

A PROPOSED CARAVAN CLUB SITE AT PARK FARM, THE CASTLE HOWARD ESTATE, NORTH YORKSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT



For



CS Archaeology

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Frontispiece: view across the PDA

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Castle Howard lies at the centre of an extensive estate and a designed landscape that includes: gardens, pleasure grounds, park land. Today there is also a mixture of woodland and agricultural land.
- 1.2 The Caravan Club is proposing to develop the Proposed Development Area (PDA) as a caravan park, and this report assesses the nature and extent of actual and potential heritage assets that lie within the PDA. This work has been undertaken during the pre-planning application stage.
- 1.3 This report assesses the both heritage assets and potential assets affecting the PDA, which was historically located within the former Deer Park. The PDA lies adjacent to and south of Park Farm, that was built during the 18th century.
- 1.4 Known heritage assets consist of three Post Medieval sites: a Grade I registered Park and Garden, a system of trackways and a quarry.
- 1.5 Further archaeological mitigation in the form of an archaeological evaluation is recommended.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report has been commissioned by the Caravan Club in order to support a forthcoming planning application to develop the Proposed Development Area (PDA) as a caravan site within the Castle Howard Estate.
- 2.2 The study area lies within the Castle Howard Estate, and historically lay within the township (and earlier manor) of Henderskelfe, part of the parish of Bulmer. Bulmer contains the townships of Bulmer, Henderskelfe and Welburn (Page 1923).
- 2.3 The Castle Howard Estate forms part of the Howardian Hills which are today characterised by a series of managed private estates and associated large houses that feature designed gardens and parklands which have been established for centuries.
- 2.4 Both the PDA and study area (Figure 1) are situated 1.6kms west of Castle Howard, and are centered on grid reference SE 7035 7018.
- 2.5 The study area is centred around the PDA, with buffer around it of 0.5km (Figures 2 and 3). The PDA comprises of 3.09 hectares of southeast sloping ground across the 75-80m contours. The PDA lies south and adjacent to Park Farm, which was built during the 18th century and now forms one of 14 estate farms.
- 2.6 Historically the PDA was never developed and was part of the parkland landscape of deciduous tree covered pasture.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 In order for the archaeological implications of the proposal to be fully considered in context, a study area will be established, in a 0.5km buffer around the PDA (Figure 3). The information compiled will seek to establish the archaeological significance of the PDA and the implications of the proposal. If the assessment reveals insufficient information to fully clarify these issues, the need for further work will be highlighted in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, HE 6.1 (see below)).
- 3.3 If possible this assessment will consider the likely survival of buried archaeological deposits on the site, the likely significance of such deposits, and the impact on them of the proposal and will consider the impact of the development proposal.

4 PLANNING LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

4.1 Heritage Assets

Some heritage assets enjoy statutory protection. Guidance and policies relating to their protection, maintenance and enhancement are summarised below.

4.1.1 *Scheduled Monuments*

Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. These consist of rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity and potential. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Monument, will require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

4.1.3 Heritage Assets, the National Planning Policy Statement of March 2010, supersedes Planning Policy Guidance note 16 and 15 on archaeology and Listed Buildings. Particularly relevant policies include those of general heritage assets, HE 6, 7 and 8.

POLICY HE 6: INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT AFFECTING HERITAGE ASSETS

HE 6.1 Local planning authorities should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets themselves should have been assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary given the application's impact. Where an application site includes, or is considered to have the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation.

HE 6.2 This information together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal should be set out in the application (within the design and access statement when this is required) as part of the explanation of the design concept. It should detail the sources that have been considered and the expertise that has been consulted.

HE 6.3 Local planning authorities should not validate applications where the extent of the impact of the proposal on the significance of any heritage assets affected cannot adequately be understood from the application and supporting documentation.

4.1.4 Policy HE 7: POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE DETERMINATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO ALL HERITAGE ASSETS.

HE 7.1, In decision-making local planning authorities should seek to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of:

- (i) evidence provided with the application
- (ii) any designation records
- (iii) the historic environment record and similar sources of information
- (iv) the outcome of the usual consultations with interested parties; and
- (v) where appropriate and when the need to understand the significance of the heritage asset demands it, expert advice (from in-house experts, experts available through agreement with other authorities, or consultants, and complemented as appropriate by advice from heritage amenity societies).

HE 7.4 Local Planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and of utilising their positive role in place-shaping; and
- the positive contribution that conservation of the heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities and economic vitality by virtue of the factors set out on in.

HE 7.5 Local Environment Policies should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use.

4.1.5 POLICY HE 8: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLE GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICANTS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO HERITAGE ASSETS THAT ARE NOT COVERED BY POLICY HE 9

HE 8.1, the effect of an application on the significance of such a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application. When identifying such heritage assets during the planning process, a local planning authority should be clear that the asset meets the heritage assets criteria set out in Annex 2. Where a development proposal is subject to detailed pre-application discussions (including where appropriate, archaeological evaluation (see HE 6.1)) with the local planning authority, there is a general presumption that identification of any previously unidentified heritage assets will take place during this pre-application stage. Otherwise the local planning authority should assist applicants in identifying such assets at the earliest opportunity.

4.1.6 POLICY HE 9: ADDITIONAL POLICY PRINCIPLES GUIDING THE CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENT RELATING TO DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

HE 9.1, there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Once lost, heritage assets

cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, including scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade 1 and II, Listed Buildings and grade 1 and II* registered parks and gardens, World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

HE 9.6 There are many heritage sites with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include heritage assets:
that have yet to be formally assessed for designation
that have been assessed as being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979.

The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered subject to the policies in HE 9.1 to HE 9.4 and HE 10.

- 4.1.7 The Ryedale Local Plan, which was adopted in March 2002 (Internet Source 3) states the council's policies with regards to the settings of Listed Buildings (Policy C10) and Historic Parks and Gardens (Policy C15).

Policy C10 - Applications affecting the setting of Listed Buildings. The District Council will not permit development which would adversely affect the setting of a Listed Building. . Ryedale Council recognised that *'the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Local Planning Authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the setting of Listed Buildings. The setting of a building of special architectural or historic interest is often an essential feature of its character. Unsympathetic development in close proximity to a Listed Building can mar its appearance or make its future use unattractive or untenable or, on some occasions, physically damage its structure (for example, if it brings heavy traffic close to the building). It is important to have regard to preserving the Listed Building in its setting when considering planning applications which affect it. Where there are proposals for new development in the vicinity of a Listed Building, they should be sympathetic in design, scale, proportions and materials to the existing building and should not detract from the character or setting of the building,*

Policy C15 - Historic parks and gardens. The District Council will not grant permission for any development which would have a material adverse effect on either the character or setting of an Historic Park or Garden. Ryedale Council recognised that *'Historic parks and gardens are an important element of the District's historic heritage and, in many cases, make an important contribution to the landscape of the area. A number of the most important sites have been included on the English Heritage 'Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest'. This Register identifies sites of national importance and grades them I, II*, and II. English Heritage is still investigating additional historic parks and gardens within Ryedale for future inclusion on the Register.*

Although inclusion on the Register entails no additional statutory controls, PPG15 advises that the effect of a development on a park or garden included in the Register would be a material consideration in determining a planning application. Historic parks and gardens comprise a variety of features - the open space itself, views in and out, the planting, water features, built features and archaeological remains. There is a need to protect such sites and their settings from new development which would destroy or harm their historic interest or their setting.'

4.1.8 Hedgerows

Hedgerows of historic importance are afforded protection under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, section 97 of the Environment Act 1995. The scheme came into effect on 1 June 1997 and any hedgerow which is defined at that date as being of historical or ecological importance, may require consent from the local planning authority prior to removal.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 This has placed the site within its study area, within its historic context of the manor and estate of Castle Howard, through a selection of historic maps, together with information from primary and secondary sources.

5.1.2 This report is based on the following information:

- A visual inspection of the site;
- Trade and business directories;
- Place name evidence;
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Survey Map up to the present day;
- Appropriate archaeological/historical journals and books;
- The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER) for a 500m (radius) study area around the PDA;
- Listed Building/Conservation Areas records;
- Aerial photographs.

5.1.3 The information was obtained from the following sources:

- English Heritage; for Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings;
- English Heritage's National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) at Swindon;
- NYHER for archaeological sites, including listed buildings, archaeological interventions within the study area;
- North Yorkshire Record Office;
- Castle Howard Estate Office;
- Published and unpublished documentary sources.

NB All the archaeological assets within the study area form a unique number sequence and are denoted in the report as being within squared brackets **[1-10]**.

5.1.4 *English Heritage*

English Heritage was consulted through the magic.gov website for Scheduled Monuments together with listings for Parks, Gardens and Historic Battlefields. English Heritage was also consulted for 20th century aerial photographs of the study area. One designated heritage asset, The Thorns, formerly 'The Lodge' [1] lies within the study area (Appendix 3).

5.1.5 *North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER)*

The NYHER is a database made up of information assembled from the records of archaeological excavations, early map evidence, aerial photography and local knowledge. This database is being continually updated. Information from NYHER for this assessment was obtained in January 2011, and contains all records relating to the study area and PDA. A total of 3 heritage assets: a designated registered park and garden [4], a post medieval preserve pond [2] and a quarry [3]. NB Most of the study area lies within Castle Howard's designed landscape [4], which is a nationally important designated heritage asset.

5.1.7 *Published and Documentary Sources*

This report has used a number of primary and secondary sources in order to provide archaeological and historical context for the project including place and street name evidence.

5.1.8 *Castle Howard Archives*

This has provided an invaluable series of historic maps which document the history of the study area from 1694 -1909 (Figures 4-12) and has provided the basis of this report.

5.1.9 *Geotechnical Information*

No intrusive geotechnical work has, to date, taken place. Investigations may take place subject to planning approval (an archaeological watching brief could be required).

5.1.10 *Aerial Photographic Survey*

The survey involved the examination of 28 photographs held by the NMRC within the study area. No new archaeological sites were revealed but details of the changing land-use during the 20th century were observed (Figure 13).

5.2 **Gazetteer of Sites**

5.2.1 All of the sites within the study area have been collated into a gazetteer (Appendix 1) and summary table (Table 1 below). The gazetteer provides full details of all the sites, together with National Grid References and the source for the collated information. A total of 10 heritage assets were revealed to lie within the study area (Figure 3). Of these 10 assets, 1 one is a Listed Buildings (designated heritage assets) and one is a grade 1 registered park and garden , and both enjoy statutory protection and are in bold in Table 1 (below). Two of the assets [3 &9] lie within the PDA.

Table 1: Sites of Cultural Heritage Significance within the study area

Site No.	NYHER No.	Name/Description	Period	Status
1	-	Extant Building/The Thorns	Post Medieval	Designated (Grade II, Listed Building)
2	NMY 12912	Pond/Preserve Pond	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
3	NMY 12905	Quarry	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
4	HNY 7870	Castle Howard Designed Landscape	Medieval?/Post Medieval	Designated (Grade I, Historic Park and Garden)
5	-	Quarry/Park Quarry	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
6	-	Farmstead/ Park Farm	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
7	-	Folly/ The Grotto	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
8	-	Site of The Thorns, formerly the 'Kennels'	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
9	-	Earthwork/Trackways	Post Medieval	Non-statutory
10	-	Spring/pond	Post Medieval	Non-statutory

6 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

6.2 Geology

6.2.1 The solid underlying geology consists of Lower Oolite limestone that pre-dates the cretaceous geology and was part of an estuarine series of rock formation (BGS 1983).

6.3 Topography and Drainage

6.3.1 Jurassic limestone gives the landscape its character and in effect, the irregular 180m ridges of the Howardian Hills are a southern extension of the rocks of the North York Moors. The PDA lies between the 75m and 90m

6.3.2 Ground water across the PDA, from the 90m – 70m contours to the southeast. At the base of the slope towards the southern boundary of the PDA, the ground water forms a water course into the preserve pond and former fish pond [2] which now flows into Castle Howard's Great Lake. The Great Lake discharges into Mill Hills Beck, then Cram Beck. Cram Beck is a tributary of the River Derwent (southeast of the PDA) which flows to the southwest towards York.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 So far the archaeology of the Howardian Hills has received rather less attention than the neighbouring areas of the North York Moors or the Yorkshire Wolds.

7.2 Prehistoric (450 000 BC – 410AD)

7.2.1 Extensive cropmarks of discontinuous parallel ditches are recorded south of Barton le Street, 4kms northeast of the study area. These ditches extend to the northwest through Slingsby Bank Woods.

7.2.2 Within proximity of the study area are a number of round barrows. Particular concentrations occur along the limestone ridge and are associated with Barton Le Street's parallel ditches. Closer to the study area there are two isolated round barrows. The first lies 300m north of Rye Hills Farm, next to the Slingsby Road (national Monument No. 26994) and the second is situated 2.1kms to the southeast of the study area, east of Carmire Gate, the estate's historic inn/hostelry.

7.2.3 During the Bronze Age there was an increasing intensity of land use, marked by increasing numbers of burial mounds which are thought to commemorate individuals from a tribal elite. The archaeological record indicates that communities became more concentrated during the Bronze Age and Iron Ages with a development of defended hilltop enclosures (hillforts).

7.2.4 During the Iron Age, society developed on tribal lines and the people of North Yorkshire were part of the Brigantes tribe whose territory ranged across most of the present North and South Yorkshire. The Brigantes lived in small farming communities, evidenced by groups of circular round houses which became increasingly defended by the building of enclosure ditches on an extensive scale, such as Stanwick, near Richmond. Some defended settlements developed on hill tops or defensible locations for example, to the south of Barton Le Street, North Yorkshire (2.5kms NE of the PDA).

7.2.5 By the 1st century AD, the Romans had established forts at York and Malton, imposing military and cultural control upon Brigantian society.

7.2.6 Enclosed settlements from this period are characterised by ditches around settlements, field systems and trackways suggesting a more intensive use of the landscape by the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods.

7.2.7 No later Prehistoric or Romano sites or findspots have been found within the PDA or study area.

7.3 The Sub-Roman Period and Anglian Periods (AD410 – 1066)

7.3.1 Towards the end of Roman control over the British province, the east coast was subjected to raids and eventually settlement by Angles, Saxons and other Germanic

tribes. The withdrawal of Roman military protection in the early 5th century was soon followed by the collapse of the provincial structure and led to the formation of a series of local 'successor kingdoms'.

7.3.2 During the 6th century the kings of York, a successor kingdom, engaged foreign mercenaries to defend York against the Pictish and Germanic invaders. The mercenaries, mainly Angles, were rewarded with land to the east of York in what became known as *Deira* and York became its capital during the 7th century but was then absorbed into the expanding Kingdom of Northumbria.

7.3.3 No Anglian sites have so far been discovered within the PDA or study area and there is a low potential for undiscovered Anglian archaeology.

7.4 The Medieval Period (AD1066-1530)

7.4.1 At the time of the Domesday Survey Henderskelfe (Hildreschelf, 11th century; Hinderscogh, 13th century) was in the hands of Berengar de Toni, who had a 'manor' and 4 carucates and three rentpayers. Berengar died without issue, and his lands passed to his sister Adeliza, who married Roger Bigod. Henderskelfe remained in the Bigod family till 1306, when on the death of Roger Bigod all his honours passed to the Crown. Henderskelfe was afterwards held by the king as part of the honour of Chester (Page 1923).

7.4.2 The manor then passed to the Bassets and then the Greystocks. Eventually during the early 16th century, the manor passed to Elizabeth Greystock (ibid).

7.4.3 The site of the medieval village of Henderskelf lies within the gardens of Castle Howard, 0.8kms to the southeast of the PDA. The location of the village suggests that the PDA during the medieval period lay outside the village core probably within the town fields or open commons.

7.5 The Post-Medieval period (AD 1530-1900)

7.5.1 Elizabeth Greystock married Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gillesland and Greystock. He held Henderskelfe until his death in 1566, then his son Thomas succeeded and eventually the family's estates were divided among George Greystock's three daughters (ibid).

7.5.2 The castle and manor of Henderskelfe fell to the share of the youngest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard "Belted Will." They continued in possession of the manor until 1640, when Lord William Howard died in 1642, leaving two sons. William the elder died in 1644, and was succeeded by his brother Charles. He was created Viscount Howard of Morpeth in 1657, receiving the additional title of Earl of Carlisle in 1661 and died in 1684-5 (ibid).

7.5.3 By 1683 Henderskelf Castle had been rebuilt, but was gutted by fire 10 years later. Charles Howard, the 3rd Earl of Carlisle, decided to build on the site of the castle a house that befitted his status as Earl Marshal of England. The design of the house was eventually awarded to John Vanbrugh who together with Nicholas Hawksmoor

(Castle Howard Estate 1974) produced the Baroque design that forms the nucleus of Castle Howard today. The original design was never quite fulfilled but work began on Castle Howard in 1699, and involved the removal of the entire village of Henderskelfe. The 18th-century writer Horace Walpole described Castle Howard and its 4,000 hectares of grounds as '*a palace, a town, a fortified city*'. Today, it encompasses 14 farms and more than 100 houses within the estate villages of Welburn and Coneysthorpe.

- 7.5.4 During the 18th century extensive work was carried out throughout the grounds and park. The Park consists of more over 1 000 acres which lie within the Park wall. Formerly rough grazing and containing a large herd of deer, it is now largely cultivated with occasional tracts of pasture land and remains of the deciduous plantations which form major elements of the designed landscape.

7.6 Map regression analysis of the PDA (Figures 4-12)

- 7.6.1 This analysis outlines the changing features and context of the PDA/study area from its depiction on the 1694 Manorial Map (Figure 4) to the Ordnance Survey Map of 1981 (Figure 12).
- 7.6.2 The Manorial Map (Figure 4) is coloured and depicts two buildings within the study area the 'Lodge' [1] with its sub-rectangular enclosure and the 'Kennels' [8], situated to the northeast of the lodge. Both buildings are set within open deciduous woodland which was in turn set within an enclosure labeled 'Park'. The map suggests the 'Park' was enclosed possibly by a wall. The line of the wall is depicted along the southwest boundary of the enclosure by a brown line associated with what became known as Sata Wood. Springs and water courses are also featured flowing eastwards. The area of the PDA is relatively featureless and treeless.
- 7.6.3 By 1727 (Figure 5) the study area has undergone a series of major changes. The North-South road, which formerly meandered, has been straightened and formalised by the planting of double rows of lime trees (which still stand). The water course that ran east, south of the PDA, has been diverted and feeds into the rectangular pond [2] with bridge. This water course has also been appended by the construction of a series of reservoirs towards the southwest. Block plantations have also been established to the south, forming a square around the tree lined avenue intersection. This has been replaced by the more natural landscape depicted in 1694. Just south of the PDA a further spring [10] and stream has been either formalised or depicted for the first time. This feeds into the water features, noted above ([2]). Across and to the north of the PDA circular clumps of trees were planted, filling the extensive landscape and providing cover for deer and possibly game. Within the area of the present PDA an oval has been over marked on the map, which may represent a wall that probably enclosed the quarry [3]. Clearly dating of the quarry is problematic but it would appear to post date the map of 1727, and could therefore be the source of building material for Park Farm [6] which is depicted on the 1773 map (below). To the south of the PDA a tree lined avenue was planted linking the north-south avenue (Elm Walk) to the east of the PDA with the 'Lodge' [1] which is still depicted together with an outline of the 'Kennels' [8].

- 7.6.4 The 1744 map (Figure 6) depicts the study area amidst regular tree lined avenues. The area of trees around the 'Lodge' [1] is depicted and the pond [2] is labeled (in pencil) 'Fish Pond'. The earlier system of reservoirs feeding the pond are no longer shown. The map concentrates on the formality of the regimented landscape design rather than the incidental and naturalistic features of the estate. The PDA is entirely blank lying below the italicised title '*THE PARK*'.
- 7.6.5 The plan of the estate dated 1773 (Figure 7) offers a more realistic view of the study area. Springs and streams are again depicted as well as the circular tree clumps and the now large 'tadpole' shaped plantation which occupies the northwestern half of the PDA. Detached from this plantation is the first depiction of what became 'Park Farm' [6], and consisted of a gabled building with a garden enclosure to the south. The 'Lodge' is again labeled and is depicted by two building ranges forming an 'L' shape in plan. The site of the former 'Kennels' is also depicted as an 'L' shaped plan but is not labeled. North of the PDA an hour glass shaped enclosure probably marks the site of what later became 'Park Quarry' [5], and features a small building at the centre of the enclosure.
- 7.6.6 Figure 8, features the maps of 1807 and 1829. These maps depict the formal layout of the estate, similar in concept to the 1744 plan (Figure 6) and similarly lack sufficient detail regarding the study area and PDA.
- 7.6.7 The 1830 map (Figure 9) depicts a greater range of buildings at the 'Barn' [6] featuring two new north-south ranges and a 'U' shaped building range immediately east of the earlier farmstead. The 'Lodge' [1] and the 'Kennels' [8] feature buildings with associated enclosures and for the first time cartographically the term 'Deer Park' is used. Overall the study area remained very similar to when it was depicted on 1773, with plantations and circular tree clumps.
- 7.6.8 Footpaths and trackways are revealed in the Ordnance Survey map of 1851-2 (Figure 9). The PDA has a number of these trackways which link 'The Barn' [6] to the Lodge [1] and the western park. Just outside the PDA the spring which was first shown on the 1727 map has been formalised was accessed from the northwest by a track way which links to a series of trackways throughout the estate. Two track ways crossed the PDA [9] and are first depicted on the 1st Edition map of 1851. The first track way is aligned north-south and was parallel to the existing track way. The second track way is on an east-west alignment at the northern edge of the PDA and to the east of the PDA diverges around the quarry/plantation [3] and towards the former 'Lodge' now called 'The Thorns' [1]. Details of the surviving plantations are also recorded and still retain the tree clumps of the 18th century landscape. A range of isolated trees are also depicted throughout the study area, indicating the PDA was probably still low intensive pasture land.
- 7.6.9 The late 19th century maps (Figure 10) maintain the level of detail noted above in the 1850 map with a now established system of track ways through the study area. The circular tree clumps have become less formalised. The 'Lodge' [1] is now referred to as the 'Thorns' and by 1891 site [8] is no longer extant.
- 7.6.10 During the 20th century there is very little change cartographically (Figures 11-12) apart from the removal or disuse of the trackways [9].

8 WALKOVER SURVEY

- 8.1 This was undertaken in February amidst the resident herd of sheep which ensured that the grass was at low level. The PDA's ground conditions facilitated good visibility across the PDA, particularly of potential earthworks.
- 8.2 Apart from the known Post Medieval trackways [9] no other earthworks or other characteristic archaeological features were revealed. All the historic trees depicted in the historic maps are no longer extant. The evenness of the topography across the PDA indicates the area has been subject to intensive agriculture, probably over the last 60 years (Plates 3-7).

9 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY SURVEY

- 9.1 The results of the survey were largely negative for new heritage assets. A reduction of mature isolated trees was noted particularly to the south of the PDA between 1946 and 1999 (Figure 13). The aerial photographs evidence the take up of arable agriculture, and drainage improvements through the excavation of land drains within the estate

10 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

- 10.1 The PDA represents part of a designated heritage asset, namely a Grade 1 historic Park and Garden and therefore the PDA is of national importance.
- 10.2 The above report has reviewed all readily available data sources in order to ascertain whether or not further heritage assets could potentially be affected by the proposed caravan park development.
- 10.3 The potential for further Post Medieval archaeology within the PDA is negligible and there is no circumstantial evidence, such as place names or cartographic features that would indicate significant medieval archaeology.
- 10.4 Within the PDA and study area there is a notable absence of any sites that predate the Post Medieval period. Therefore, the potential for further archaeological sites, based on the present evidence is considered low.

11 DEVELOPMENT AND IMPACTS

The nature of the development proposals involves a series of 87 caravan pitches, with looped access roads. To service the park there will be a toilet block, two small service points, a reception building with warden's accommodation/compound together with a small garage and compound for the secure storage of site maintenance equipment (Figure 15).

11.1 Known Potential Impacts to the PDA

11.1.1 The major impact will be to the designed landscape [4] of which the PDA represents a small section. It must be noted that the proposed development is reversible and the PDA could be effectively restored to its historical appearance.

11.1.2 *The Thorns* [1], which is a designated heritage asset (a Listed Building), lies 45m east of the PDA's eastern boundary and is screened by mature trees. The scale, proportions and materials of the proposed buildings will not detract from the character or setting of '*The Thorns*'. The array of caravans could represent a minor impact to the setting of *The Thorns*. There is a screen of mature trees (Plate 7) which does reduce the impact especially when the trees are in leave, and could be augmented by lower level planting.

11.1.3 The proposed caravan club site will impact upon two heritage assets: two trackways [9] and the quarry [3]. The trackways [9] are still partly extant as recognisable earthworks (Figure 14). The anticipated impact to this site will be relatively minimal as only a small percentage of the asset will be impacted upon. NB the trackways [9] are part of an extensive system of post-medieval track ways throughout the estate and are depicted in the historic maps (Figures 9-11).

11.2 Unknown Potential Impacts to the PDA

11.2.1 The entire PDA represents potentially areas of archaeology. Further work will be required to ascertain the nature and extent of these potential deposits.

11.2.2 To ensure that archaeological safeguards are in place prior to the development of the site, the following section proposes mitigation strategies.

12 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 12.1 The impact to the registered park and garden [4] should be mitigated by evaluation works, which will record the nature and extent of potential archaeological features within the PDA. The proposed architectural details of the proposed new buildings (toilet block and the reception/accommodation building) should blend with the existing buildings [1 & 6] in the local area, which are characterised by coursed sandstone walls and red clay pantile roofs. The use of circular tree clumps in the design would also help mitigate the impact of the proposals, recreating a favour of the historic parkland.
- 12.2 No archaeological mitigation is recommended regarding the impact to the setting of the 'The Lodge' [1]. Mitigation would best be achieved by a complimentary scheme of medium height trees that would screen the heritage assets from the proposed caravan park.
- 12.3 There is a limited range of significant heritage assets within the PDA, there still remains a potential for pre-medieval archaeology and further evaluation is recommended in advance of construction.
- 12.4 The proposed impact to the quarry [3] would best be avoided altogether. It is therefore recommended that the impact be designed out by a diversion of the proposed road around the asset.

13 REFERENCES

13.1 Bibliographic References

English Heritage, 2010, Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment

1974, 'Castle Howard' (Guide Book), Castle Howard Estate Ltd.

Page (Ed) 1923, 'Parishes: Bulmer with Henderskelfe', A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 2

13.2 Cartographic References

(CHA – Castle Howard Archive)

1694 'Observations and Demarcations of Land Lying in the Manour of Castle Howard in the Vicinity of York, Part of the Estate of the Earl of Carlisle in the Year 1694' (CHA Ref: -)

1727 'Observations and Demarcations of Land Lying in the Manour of Castle Howard in the County of Yorkshire in Part of the Estate of the Right Honourable Earl of Carlisle' (CHA Ref: P1/4)

1744 'Map of the Lordship of Castle Howard in the East part of the County of Yorkshire, Surveyed for the use of the Right Honorable Henry Earl of Carlisle' (CHA Ref: P1/11)

1773 'Plan of the Park and Plantations at Castle Howard in the North Riding of the County of York, belonging to the Right Honorable Earl of Carlisle' (CHA Ref: P1/16)

1807 'Sketch of the Right Honorable Earl of Carlisle's Estates in Yorkshire comprising of townships of Wellburn, Bulmer, Ganthorpe, Hinderkelf, Mewthorpe and Baxtenhowe and part of Hutton and Hovingham in the North Riding' (CHA Ref: P1/28)

1829 'A Sketch of Castle Howard Containing Eyesthorpe and Ganthorpe' (CHA Ref: P1/34)

1830-31 'Plan of the Castle Howard Estate in the County of York and the property of the Earl of Carlisle' surveyed in 1830-31 with annotations in 1913 (CHA Ref: - (Sheet 106))

1851-52 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 6 inch map

1867 'Castle Howard Estate' surveyed in 1830-31 with annotations in 1913 (CHA Ref: P1/45)

1891 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 6 inch map (published 1894)

1891 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, 25 inch map

1909 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition, 6 inch map

1983 British Geological Survey 1:50 000 Series, sheet 63

1981 Ordnance Survey 1:10 000 map

2006 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 (Explorer) map, sheet 300.

2011 Ordnance Survey digital map data

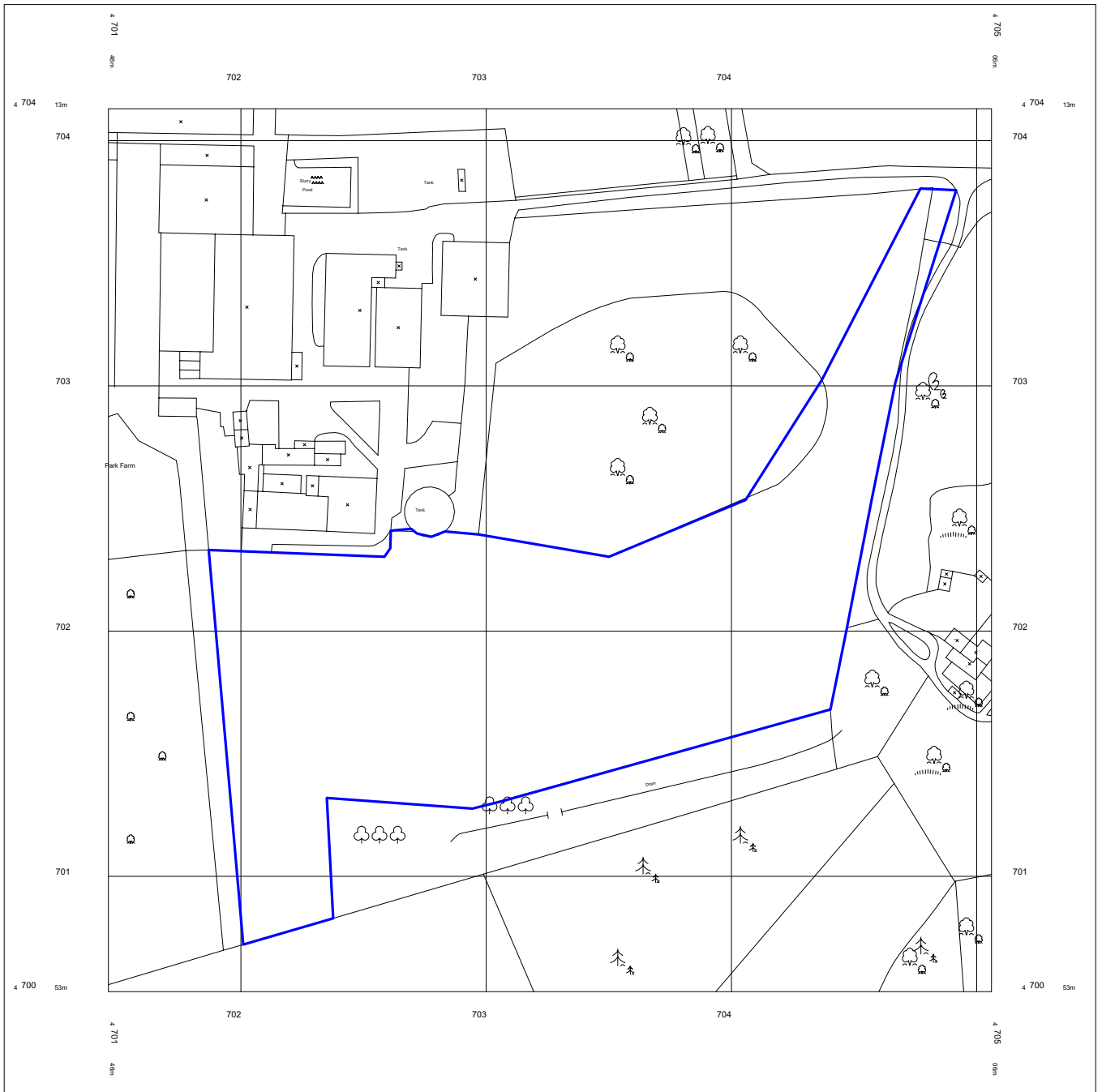
13.3 Aerial Photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Frame number	Date	Sortie quality	Figure No.
RAF/106G/UK/1357	211	4116	02 APR 1946	A	13
RAF/106G/UK/1357	211	4117	02 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1357	211	4160	02 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1357	211	4161	02 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1417	5027	3277	15 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1417	5027	3278	15 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1417	5027	4276	15 APR 1946	A	
RAF/106G/UK/1417	5027	4277	15 APR 1946	A	
MAL/73022	6068	75	16 MAY 1973	A	
MAL/73022	6068	188	16 MAY 1973	A	
MAL/73022	6068	189	16 MAY 1973	A	
OS/77027	9969	428	20 MAY 1977	A	
OS/77027	9969	429	20 MAY 1977	A	
OS/77027	9969	450	20 MAY 1977	A	
OS/77027	9969	451	20 MAY 1977	A	
OS/93066	14328	6	31 MAR 1993	A	
OS/93066	14328	7	31 MAR 1993	A	
OS/95124	14799	242	05 MAY 1995	A	
OS/99602	15327	210	05 JUL 1999	A	
OS/99602	15327	211	05 JUL 1999	A	13

13.4 Internet Sources

1. <http://www.magic.gov.uk>
2. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/research/landscapes-and-areas/national-mapping-programme/howardian-hills-nmp/>
3. <http://www.imagine-ryedale.org.uk/localplan/indexwrittenstatement.htm>

FIGURES



Key

PDA (Proposed Development Area) Boundary

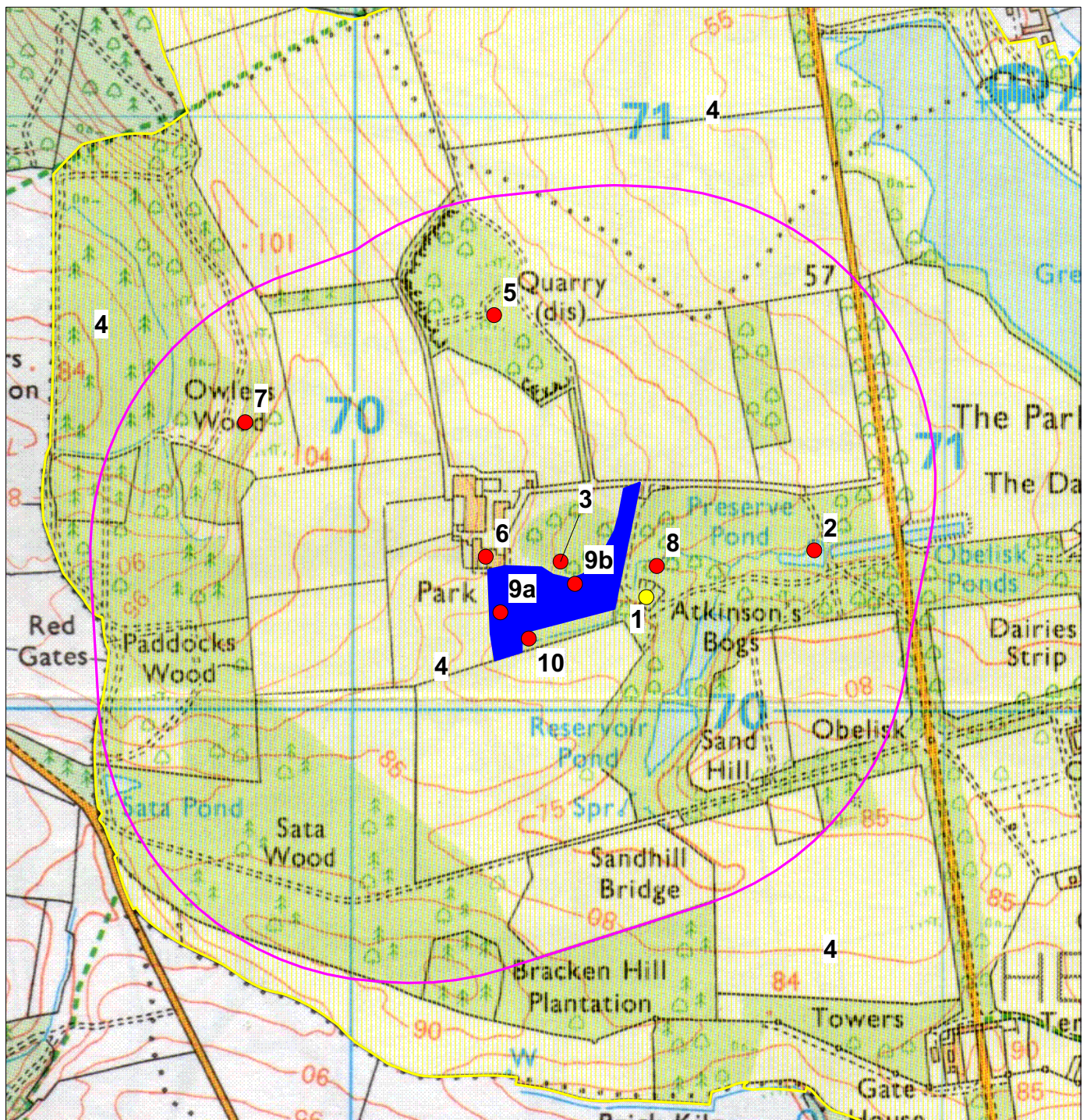
A Proposed Caravan Club Site at
Park Farm, The Castle Howard
Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment

Figure 2: PDA

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February 2011

Key

- The Study Area
- Proposed Development Area
- Designated Heritage Asset
- Designated Landscape
- Heritage Asset



A Proposed Caravan Club Site at
Park Farm, The Castle Howard
Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment

Figure 3: The Study Area
with Heritage Assets

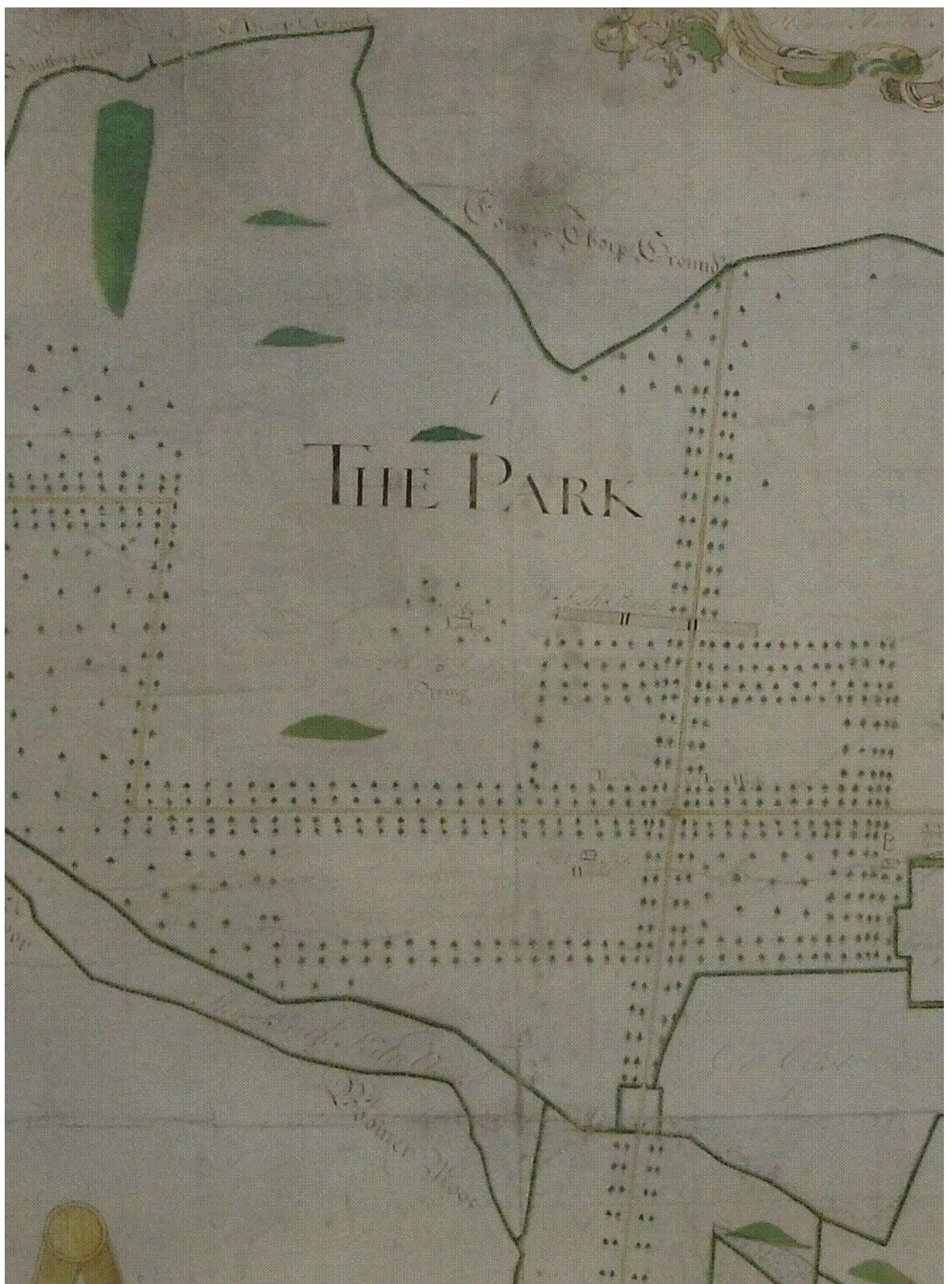
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Detail of the Lodge and Kennels







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Figure 6: An Extract from the
Map of 1744

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Figure 7: An Extract from
the Plan of 1773

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Assessment

Figure 8: Extracts from the
Estate Plans of 1807 and 1829

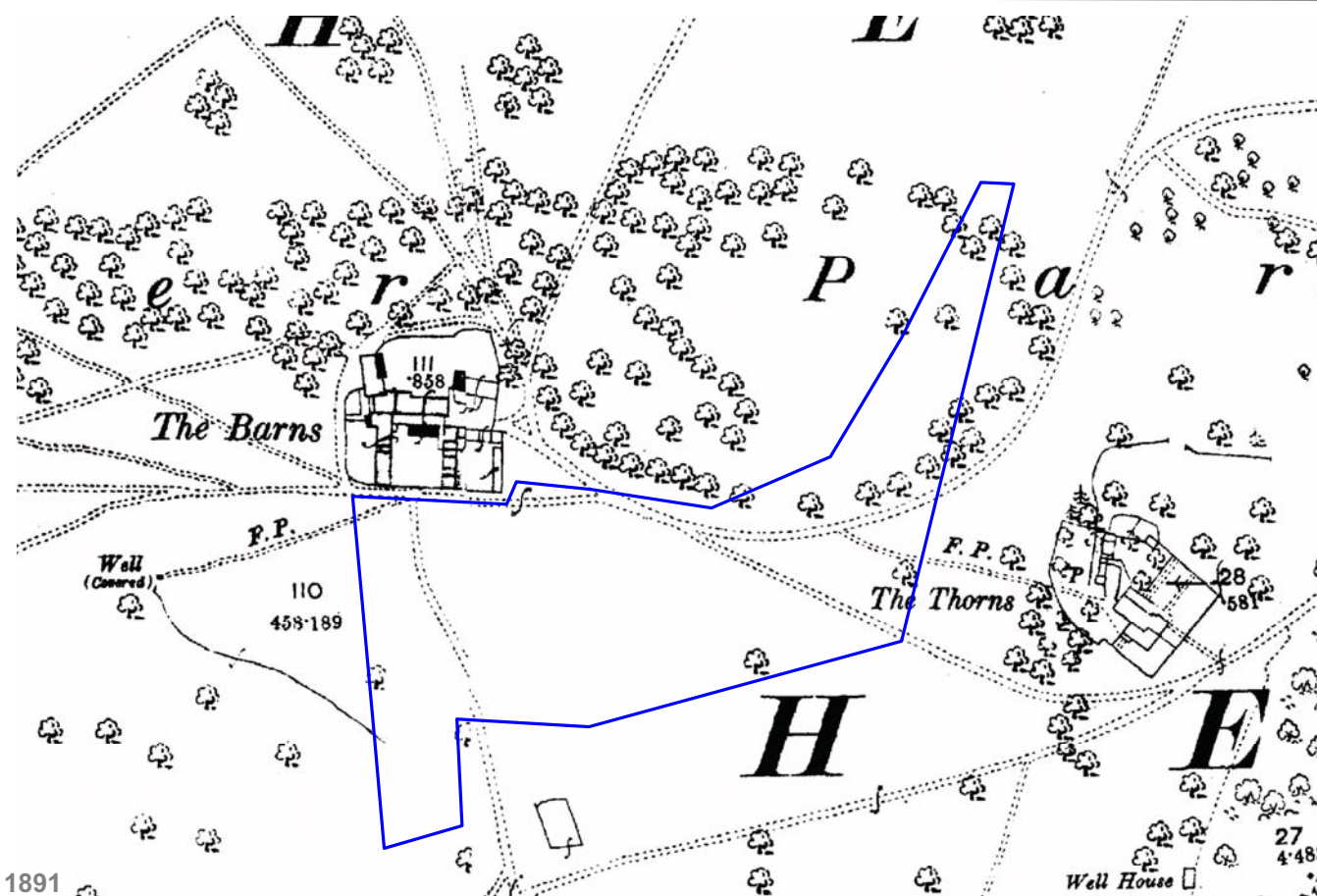
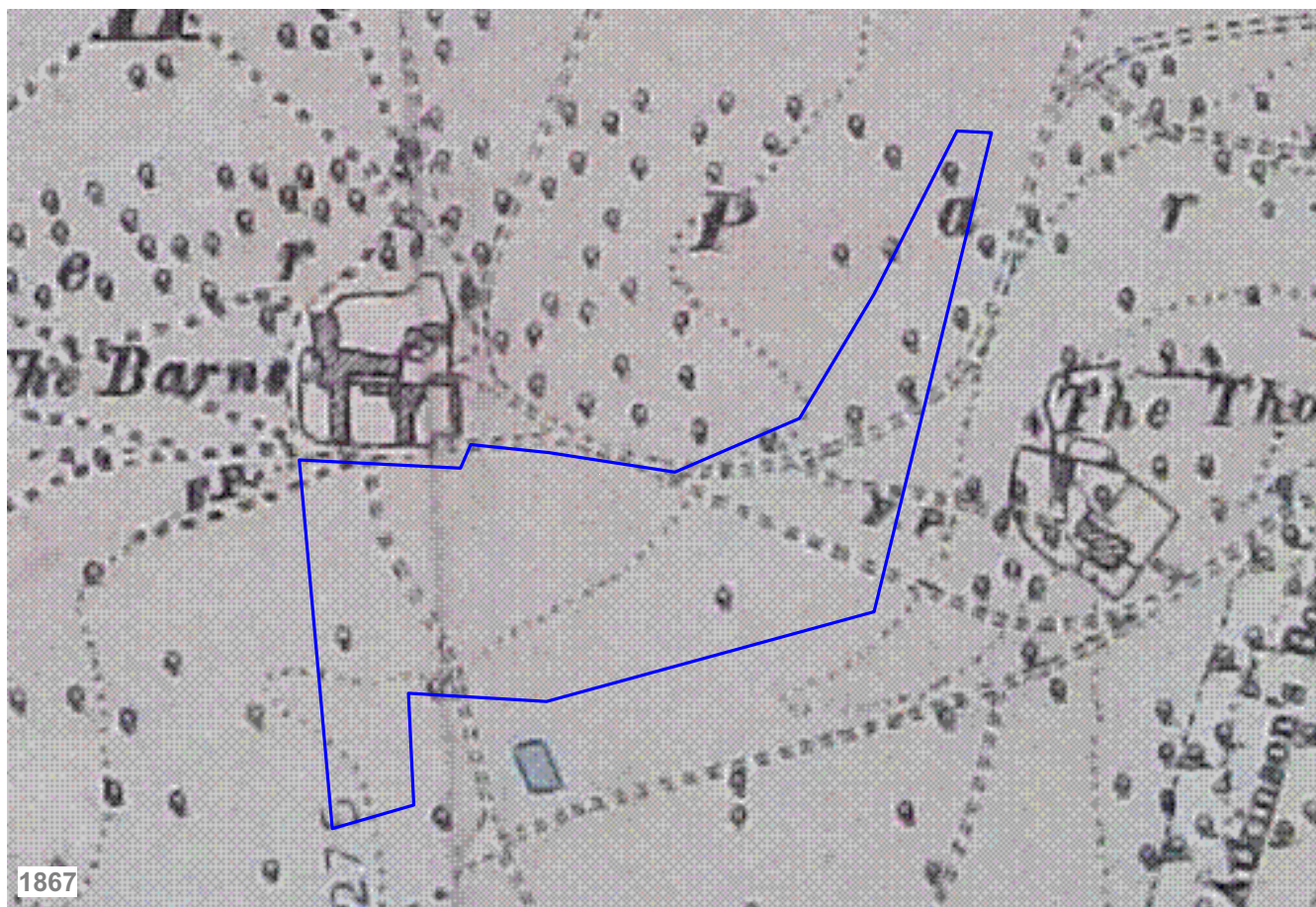
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Figure 9: Extracts from the Estate
Plan of 1830-31 and the Ordnance
Survey Map of 1851-52

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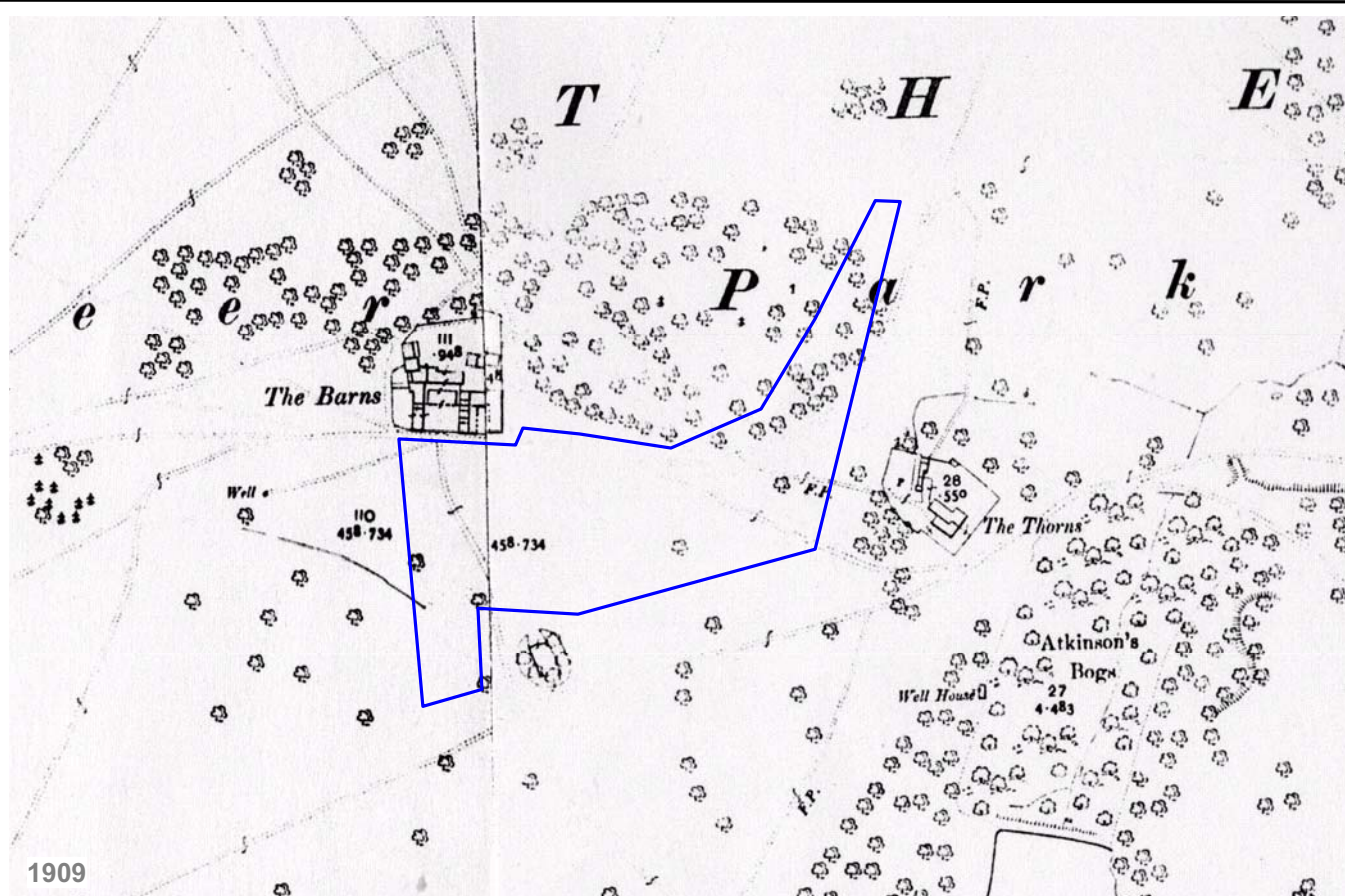
Figure 10: The Ordnance
Survey Maps of 1867 and 1891

 PDA Boundary (approximate)

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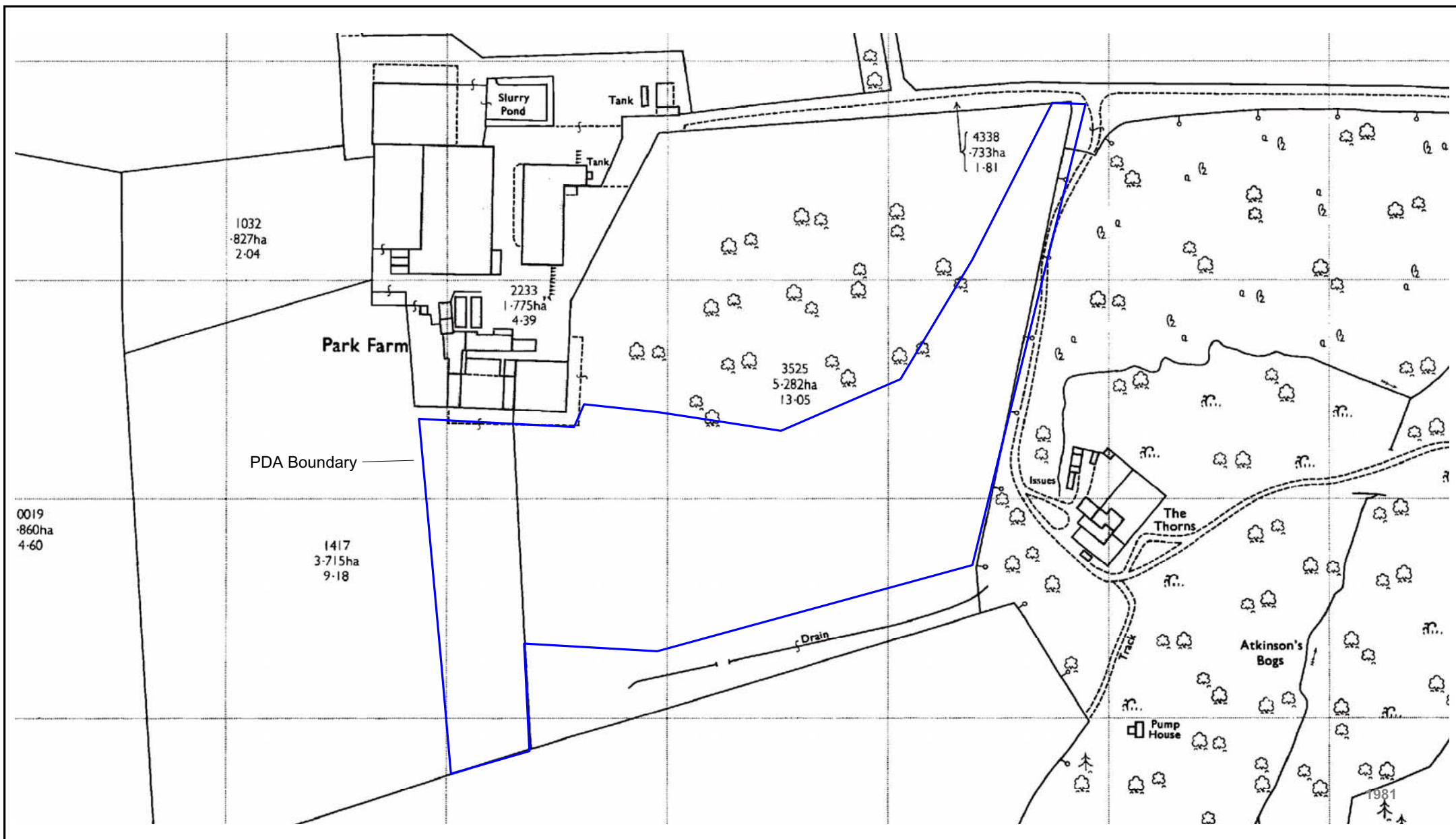
□ PDA Boundary (approximate)



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Figure 11: The Ordnance
Survey Maps of 1891 and 1909

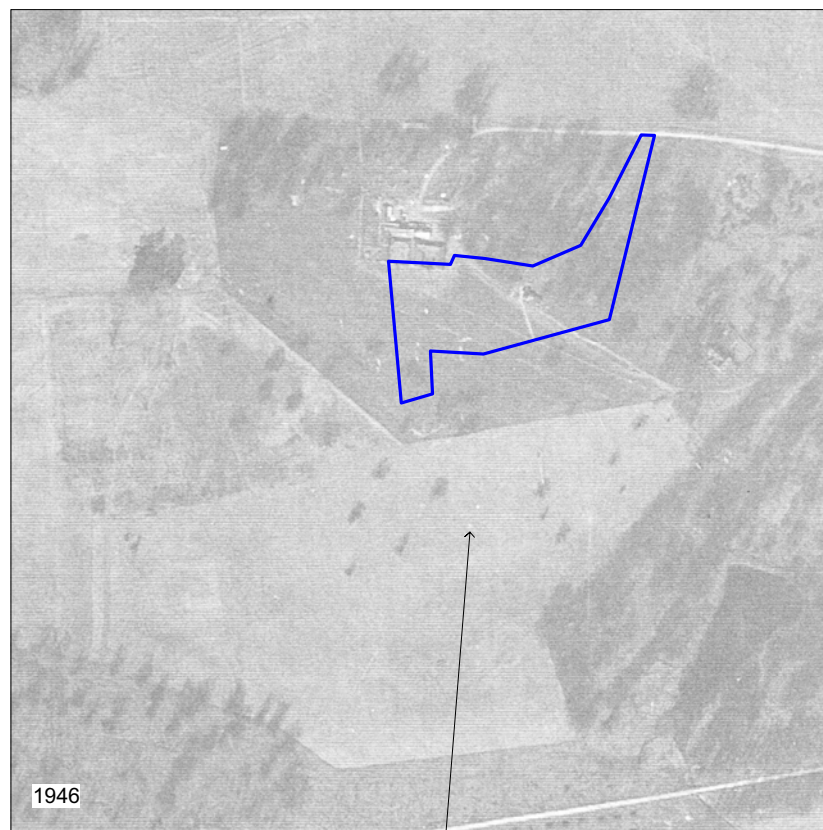
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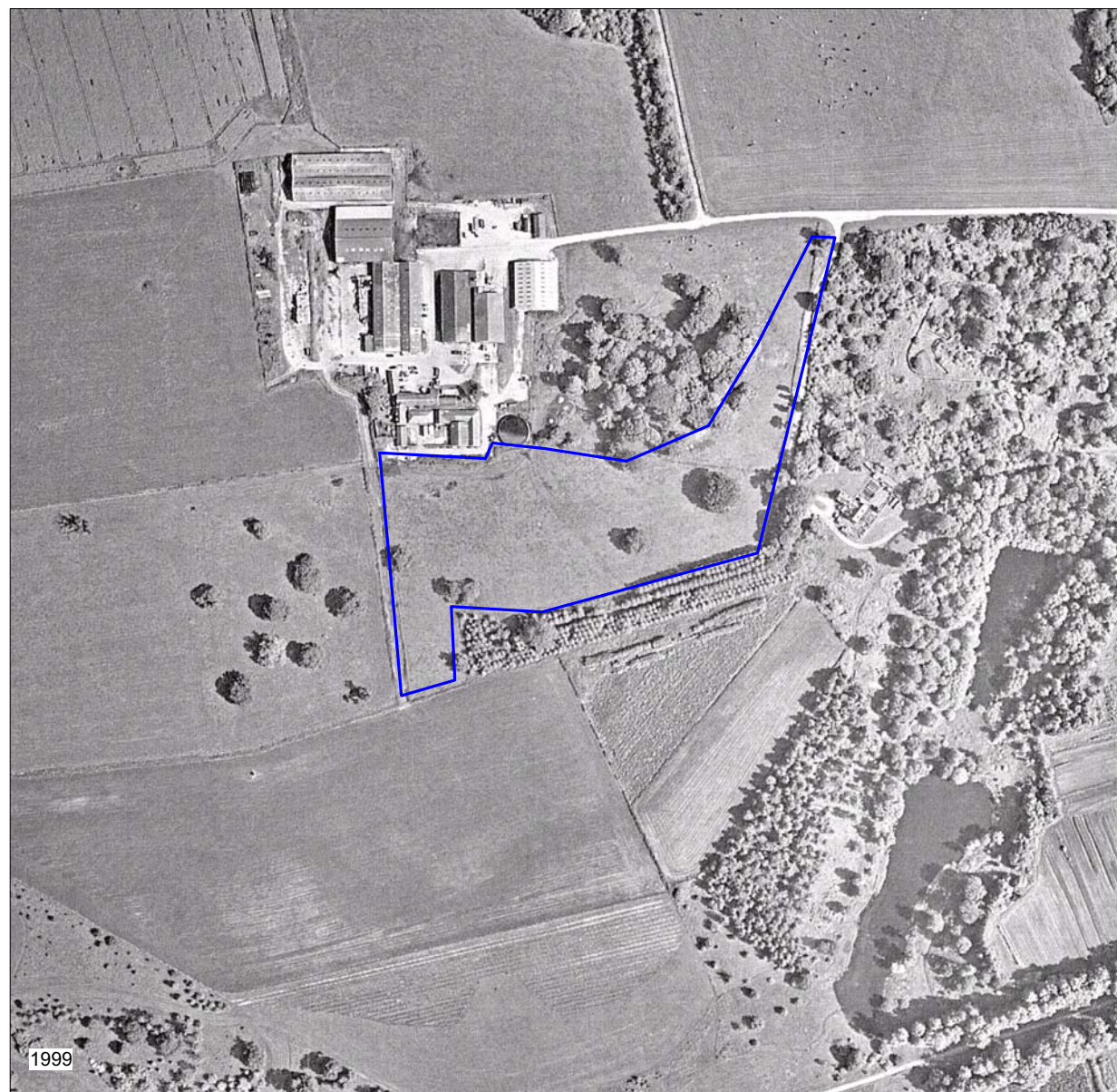
Figure 12: The Ordnance
Survey Map of 1981

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Park land with deciduous trees
extending south

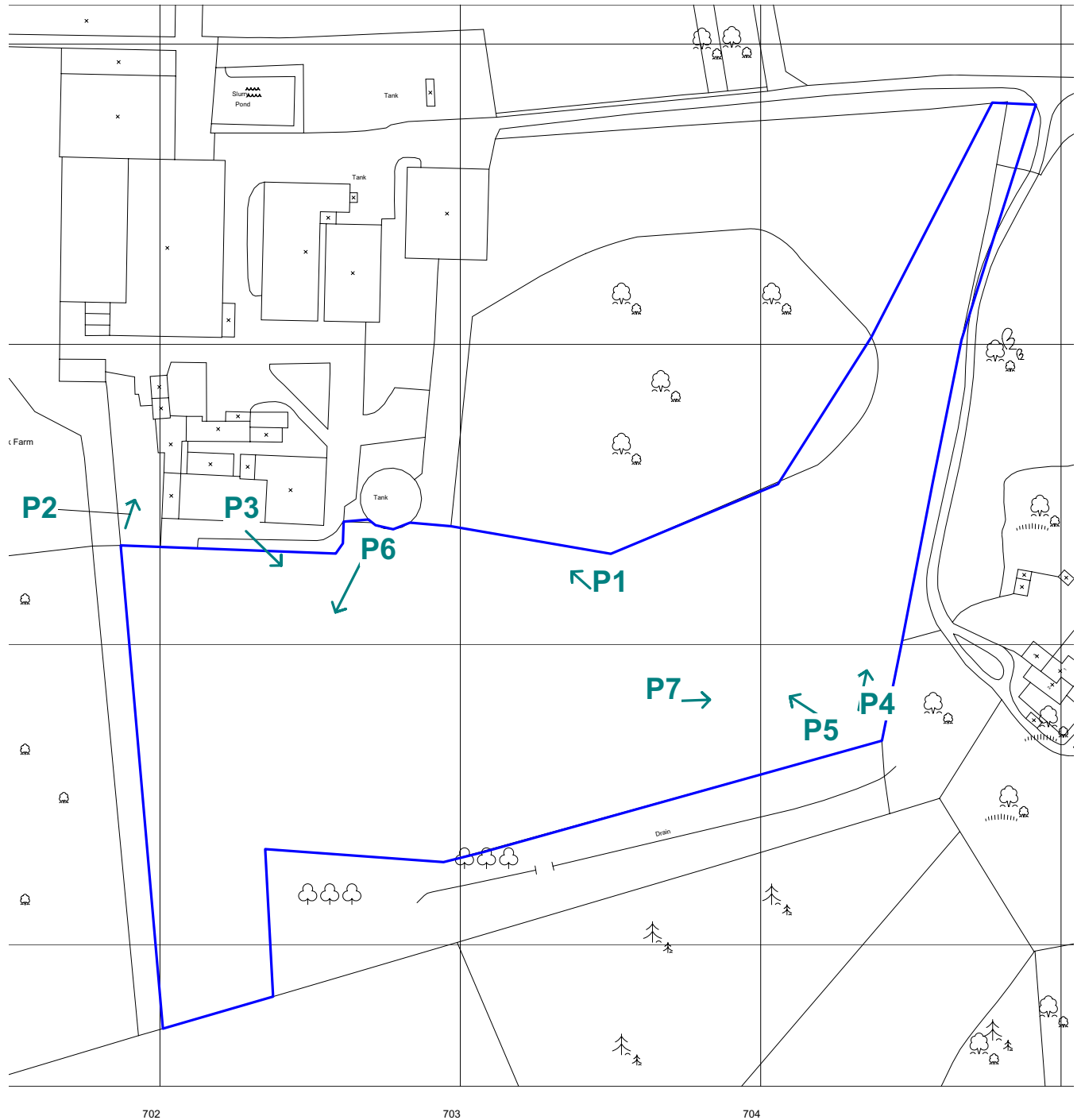
 The PDA Boundary



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Park Farm, Castle Howard; An
Archaeological Desk-based Survey

Figure 13: Aerial Photographs

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Key

PDA (Proposed Development Area)

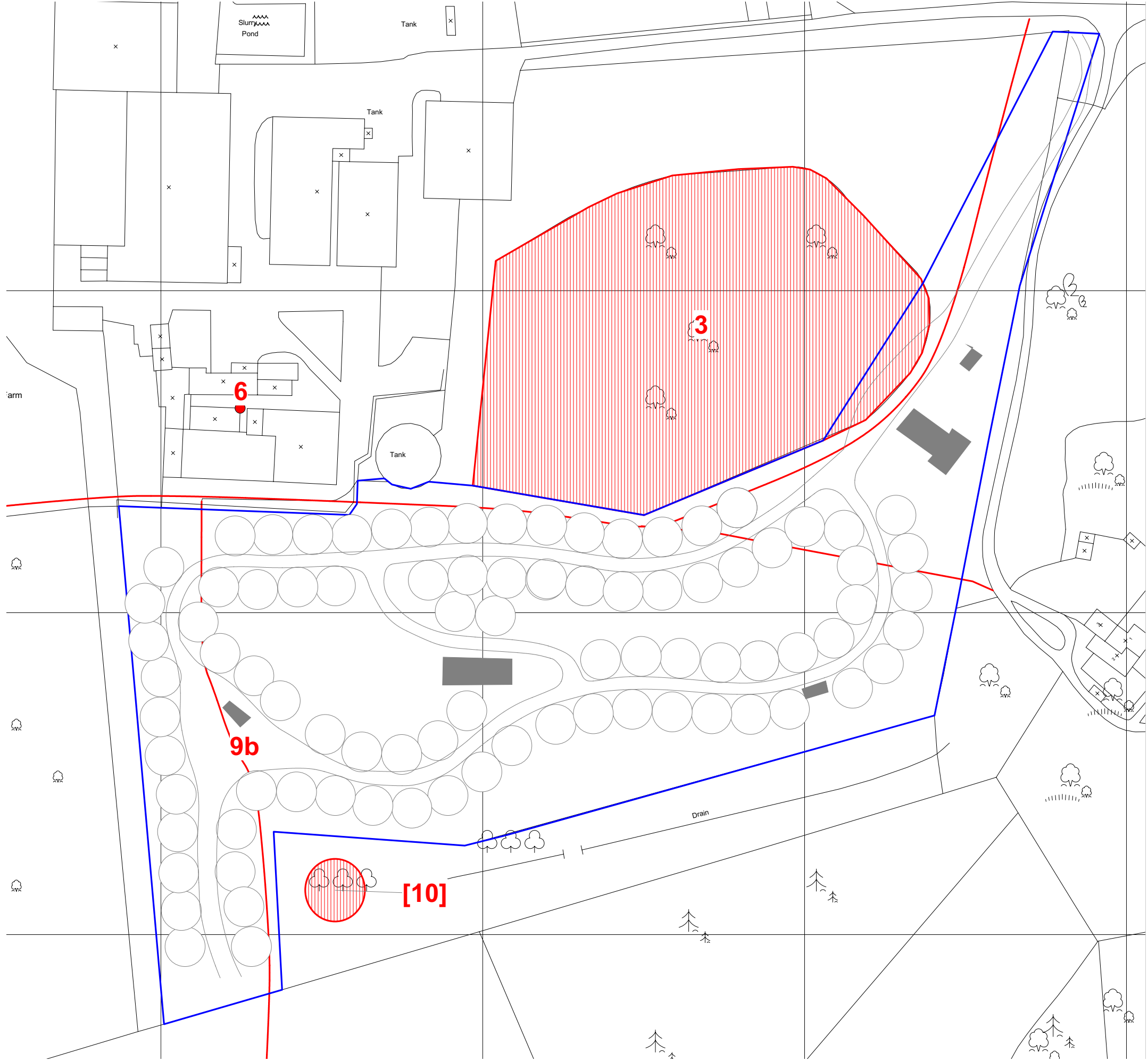
→ Plates 1-7

scale 1:2000

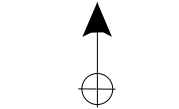
A Proposed Caravan Club Site at
Park Farm, Castle Howard; An
Archaeological Desk-based Survey

Figure 14: PDA with
Photographic Postions

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- Key
- PDA (Proposed Development Area)
 - Proposed Pitches
 - Access Road
 - Service Buildings
 - Heritage Assets



scale 1:1250 & A3

Figure 15: The PDA with the
Proposed Caravan Site
and Heritage Assets

PLATES

A Proposed Caravan Club Site at Park Farm, The Castle Howard Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Plate 1: view of the former quarry [3] with the east-west trackway [9] in front, from the southeast



Plate 2: view of Park Farm farmhouse [6], from the south southwest

A Proposed Caravan Club Site at Park Farm, The Castle Howard Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Plate 3: view of the PDA from the northwest



Plate 4: view of the PDA, from the southwest

A Proposed Caravan Club Site at Park Farm, The Castle Howard Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Plate 5: view of the PDA, from the southeast



Plate 6: view of the PDA, from the southeast

A Proposed Caravan Club Site at Park Farm, The Castle Howard Estate, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



Plate 7: view towards the Thorns [1] formerly the Park Lodge, a designated heritage asset, from the west

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

Site No.	1
Site Type/Name	Extant Building/The Thorns
Period	Post Medieval – 17 th century
NGR	SE 7049 7019
Site Description	Former Lodge for the Park to the northwest of Castle Howard. Depicted on the 1694 as the 'Lodge' and 'Kennels' (Site 8) to the northeast (Figure 4: Appendix 2).
Source	English Heritage
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Listed Building)
Site No.	2
Site Type/Name	Pond/Preserve Pond
Period	Post Medieval – 18 th century
NGR	SE 7078 7027
Site Description	First depicted on the 1727 map (Figure 5) as part of a system of dams which led to the formal rectangular pond. The in 1744 was labeled 'Fish Pond' which was built to bisects the north-south avenue.
Source	NYHER – Ref: NMY 12912
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	3
Site Type/Name	Quarry
Period	Post Medieval – 18 th century
NGR	SE 7035 7025
Site Description	First depicted and marked as a circular enclosure on the map of 1727 (Figure 5). Still extant as a series of working faces and earth-fast spoil heaps with mature deciduous trees.
Source	NYHER, Ref: NMY 12905
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	4
Site Type/Name	Designed Landscape
Period	Medieval? Pre-17 th century
NGR	SE 47156 7049
Site Description	The designed landscape which is a Grade I Registered Park and Garden and comprises tree-lined avenues, extensive and varied gardens, pleasure grounds and parkland, all set in 10,000 acres. Several nationally important collections are contained within the Estate: horticultural, buildings, statuary and follies. Within the PDA and study area the landscape features undulating landscape that post 1694 featured circular clumps of trees. I
Source	NYHER
Status	Designated Heritage Asset (Grade I Registered Park and Garden)
Site No.	5
Site Type/Name	Quarry/Park Quarry
Period	Post Medieval – 19 th century
NGR	SE 7023 7066
Site Description	First depicted and labeled 'Sandstone Quarry' on the map of 1830-3 (Figure 9). On the OS map of 1851-2 a rectangular building is depicted in the centre of the quarry at the end of a trackway. Still extant and represented by earthworks and a concentration of mature deciduous trees.
Source	Estate Plan of 1830: OS Map of 1851-2
Status	non-statutory

Site No.	6
Site Type/Name	Farmstead/ Park Farm
Period	Post Medieval – 18 th century
NGR	SE 7022 7025
Site Description	traditional farmstead of with north-south aligned farm house with a range of shelter sheds, 'U' shaped in plan, to the west (Plate 2). First depicted on the plan of 1773, as a single gable roofed structure with rectangular garden area to the south (Figure 7). Depicted in the 19 th century maps as 'The Barn'.
Source	Estate Plan of 1773
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	7
Site Type/Name	Folly/ The Grotto
Period	Post Medieval – 19 th century
NGR	SE 6981 7048
Site Description	Depicted as a small circular feature on the 1891 map (Figure 10) and labeled 'Grotto' on the 25" map of 1909, current extent unknown, but lay within Owlers Wood.
Source	OS map of 1891
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	8
Site Type/Name	Site of The Thorns, formerly the 'Kennels'
Period	Post Medieval – 17 th century
NGR	SE 7051 7024
Site Description	Thought to have originally been labeled as the Kennels this site which lay to the NE of the 'Lodge' (Site 1) a cartographically appears to have been re-established during the late 18 th century (Figure 7). It appears on the 1851-2 OS map as the 'Thorns' but then disappears cartographically with the former 'Lodge' renamed 'The Thorns'.
Source	OS maps of 1891 and 1909 (Figures 10 and 11).
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	9
Site Type/Name	Earthwork/Trackways
Period	Post Medieval (pre mid 19 th century)
NGR	centred and 9a, 70248 70163 on 9b, SE 70 374 70212
Site Description	Two trackways crossed the PDA and are first depicted on the 1 st Edition map of 1851. The first trackway [9a] is aligned north-south and was parallel to the existing track way. The second track way [9b] is on an east-west alignment at the northern edge of the PDA and to the east of the PDA diverges around the quarry/plantation [3] and towards the former 'Lodge' now called 'The Thorns' [1].
Source	OS maps of 1851 (Figure 10).
Status	non-statutory
Site No.	10
Site Type/Name	Spring/pond
Period	Post Medieval (19 th century)
NGR	-
Site Description	First depicted on the 1727 map at the eastern end of a water course ringed by satellite stones?
Source	Plan of 1727
Status	non-statutory (Figure 5).

Appendix 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Site Number: 1
Building Name: THE THORNS
Parish: HENDERSKELFE
District: RYEDALE
County: NORTH YORKSHIRE
LBS Number: 329003
Grade: II
Date Listed: 22/06/1987
Date Delisted:
NGR: SE7049270191

HENDERSKELFE THE PARK
SE 77 SW
6/47 The Thorns
GV II

House now 3 dwellings. Late C17 with later additions and alterations including C18 entrance bay to right and outshut under catslide roof to rear. Sandstone rubble, pantile roof, brick dormers and stacks. Main range with cross wing to rear. 2 storeys with attics, 4 first-floor windows. 4-panel door to right with 3-light Yorkshire sashes to left. First floor: central sash with glazing bars flanked by 3-light Yorkshire sashes under timber lintels with casement to extreme right. Gabled dormers with 16-pane sashes. Shaped kneelers, gable coping, massive external end stacks. Interior: massive chamfered cross beams. Roof: purlins trenched into backs of principal rafters. Apex not seen.

Site Number: 4
Building Name: Castle Howard
Parish: HENDERSKELFE
District: RYEDALE
County: NORTH YORKSHIRE
Number: 2061
Grade: I
Date Listed: 10/05/1984
NGR: SE71 70

Gardens, pleasure grounds and park with a mixture of geometric and less formal features developed c 1698-1738 by Charles Howard, third earl of Carlisle and Sir John Vanbrugh (1664-1726) possibly with some advice from Stephen Switzer (1682-1745). The monumental scale and conception of the landscape with structures designed by Vanbrugh has been described as the Heroic Age of English landscape architecture, and the adoption of an informal design, possibly by Switzer, for Ray Wood has been seen as decisively important for the development of the 'natural' style in England, and described by John Leland and Horace Warpole.