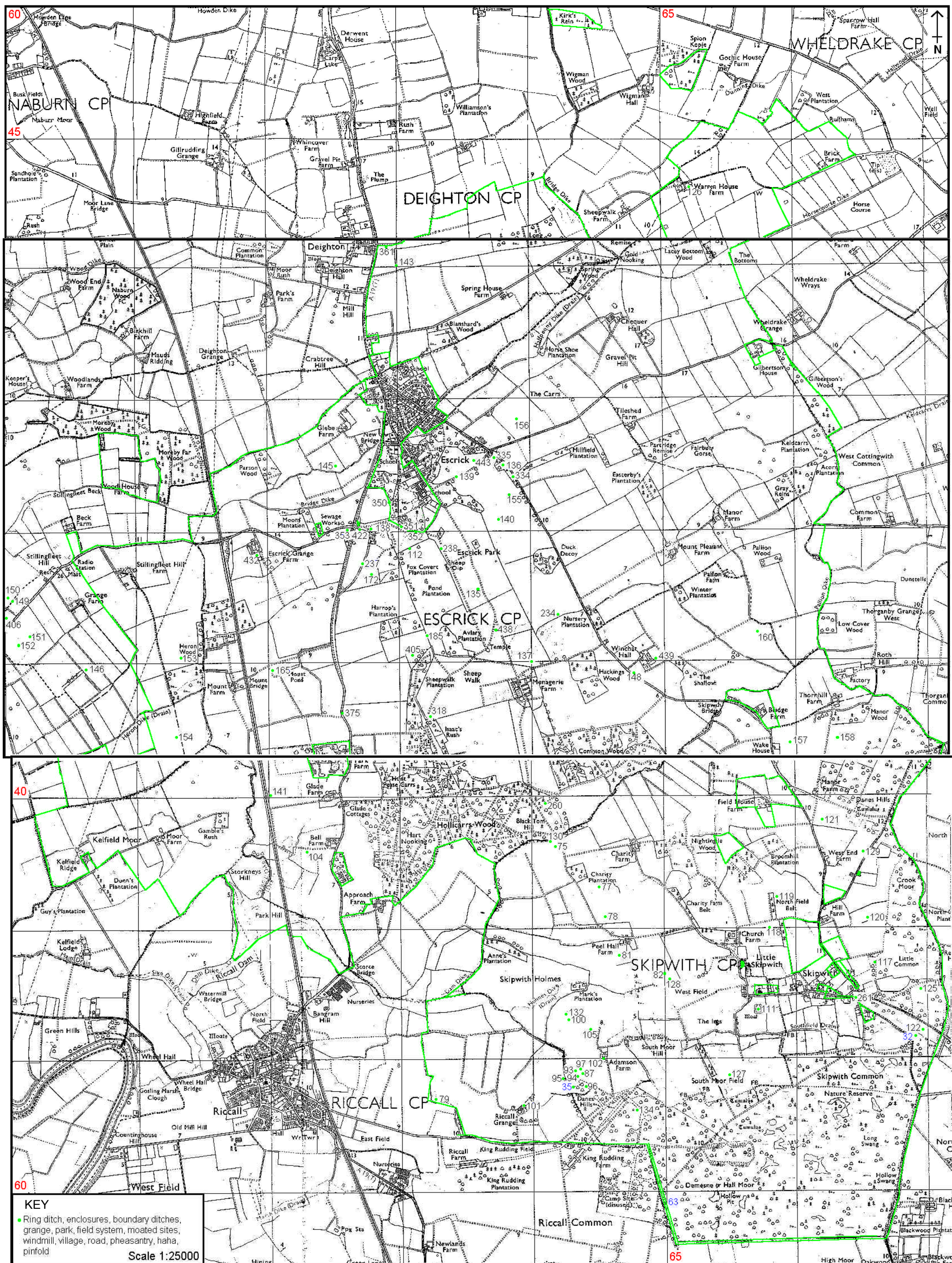


Figure 10.. Escrick Park Estate. Location of Surveyed Earthworks.

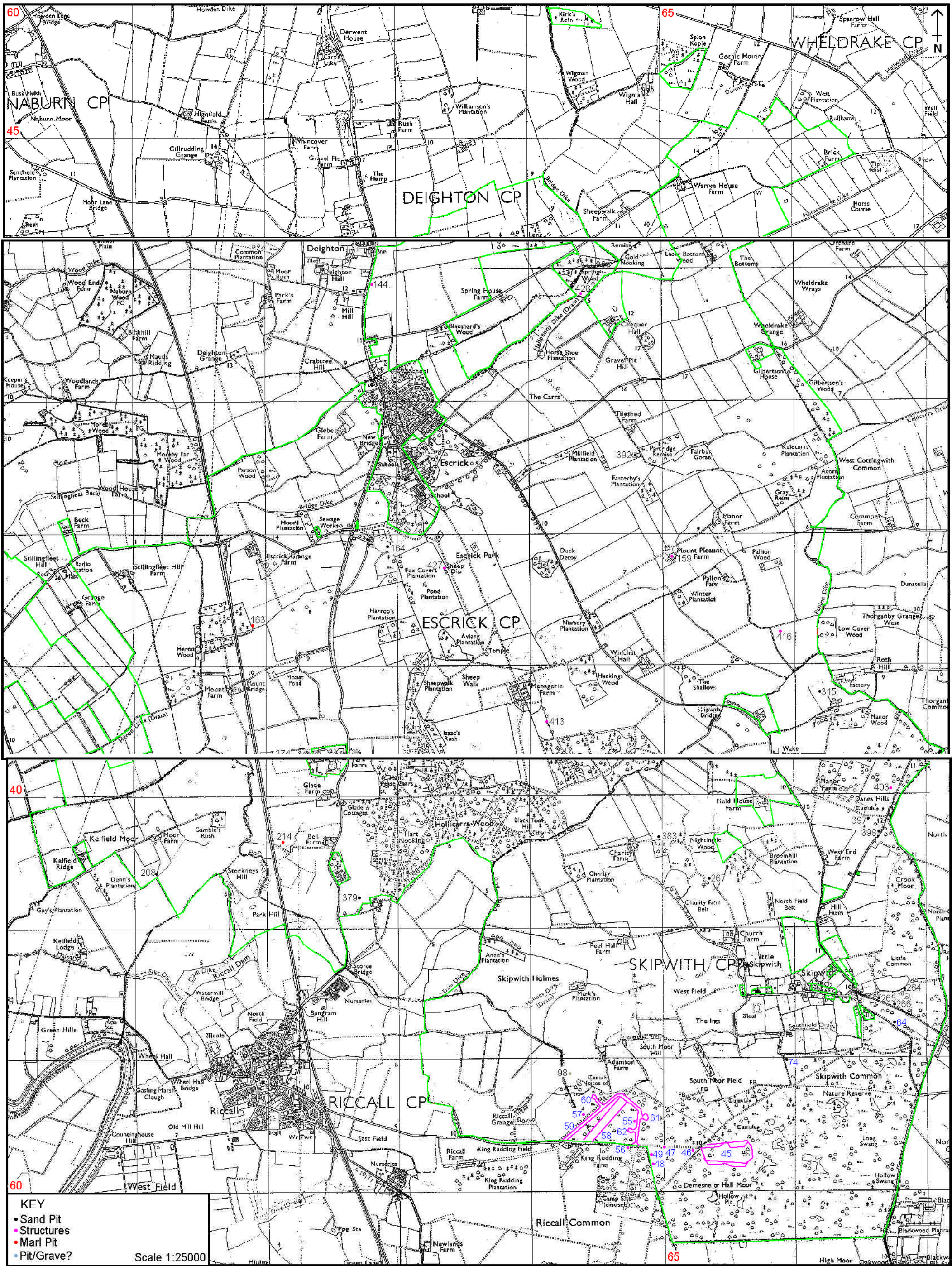


Figure 11. Escrick Park Estate. Excavated Features

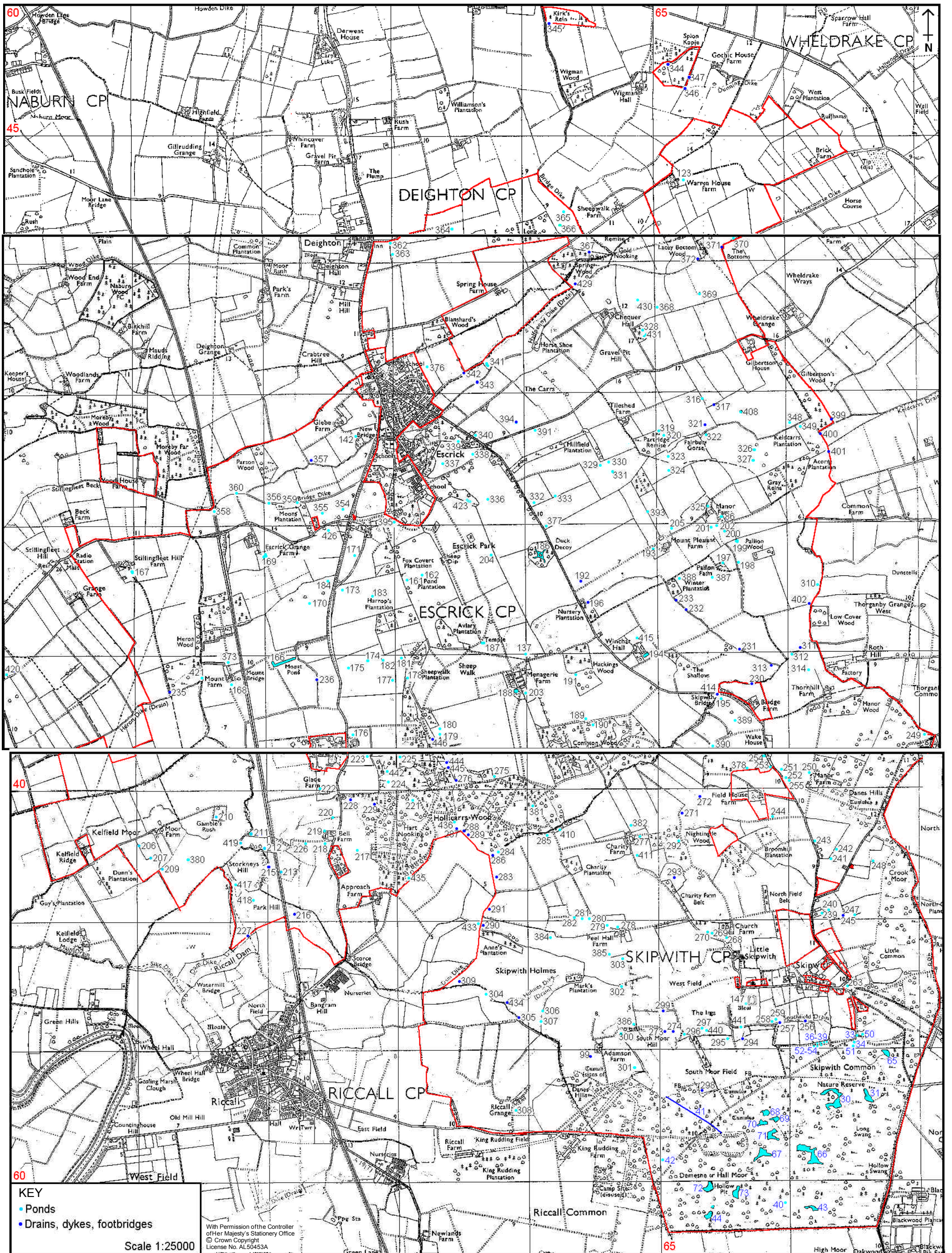


Figure 12. Escrick Park Estate. Ponds, Drains, Dykes and Footbridges.

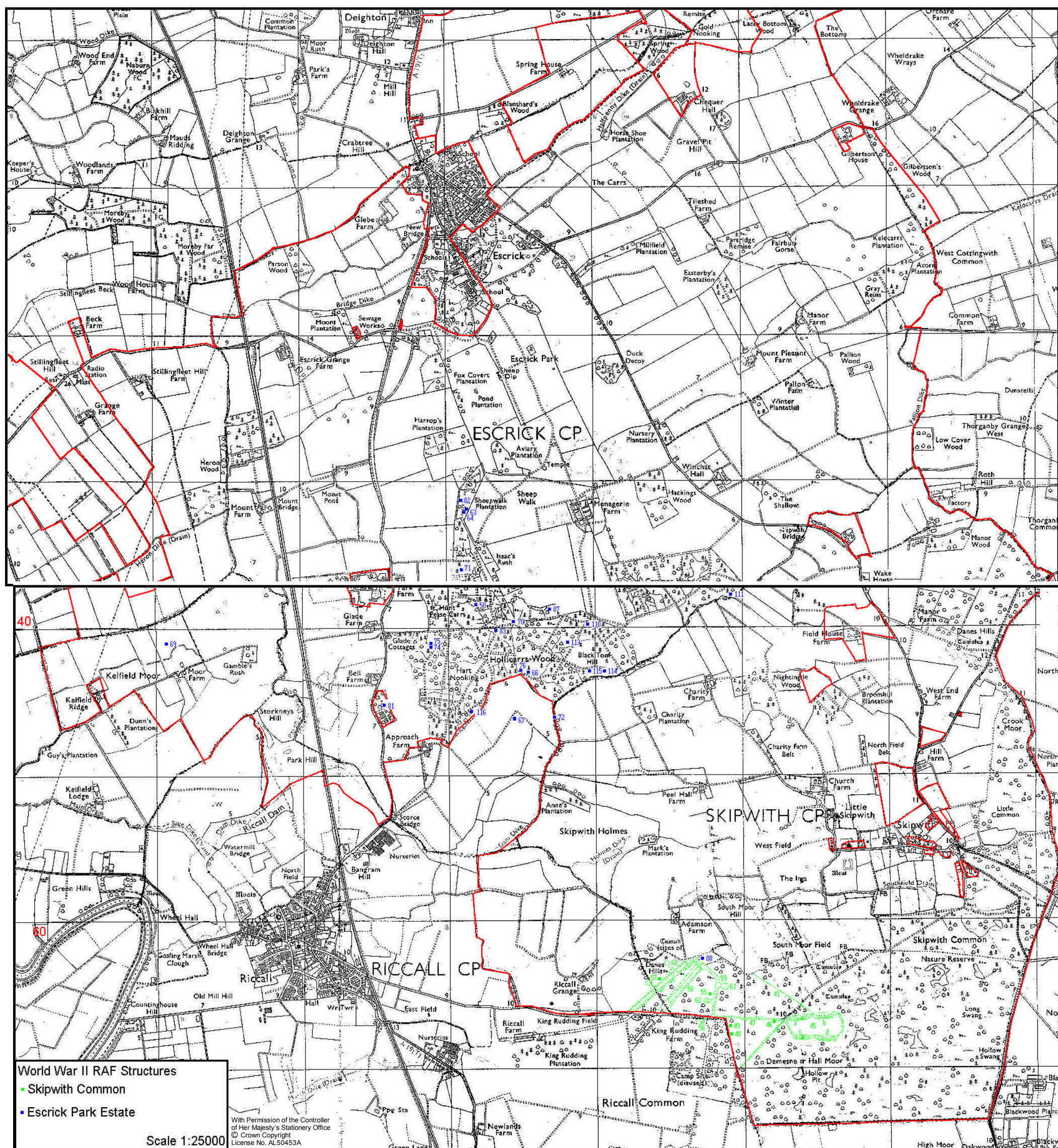


Figure 13. Esrick Park Estate. World War II RAF Structures.

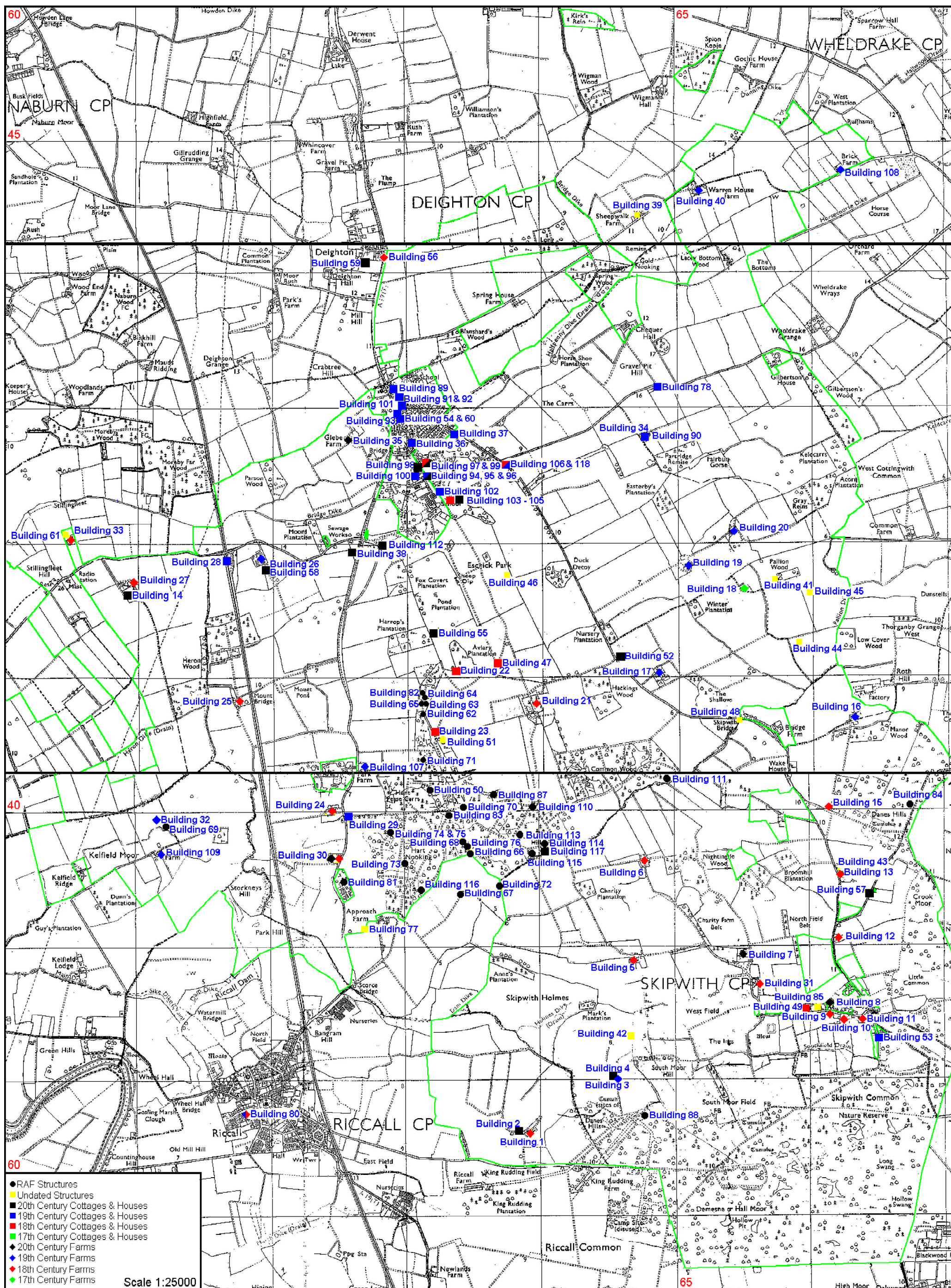


Figure 14. Escrick Park Estate. Location and Date of Surveyed Structures.



Plate 3.1.
SE 6370 3730 (King Rudding Lane).
Linears and rectangular enclosures with internal features. Facing south.



Plate 3.2.
SE 6370 3730 (King Rudding Lane).
Linears and rectangular enclosures with internal features. Facing west.



Plate 3.3
SE 6370 3750 (King Ridding Lane).
Linears and rectangular enclosures with internal features. Facing north.



Plate 3.4.
SE 6370 3920 (King Ridding Lane).
Rectangular enclosures with internal features & trackway. Facing north.



Plate 3.5.
SE 6410 3790
Linear features. Facing north-east.



Plate 3.6.
SE 6574 3916.
Rectangular enclosures with internal features & trackway. Facing north-east.



Plate 3.7.
SE 6760 3900
Enclosures & Internal Features. Facing north-west.



Plate 3.8.
SE 6760 3900.
Rectangular enclosures with internal features. Facing south-west.



Plate 4.1
Shelter - Skipwith Common. Facing east.



Plate 4.2
Building. Site 88. Lorenzeradar. Facing south-east.



Plate 4.3
Building. Site 403. Lorenz radar. Facing east.



Plate 4.4
Fire House, Hollicarrs village. Site 81. Facing east.



Plate 4.5
Fire House, Hollicarrs village. Facing west.



Plate 4.6
Nissan Hut, Hollicarrs village. Site 81. Facing north.



Plate 4.7
Raft, Hollicarrs. Site 82. Facing north.



Plate 4.8
Shelter, Hollicarrs. Site 50. Facing north-west.



Plate 4.9
Shelter, Hollicarrs. Site 63. Facing north-west.



Plate 4.10
Pump House, Approach Farm. Facing west.



Plate 4.11
Benjy. Nissan Hut, West End Farm. Facing north-west.



Plate 5.1.
Riccall Grange Farmhouse. Facing north.



Plate 5.2.
Riccall Grange Farmhouse. Facing south



Plate 5.11.
Red House Farm, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.12.
Park Farm, Skipwith. Facing south.



Plate 5.13.
Blue Bell Farm, Skipwith. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.14.
North House Farm house. Facing south.



Plate 5.15.
Hill Farm, Skipwith. Facing east.



Plate 5.16.
West End Farm. Facing north-east.



Plate 5.17.
Manor Farm, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.18.
Manor farm, Skipwith. Barn/granary. Facing south-west.



Plate 5.19.
Thornhill Farm. Facing north.



Plate 5.20.
Whinchat Hall. Facing east.



Plate 5.21.
Whinchat Hall. Machinery.



Plate 5.22.
Mount Pleasant Farm, Esrcick



Plate 5.23.
Manor Farm, Escrick. Stables & court yard. Facing north-west.



Plate 5.24.
Menagerie Farm house. Facing south.



Plate 5.25.
Menagerie Farm. Byres. Facing north.



Plate 5.26.
Glade Farm, Escrick. Facing east.



Plate 5.27.
Mount Farm, Escrick. Facing west.



Plate 5.28.
Grange Farm house, Escrick. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.29.
Grange Farm, Escrick. Store & granery. Facing north.



Plate 5.30.
Hill Farm, Stillingfleet. Facing east.



Plate 5.3.
Adamson Farm house, Skipwith. Facnig north.



Plate 5.4.
Peel Hall Farm house, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.31.
Bell Farm, Riccall. Facing south.



Plate 5.32.
Garth Cottage, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.33.
Woodhouse Farm, Escrick. Facing north.



Plate 5.34.
Beck Farm, Stillingfleet. Facing east.



Plate 5.35.
Tile Shed Far, Escrick. Facing east.



Plate 5.36.
Glebe Farm, Escrick. Facing south-east,



Plate 5.37.
Warren House, Escrick. Facing east.



Plate 5.38.
Swan Farm, Deighton. Facing west.



Plate 5.39.
Swan Farm, Deighton. Facing north.



Plate 5.40.
Manor Farm, Stillingfleet. Facing east



Plate 5.41.
Park Farm, Escrick. Facing north.



Plate 5.42.
Brick Farm, Wheldrake. Facing south.



Plate 5.43.
Moor Farm, Kelfield. Facing south.



Plate 5.44.
Riccall Grange cottage. Facing north-west



Plate 5.45.
Adamson Farm cottage. Facing north-west



Plate 5.46.
Hill Farm cottages. Facing west



Plate 5.47.
Denison Lodge. Facing north-west.



Plate 5.48.
Bridger's Lodge. Facing east.



Plate 5.49.
Glade Farm cottage, Escrick. Facing south.



Plate 5.50.
Riccall Road cottages. Facing west



Plate 5.5.
Peel Hall, Skipwith. ?Horse engine. Facing east.



Plate 5.6.
Charity Farm, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.51.
Whinchat cottages. Facing east.



Plate 5.52.
Keeper's cottage, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.53.
27 Main Street, Escrick. Facing east.



Plate 5.54.
Bomby lane cottages. Facing north.



Plate 5.55.
Escrick Grange cottages. Facing west.



Plate 5.56.
Deighton cottages. Facing north-east.



Plate 5.57.
Wheldrake Lane. Facing east.



Plate 5.58.
23 Main Street, Wheldrake. Facing north.



Plate 5.59.
14 Church Street, Riccall. Facing south-west.



Plate 5.60.
Skipwith Hall cottages. Facing snorth-west.



Plate 5.61.
1 & 3 Main Street, Escrick. Facing north-east



Plate 5.62
9, 11 & 15 Main Street, Escrick. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.63.
13-17 Main Street, Escrick. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.64.
Fountain View, Escrick. Facing east.



Plate 5.65.
105-111 Main Street, Escrick. Facing north-east.



Plate 5.66.
81-89 Main Street, Escrick. Facing north-east.



Plate 5.67.
101 & 103 Main Street, Escrick. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.68.
48 & 50 Main Street, Escrick. Facing south-west.



Plate 5.69.
52 Main Street, Escrick. Facing west.



Plate 5.70.
School House - 54 Main Street, Escrick. Facing north-east.



Plate 5.7.
Charity. Date stone. Facing north.



Plate 5.8.
Church Farm, Skipwith. Facing north.



Plate 5.71.
Alley Way House, Escrick. Facing south-east.



Plate 5.72.
Gardner's and Laundry cottages. Facing west



Plate 5.73.
Gate House, Estate Office & cottage. Facing north.



Plate 5.74.
The Coves, 70 Main Street, Escrick. Facing west.



Plate 5.75.
The Annex. Facing east



Plate 5.76.
Keepers House, Escrick. Facing north.



Plate 5.77.
Spring cottage. Facing south.



Plate 5.78.
Escrick & Deighton Club. Facing north-east



Plate 5.79.
Menagerie cottages. Facing south.



The Cottages, Eserick. Facing east
Plate 5.80.



Plate 5.81
Skipwith Hall, Skipwith. Facing north-west



Plate 5.82
The Temple, Escrick. Facing north-west



Plate 5.9.
Church Farm, Skipwith. Cart shed & tack room. Facing south.



Plate 5.10.
Church Farm, Skipwith. Work shop, machine shed, ?feeder. Facing east.