

A Prospect beyond History: The Contextual
Analysis of the Designed Landscapes in the North Riding, Yorkshire
during the Long- Eighteenth Century **Volume II**

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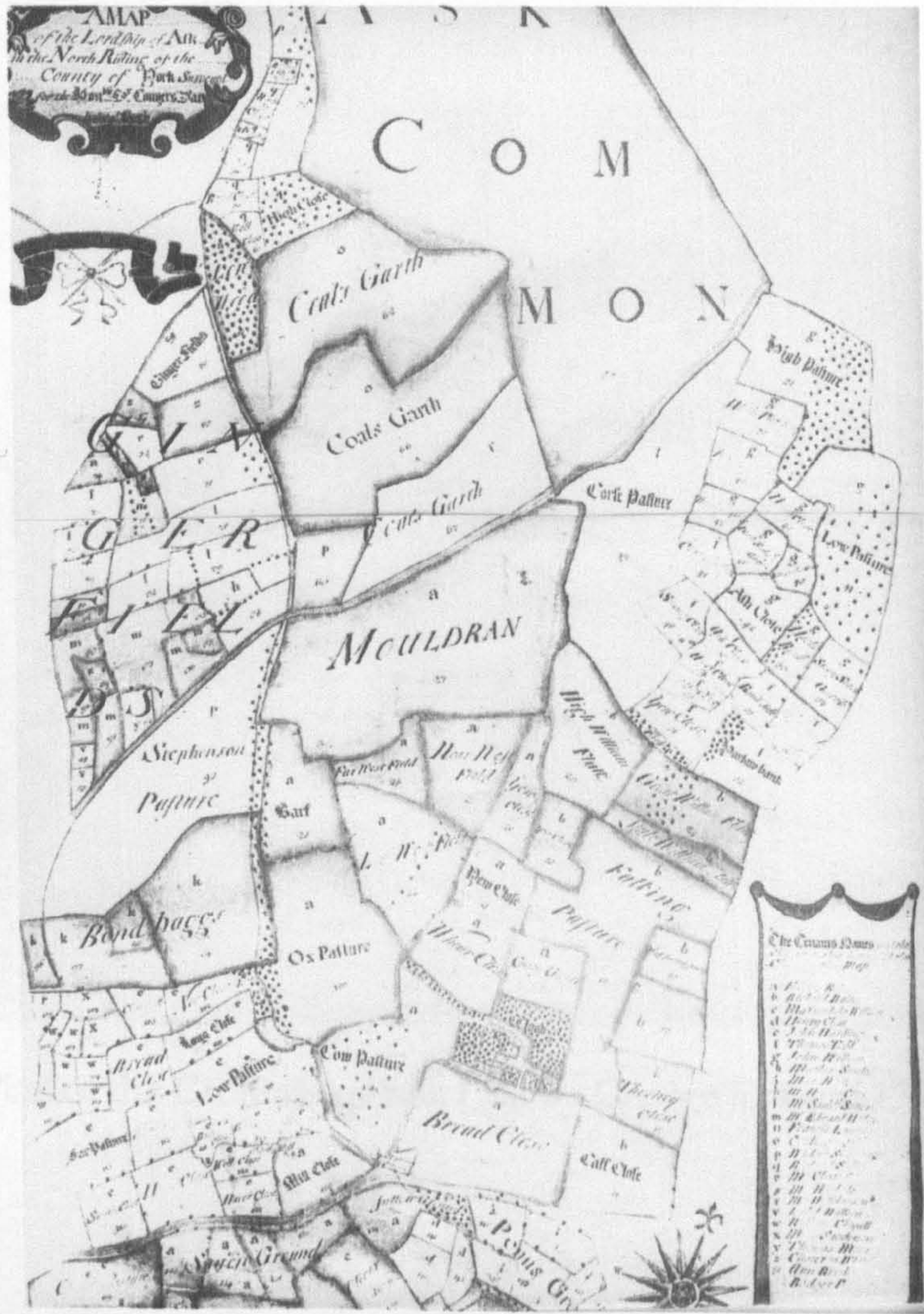


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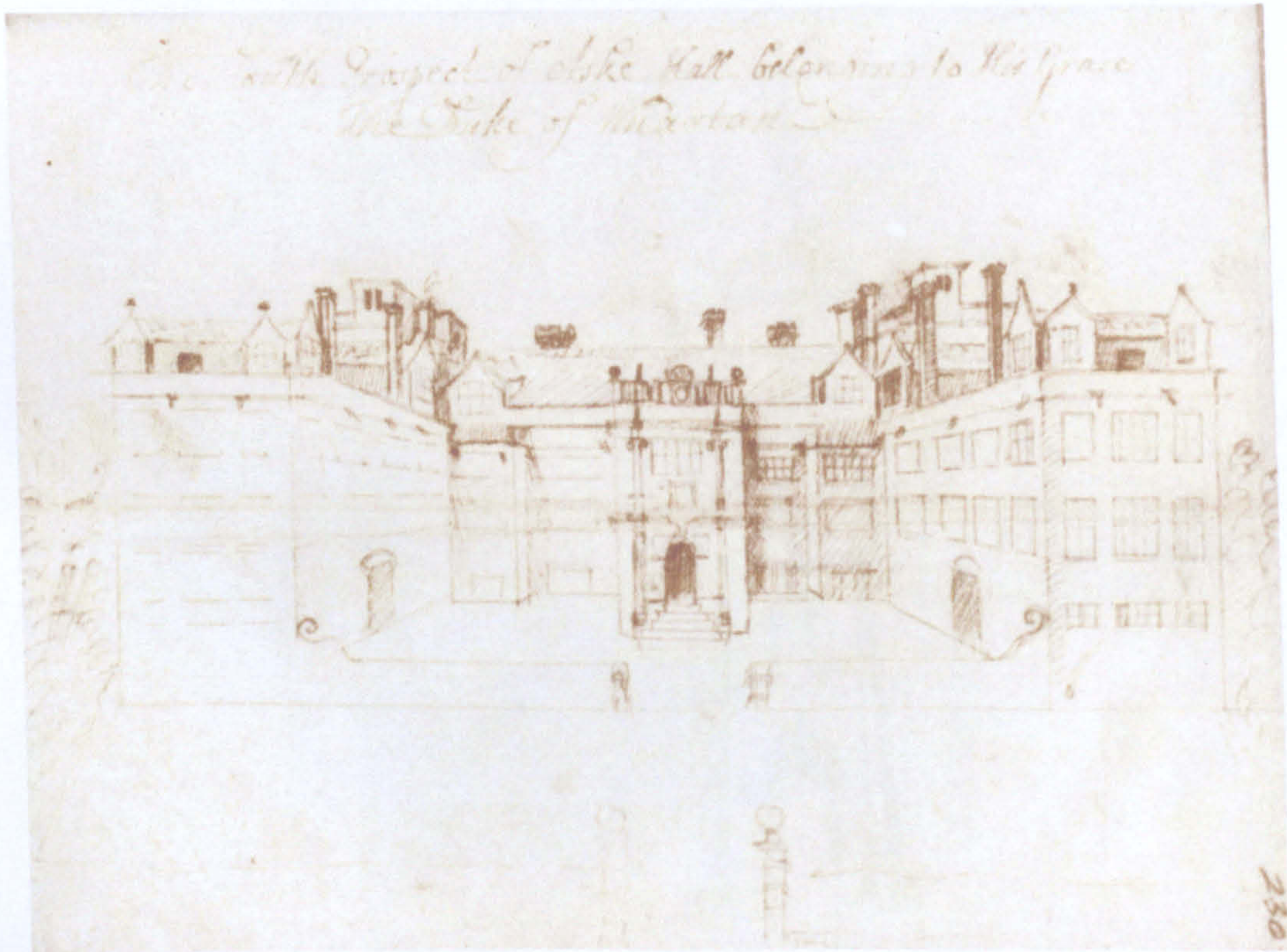


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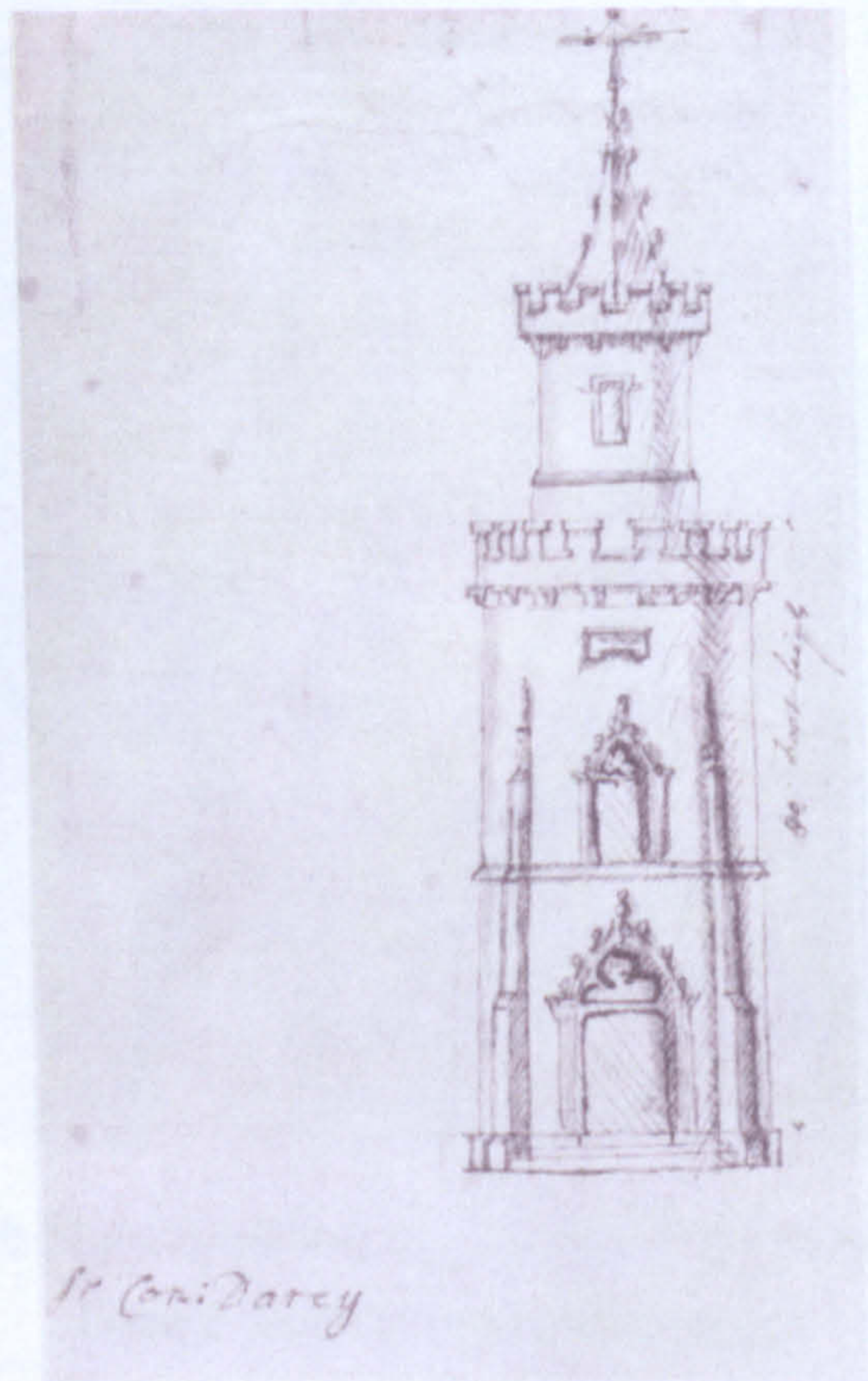


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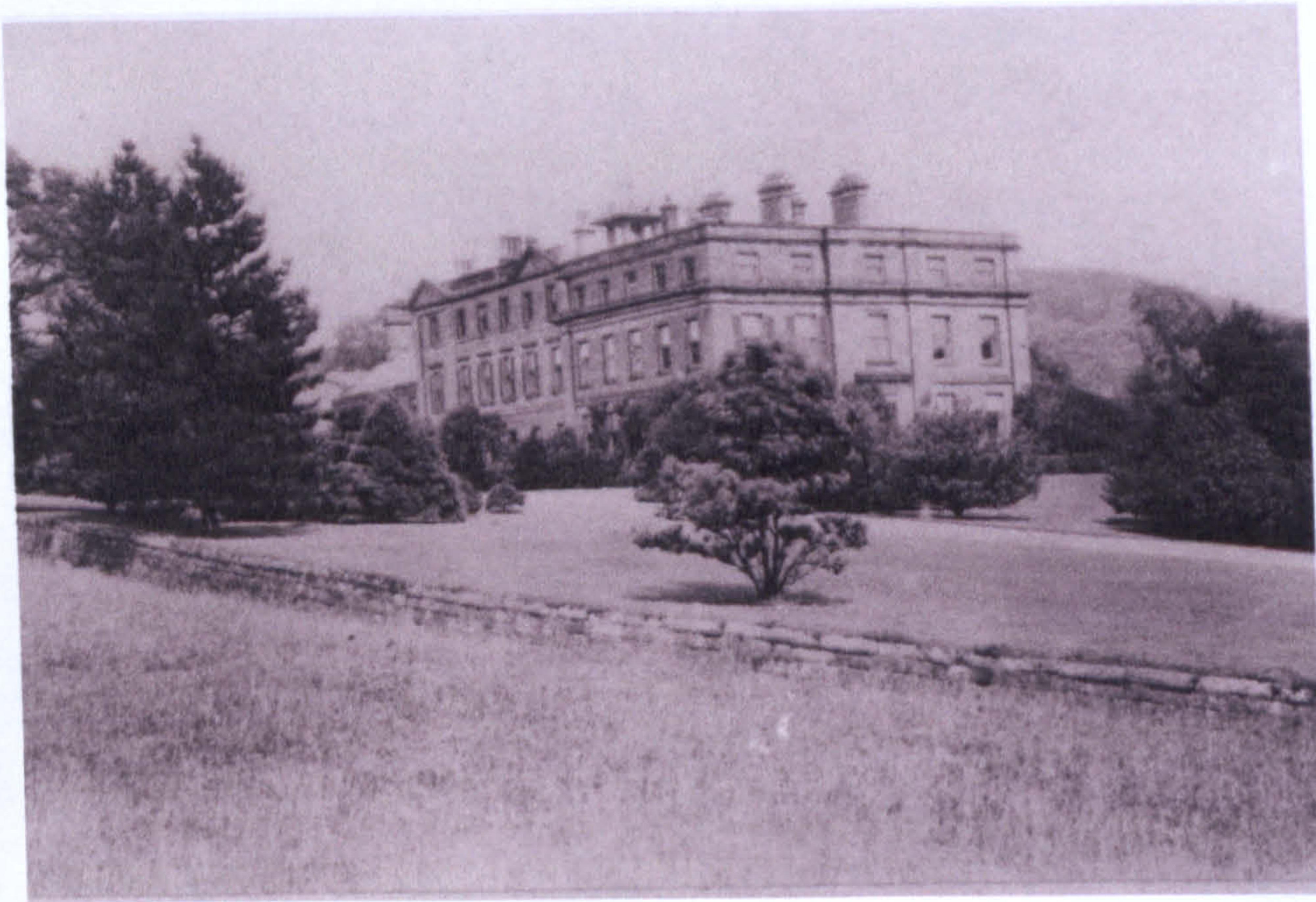


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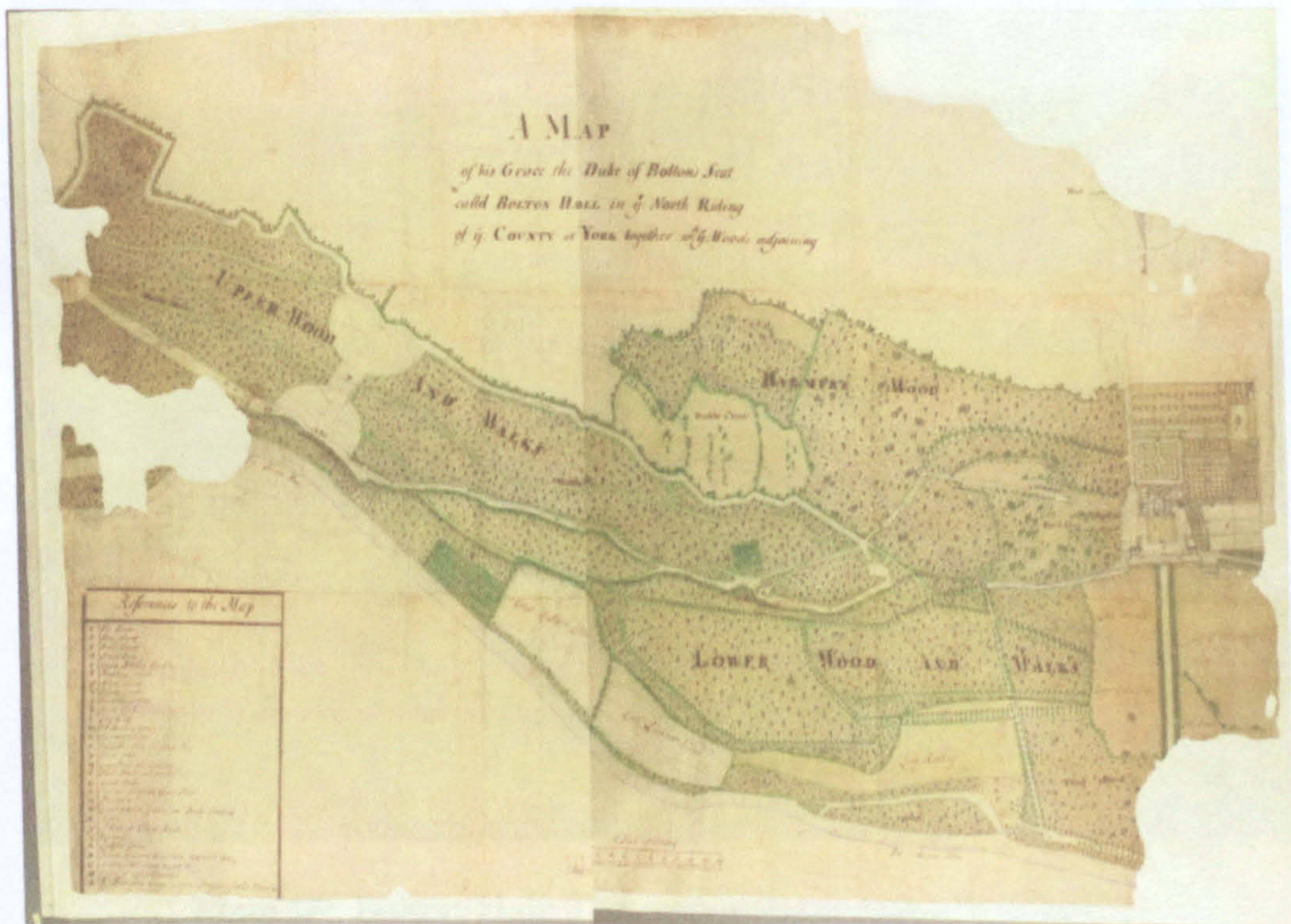


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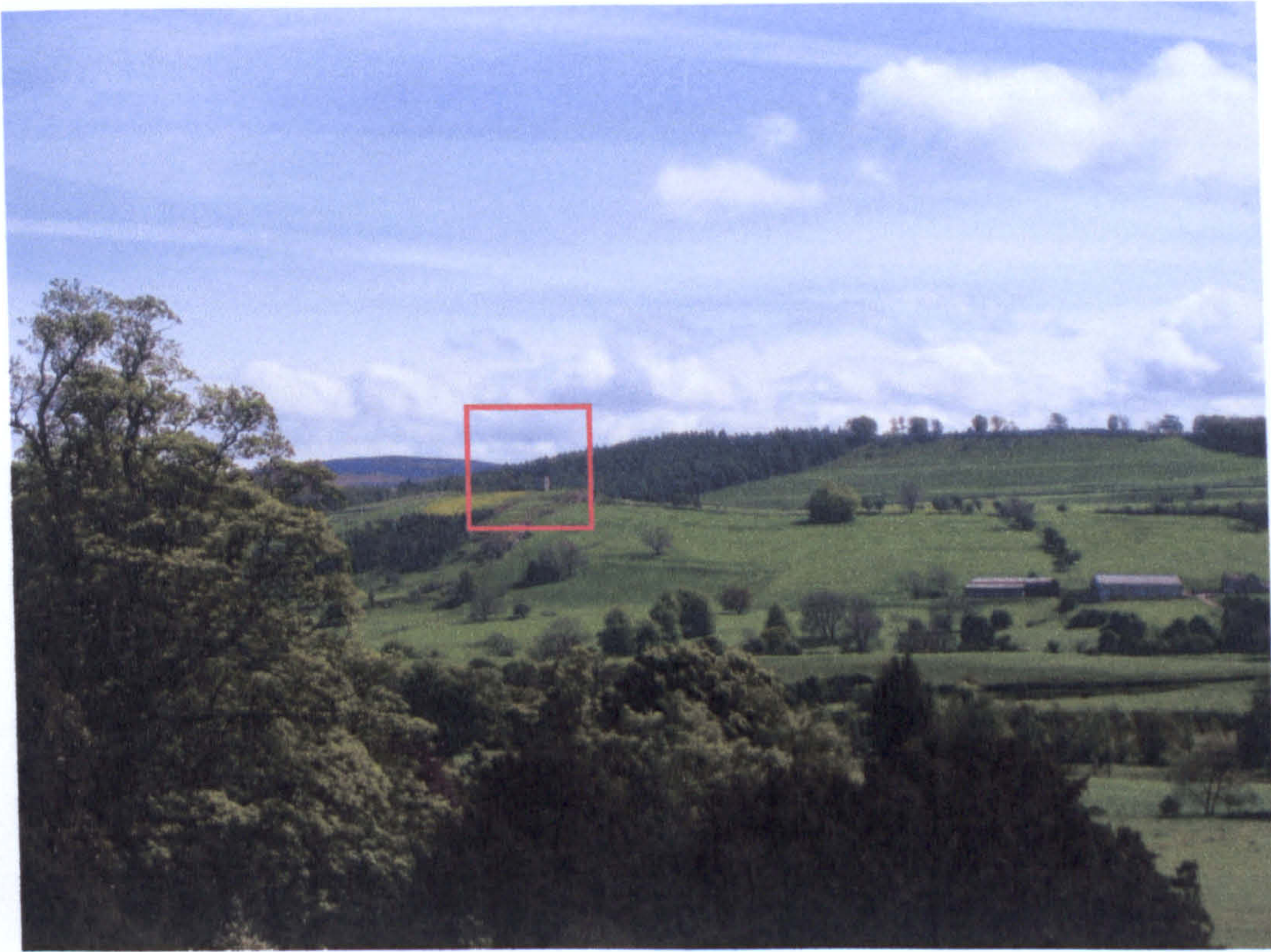


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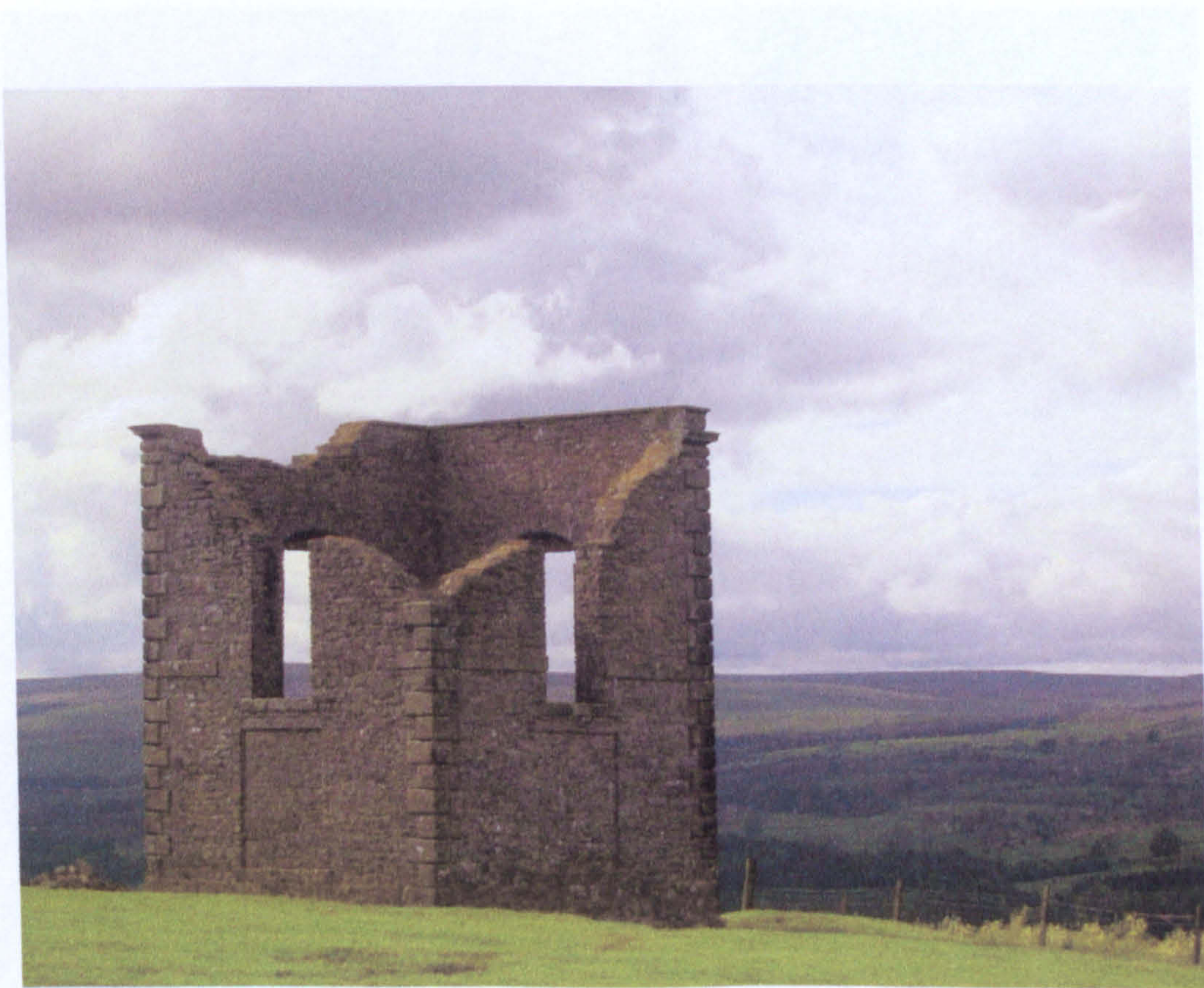


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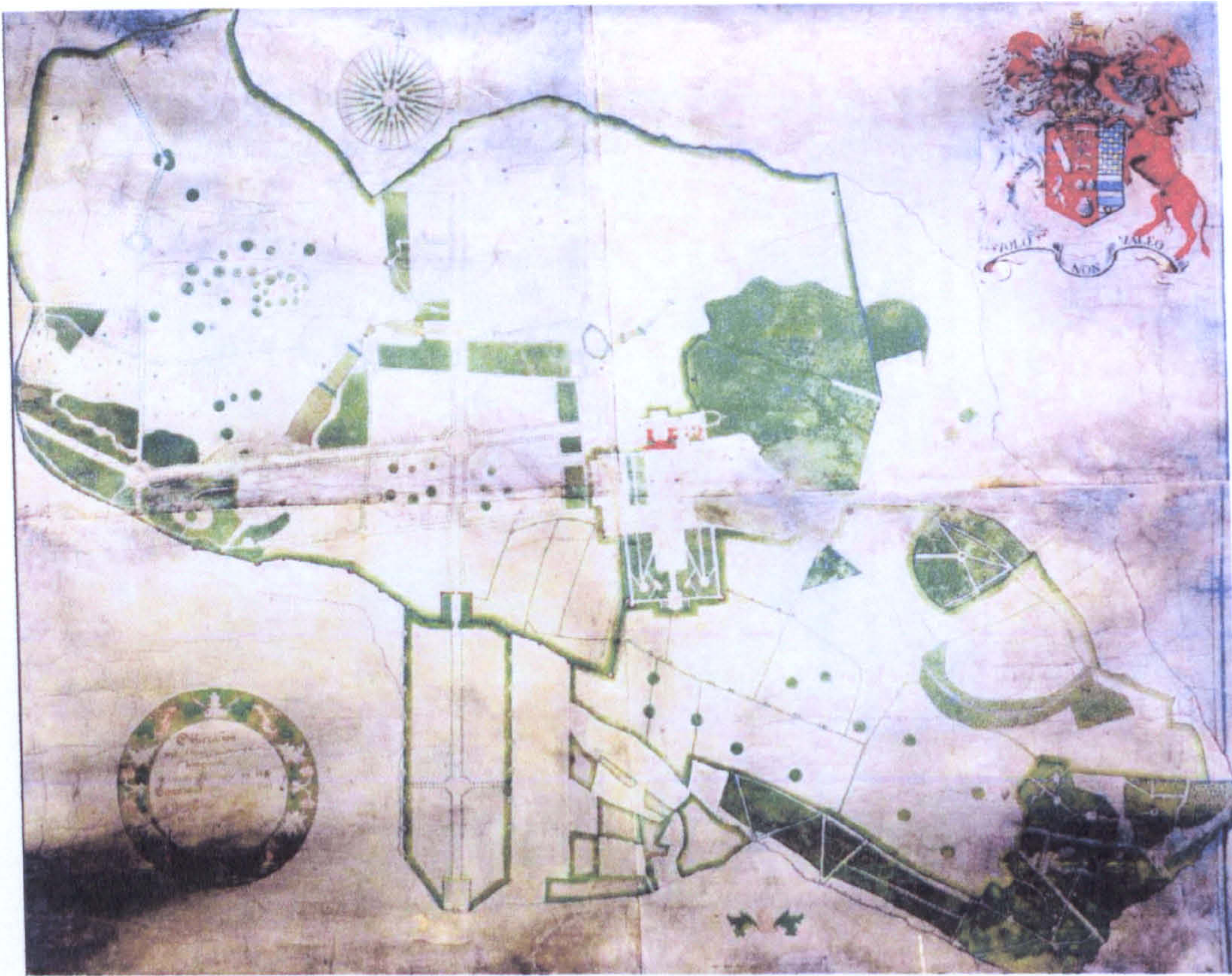


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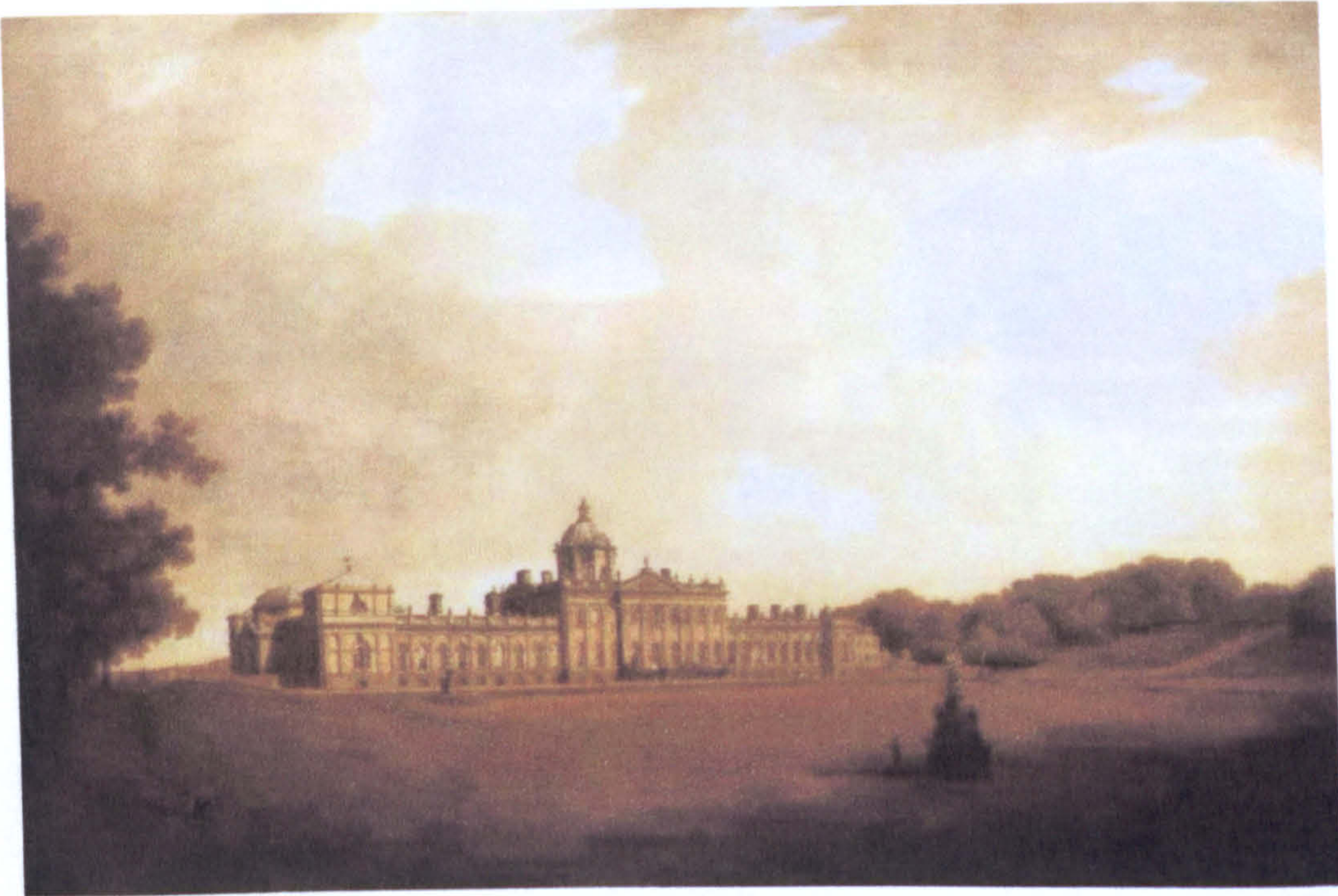


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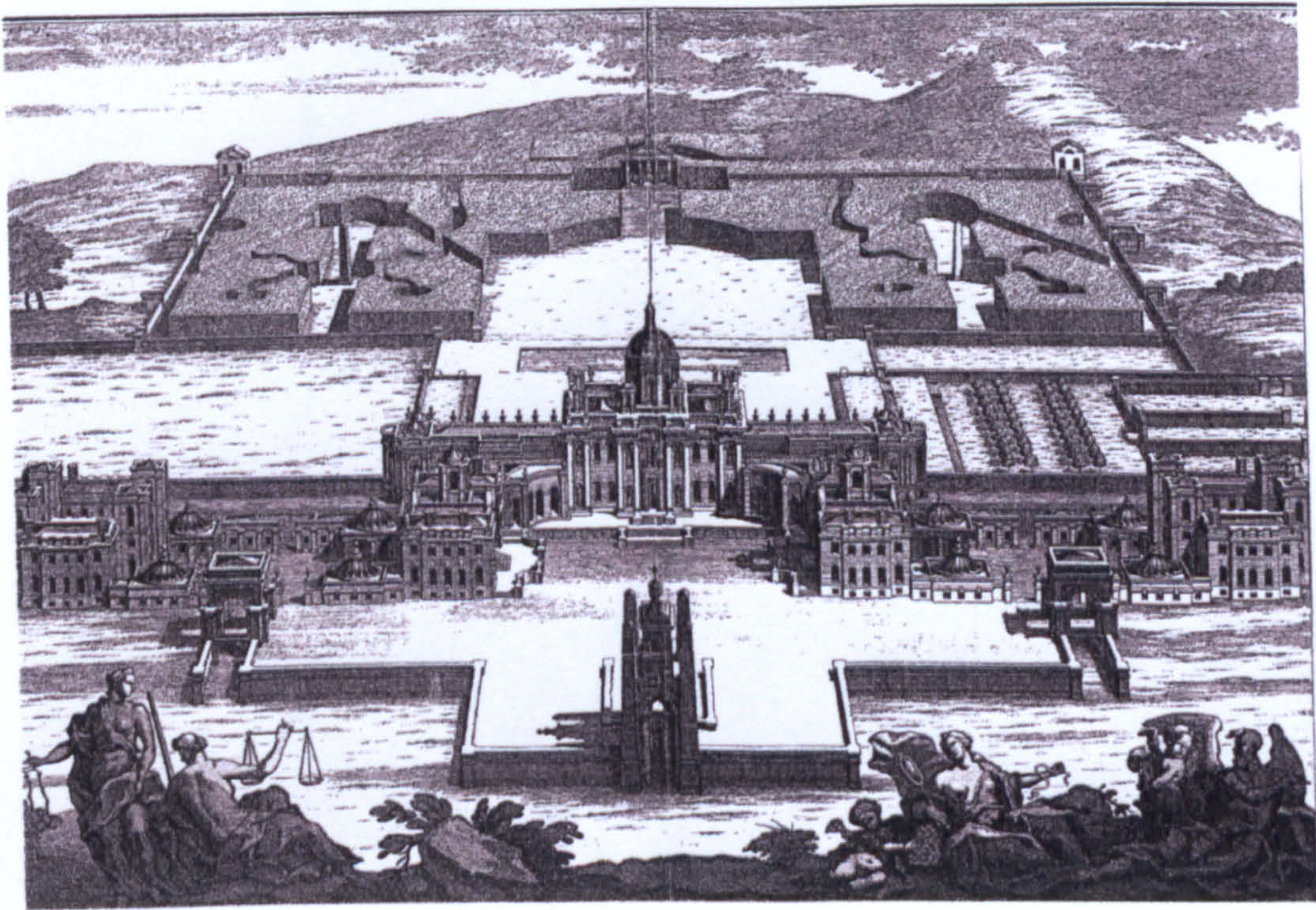


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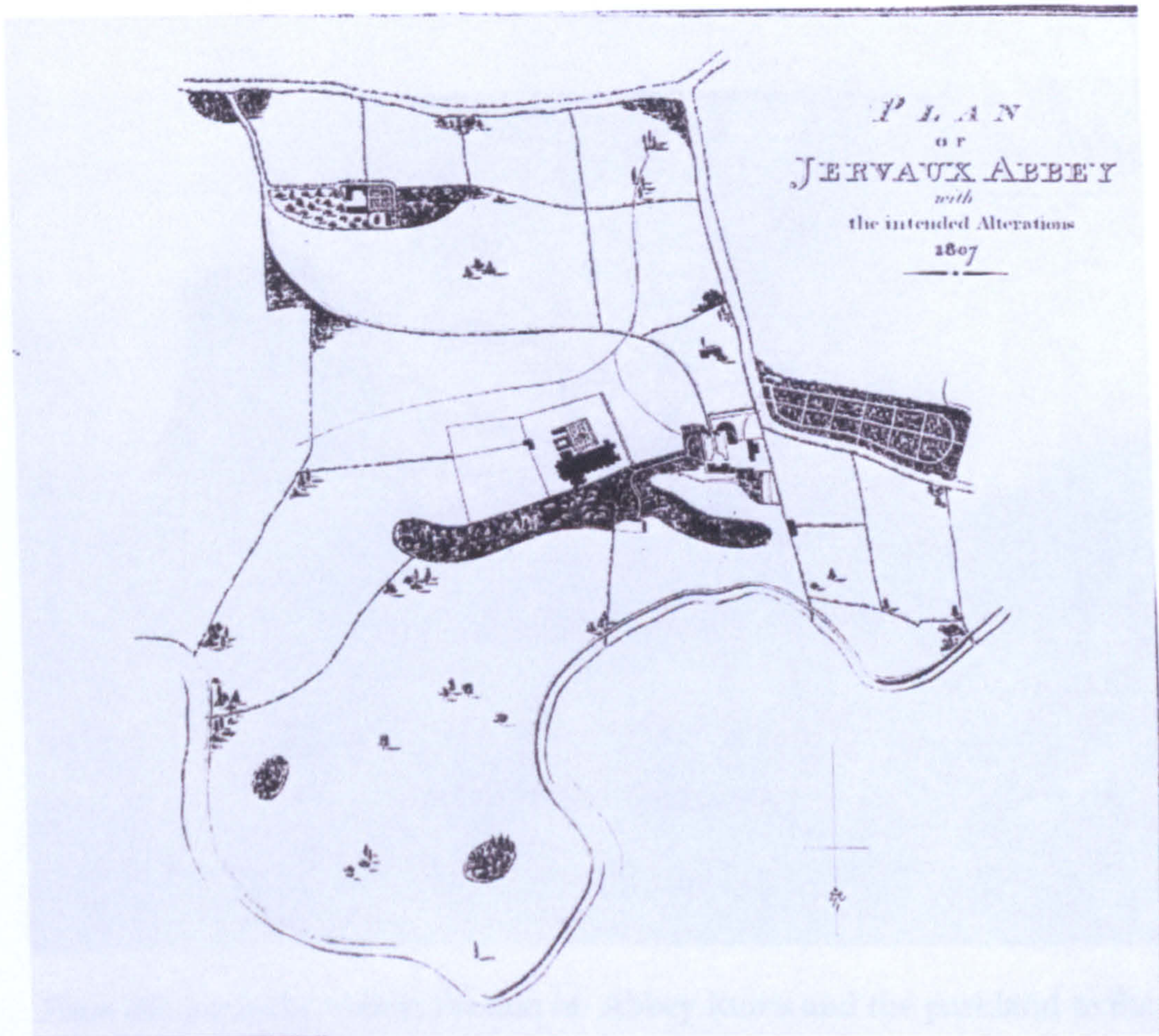


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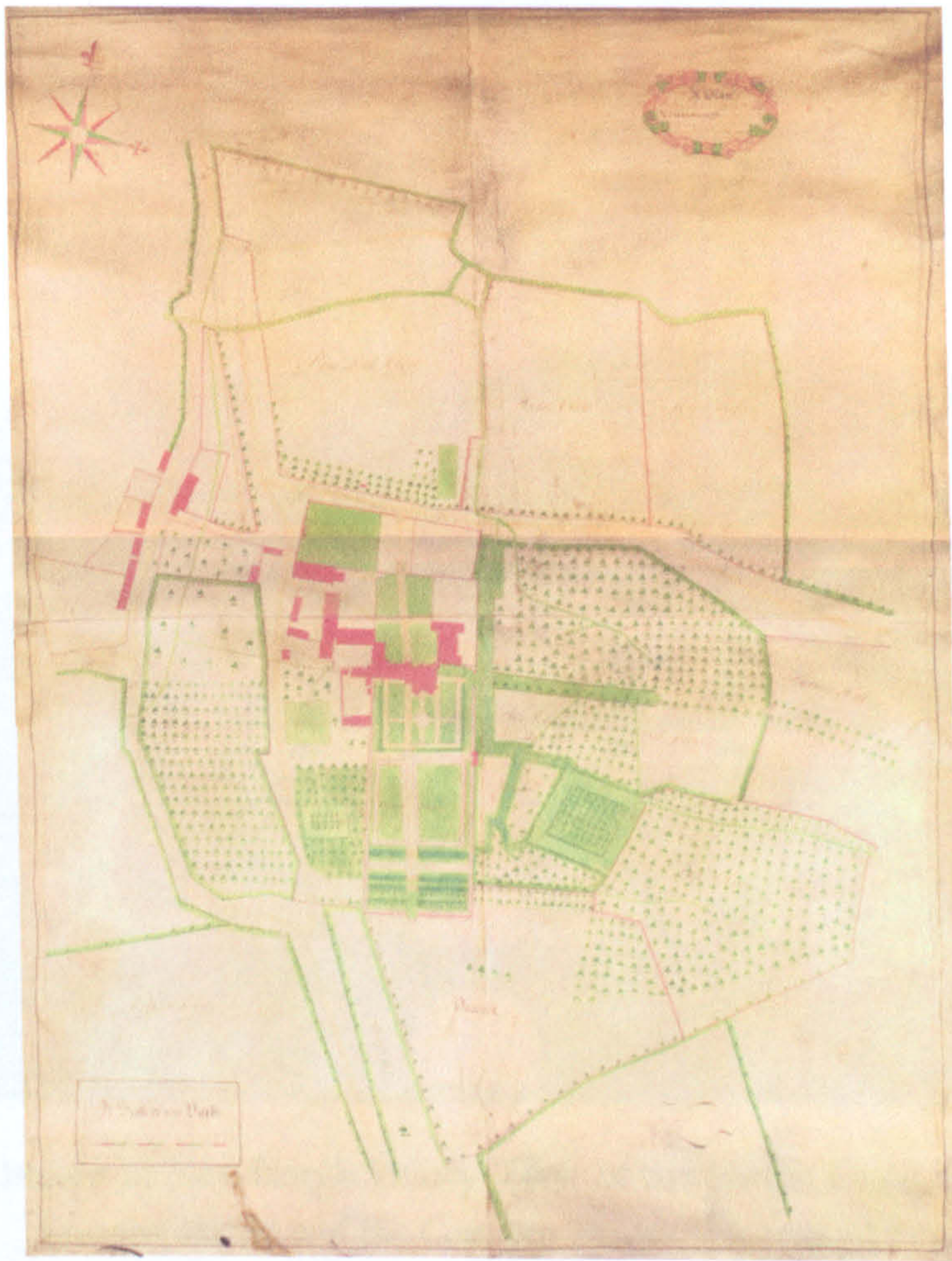


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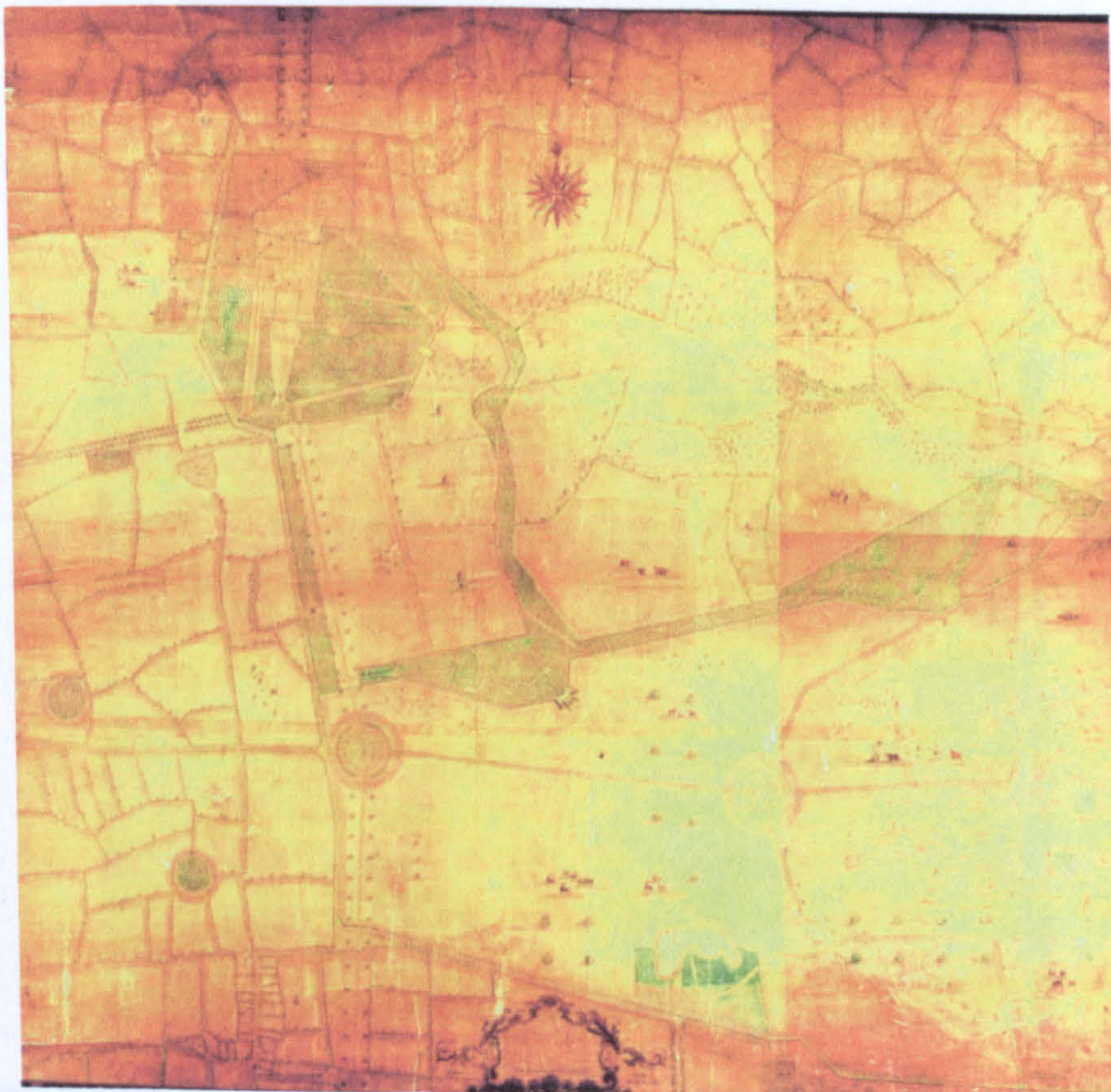


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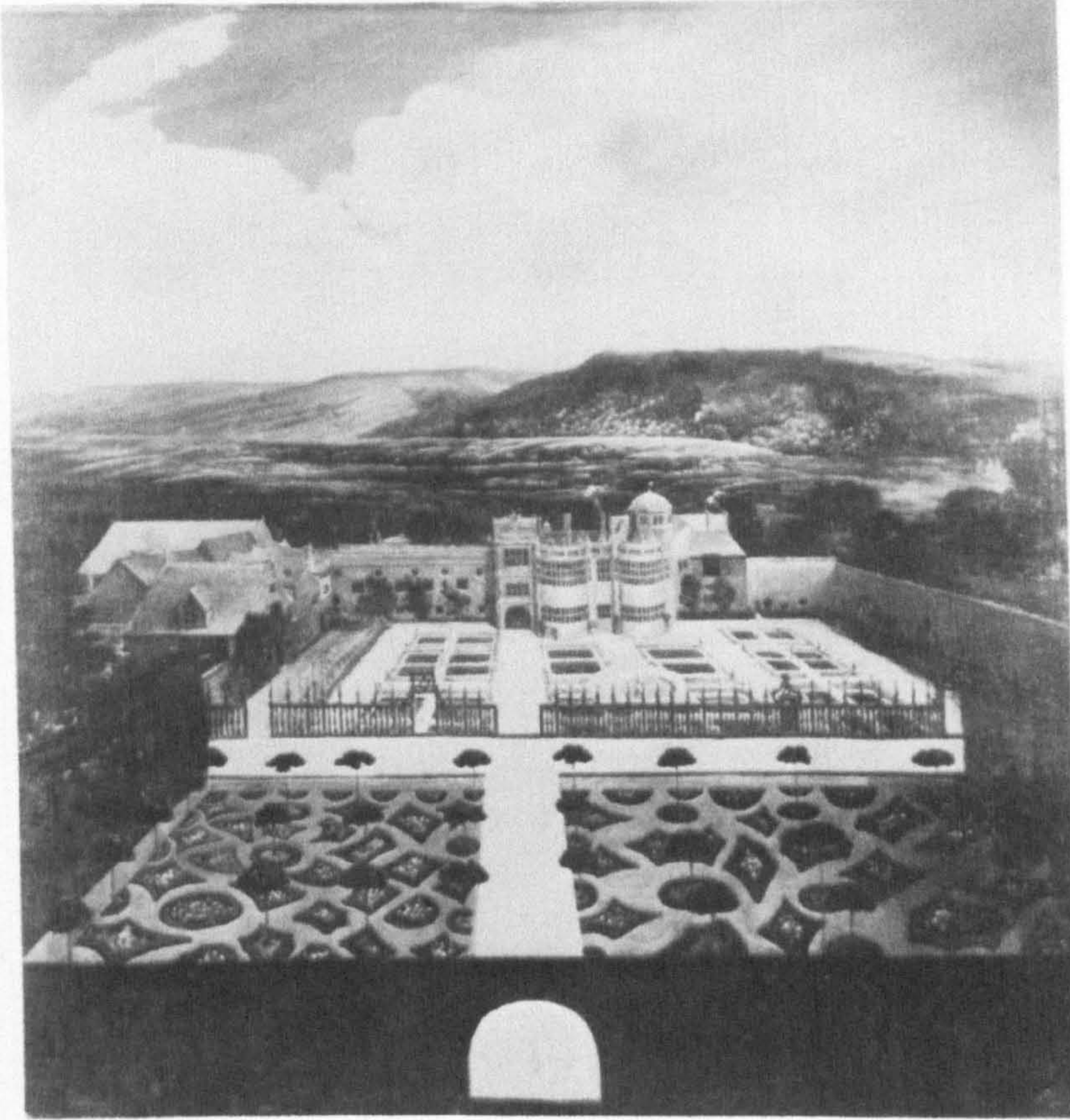


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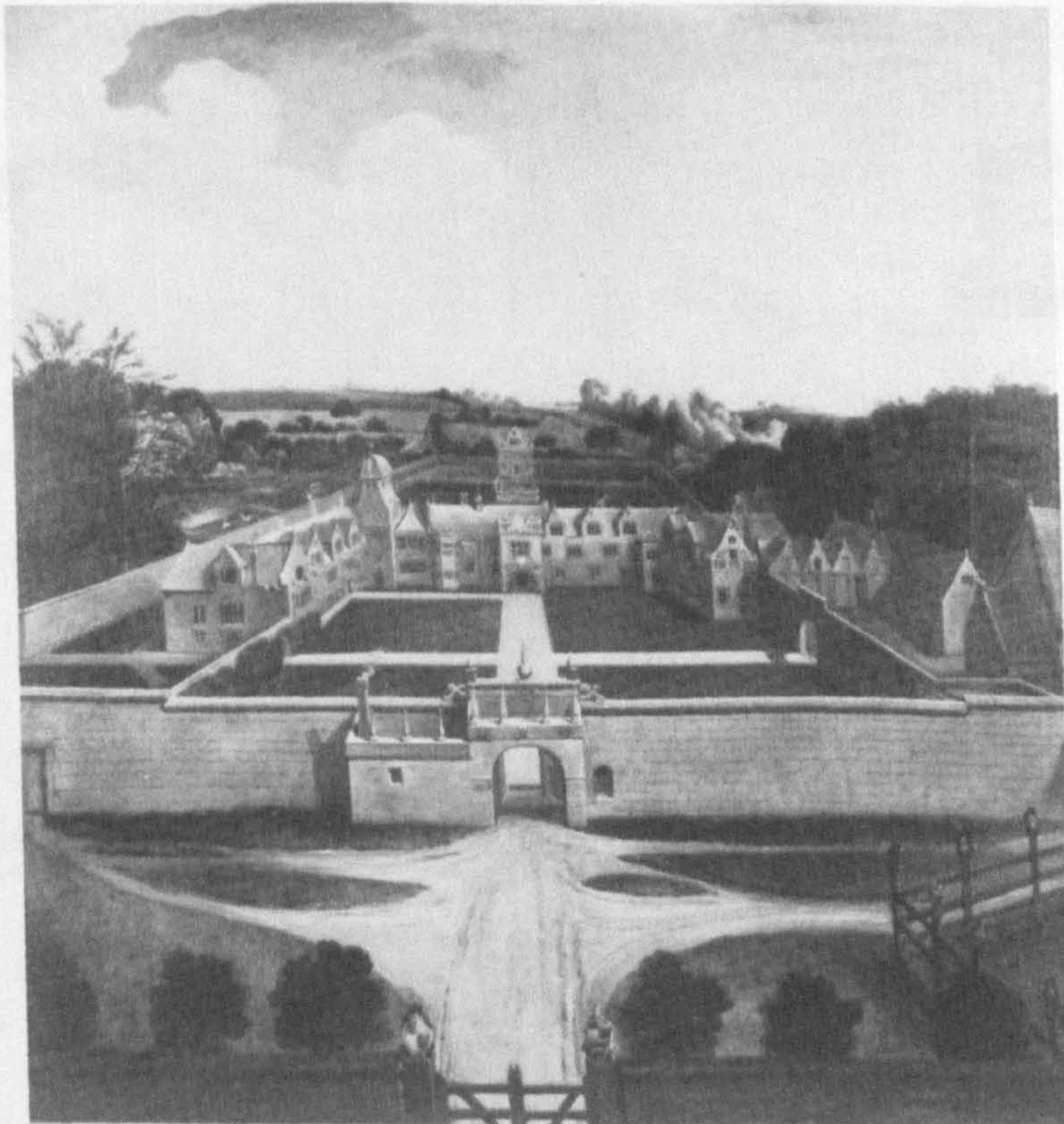


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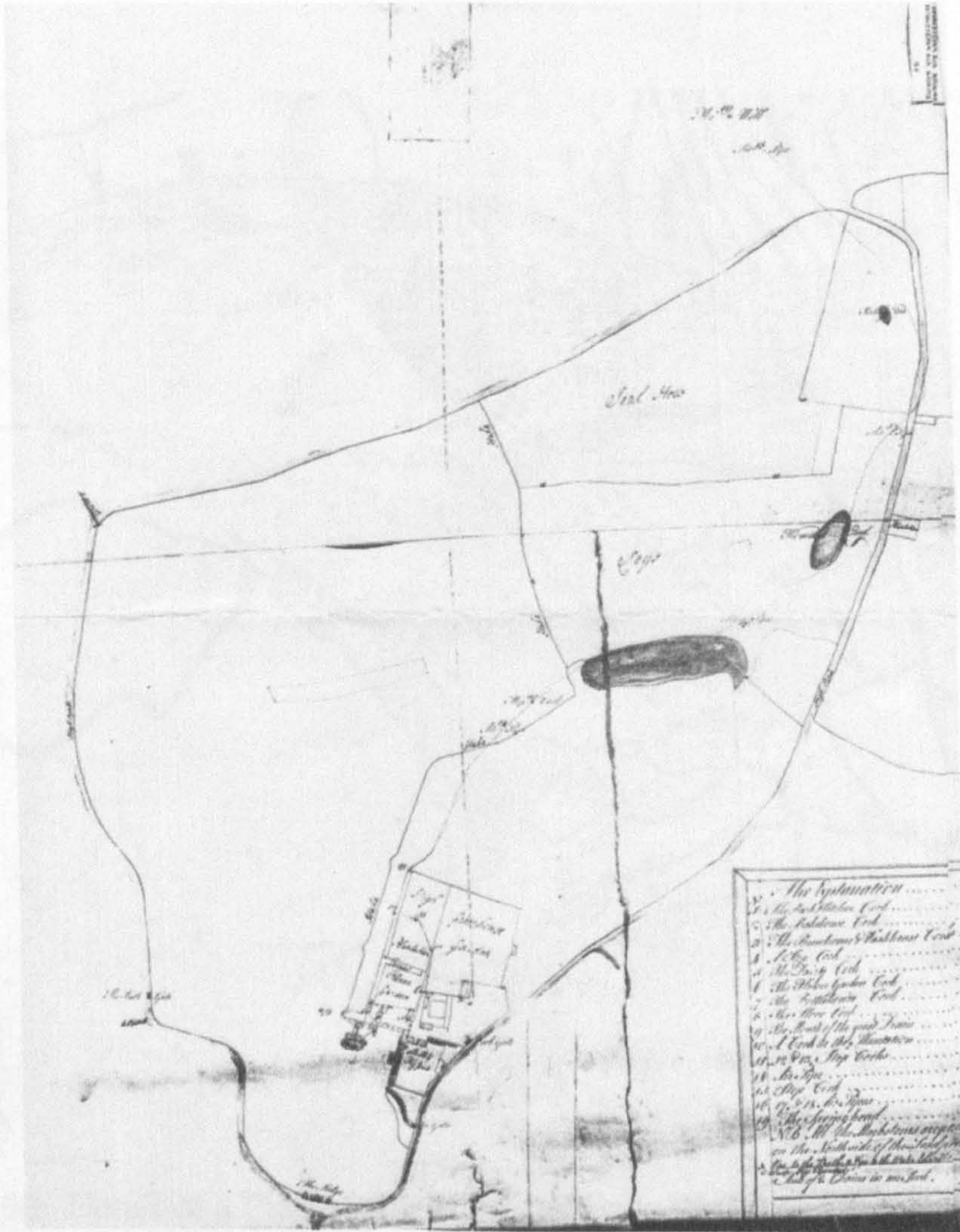


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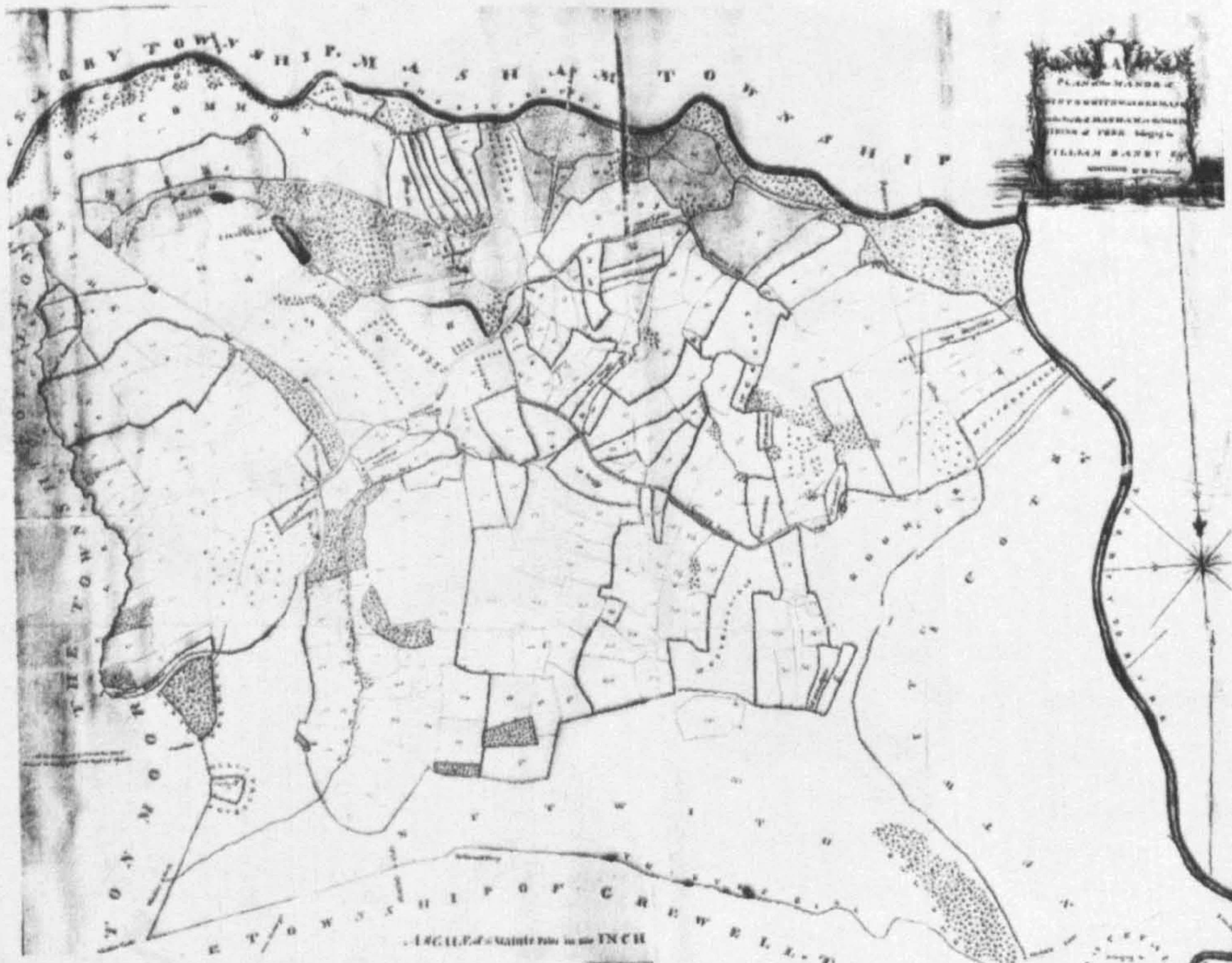


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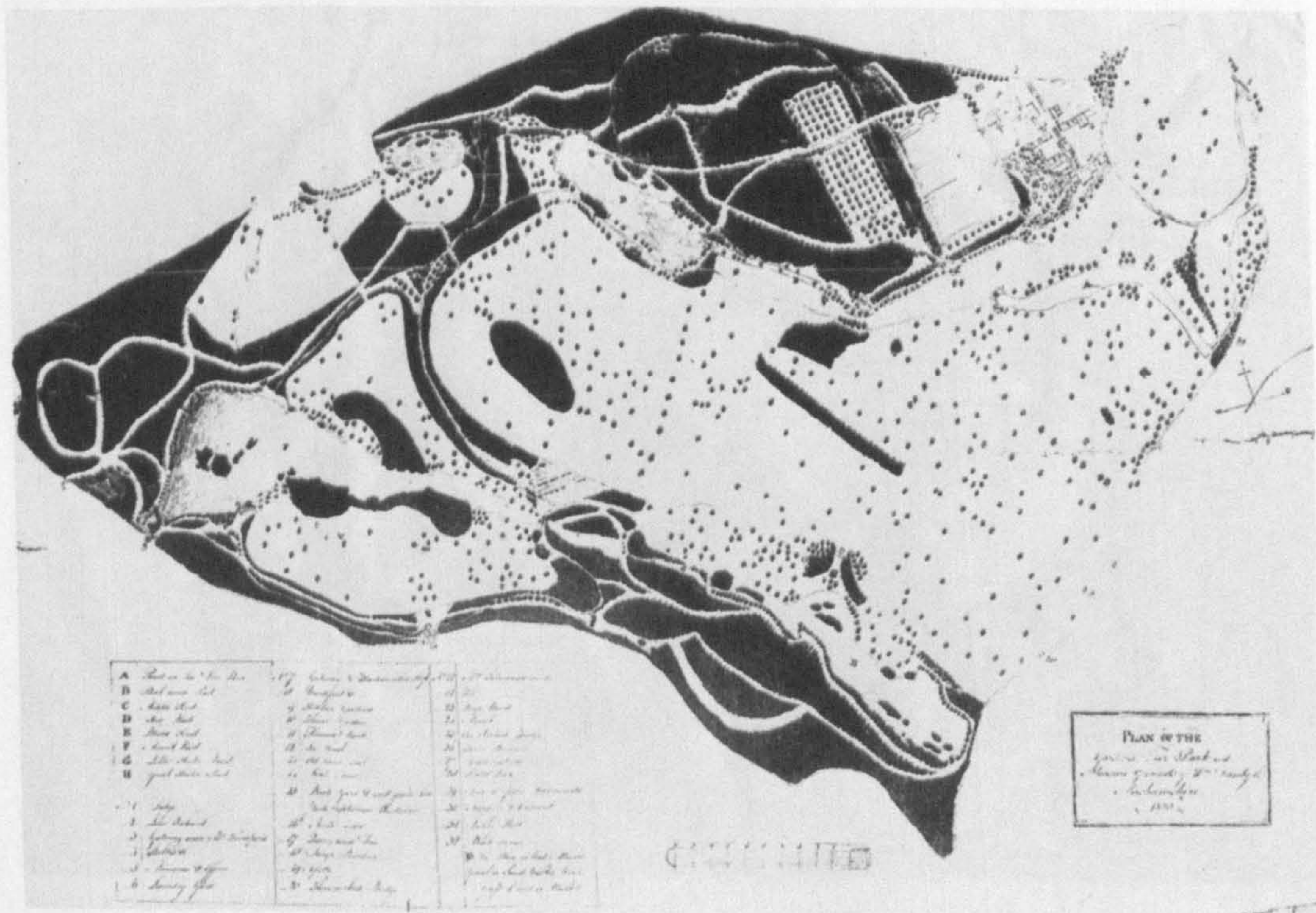


Plate 51: Plan of the Gardens, Deer Park and Pleasure Grounds at Swinton, 1820. NYCRO

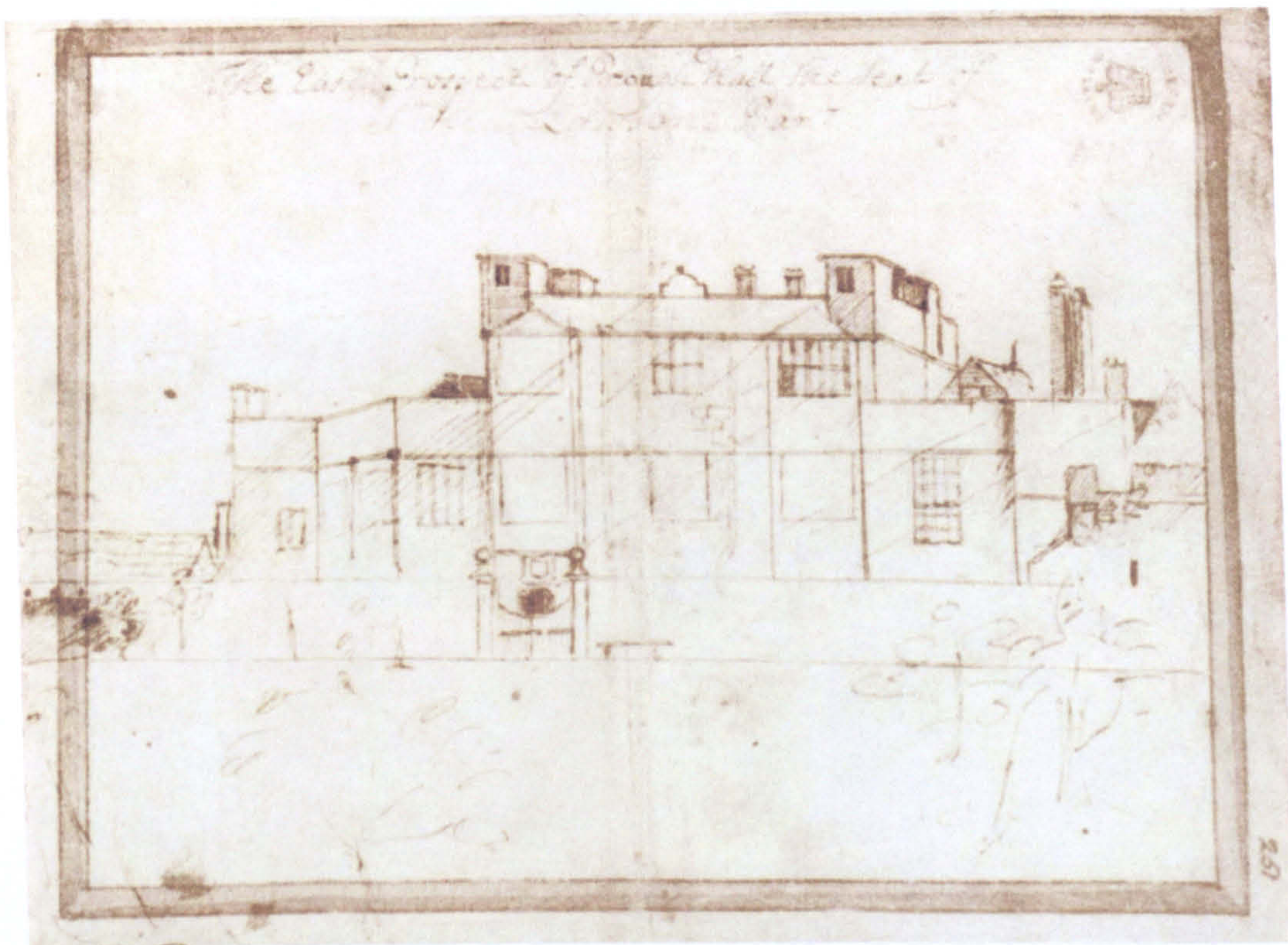


Plate 52: Sketch of Swinton Park by Samuel Buck, c. 1719.



Plate 53: Swinton Park: View out over Deer Park with remnant ridge and furrow.



Plate 54: Swinton Park: Views to the east over lodge and wider landscape.



Plate 55: A Plan of the Township of Helmsley... Property of Charles Duncombe by Tukes and Ayre, 1820. NYCRO

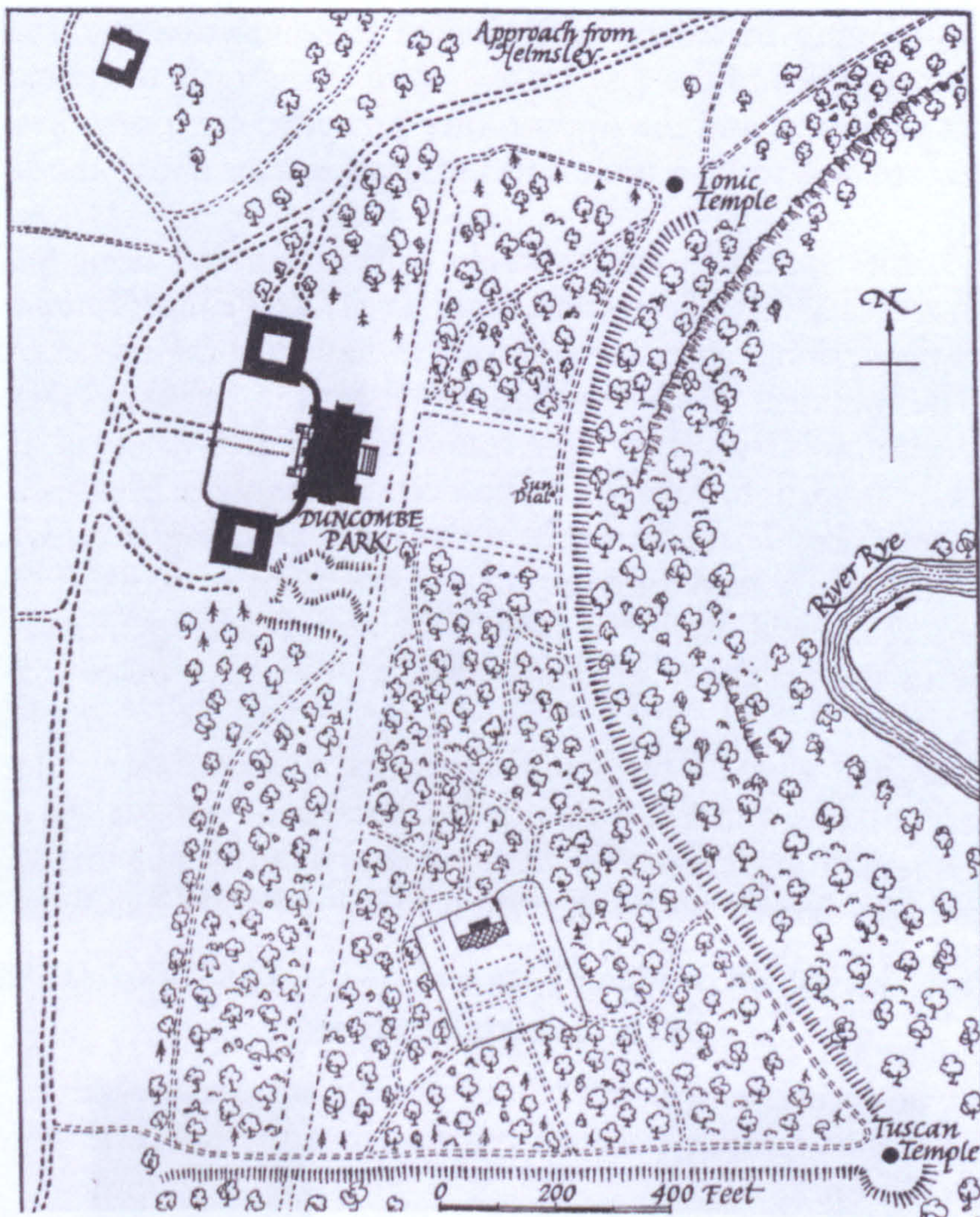


Plate 56: Detail map of the Terrace at Duncombe Park, n.d. 20th century.



Plate 57: Duncombe Park: The Sunken Terrace to east of house.



Plate 58: Duncombe Park: The 'Tuscan' Temple on the terrace attributed to Sir Thos Robinson, c1730.



Plate 59: Duncombe Park: View north along the Terrace from the 'Tuscan' Temple.

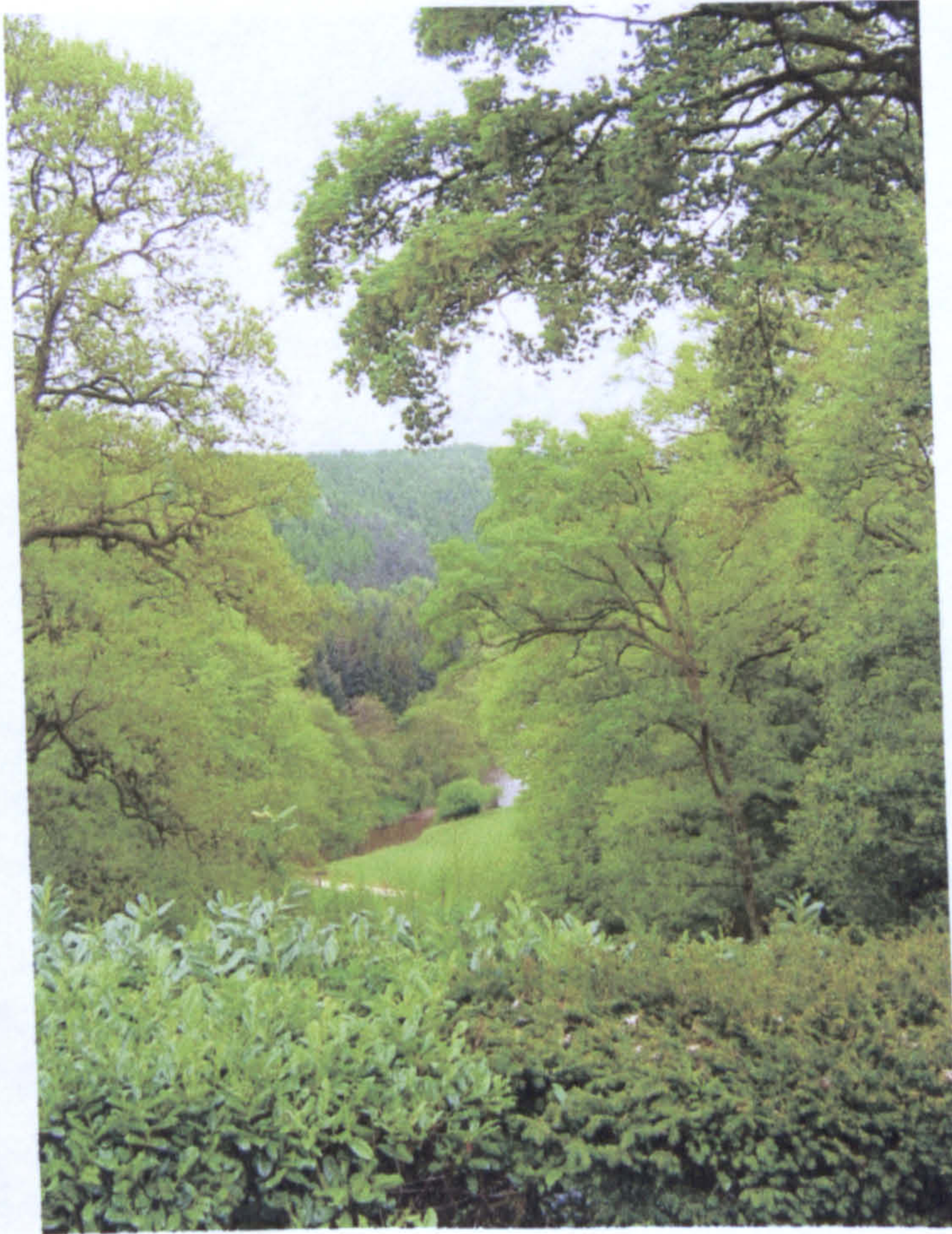


Plate 60: Duncombe Park: View to the south down to the River Rye from the 'Tuscan' Temple.



Plate 61: Duncombe Park: Orangery or Conservatory by Banks and Barry, 1851.

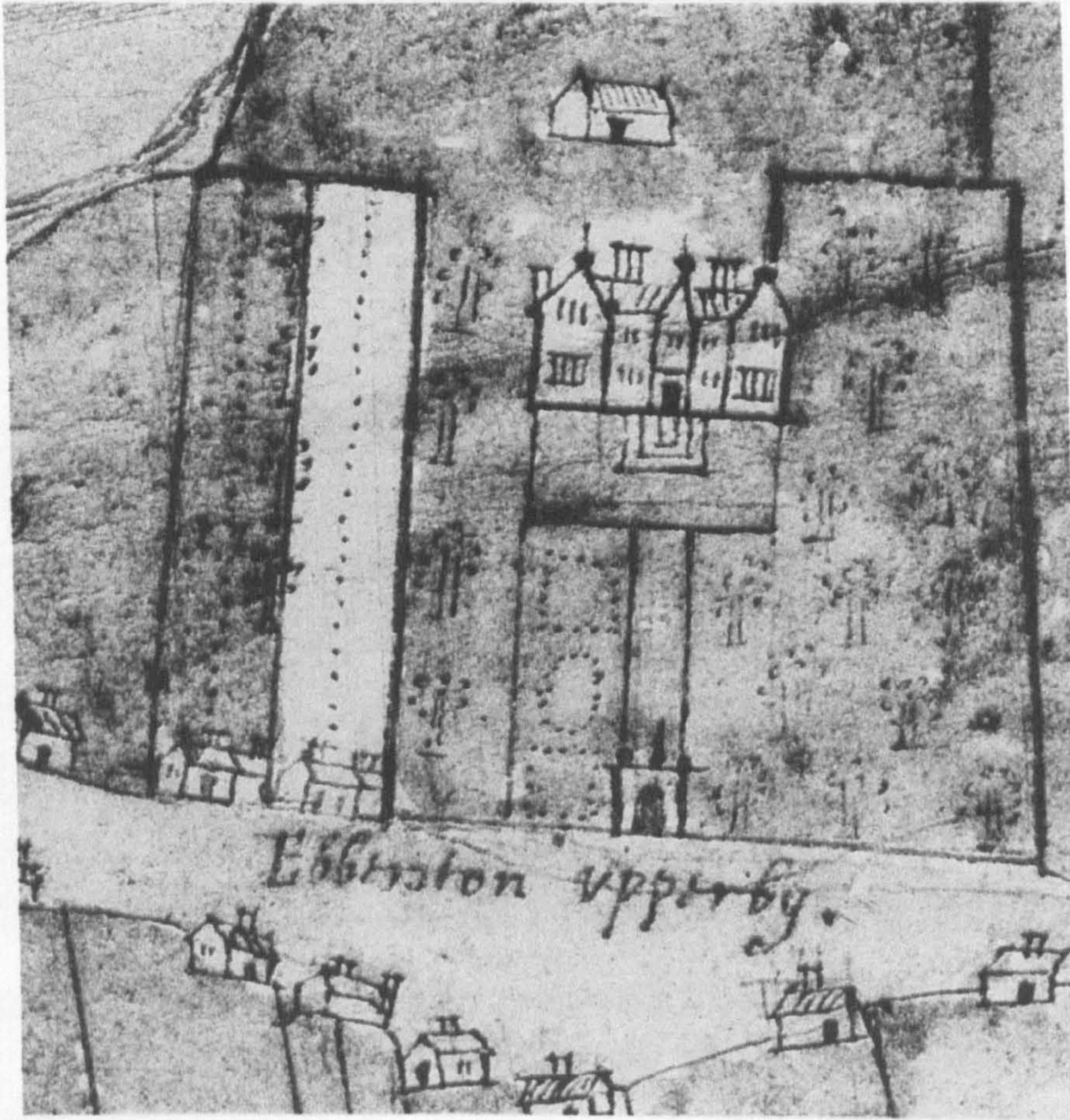


Plate 62: The Manor of Ebberston, n.d. mid-17th century. NYCRO

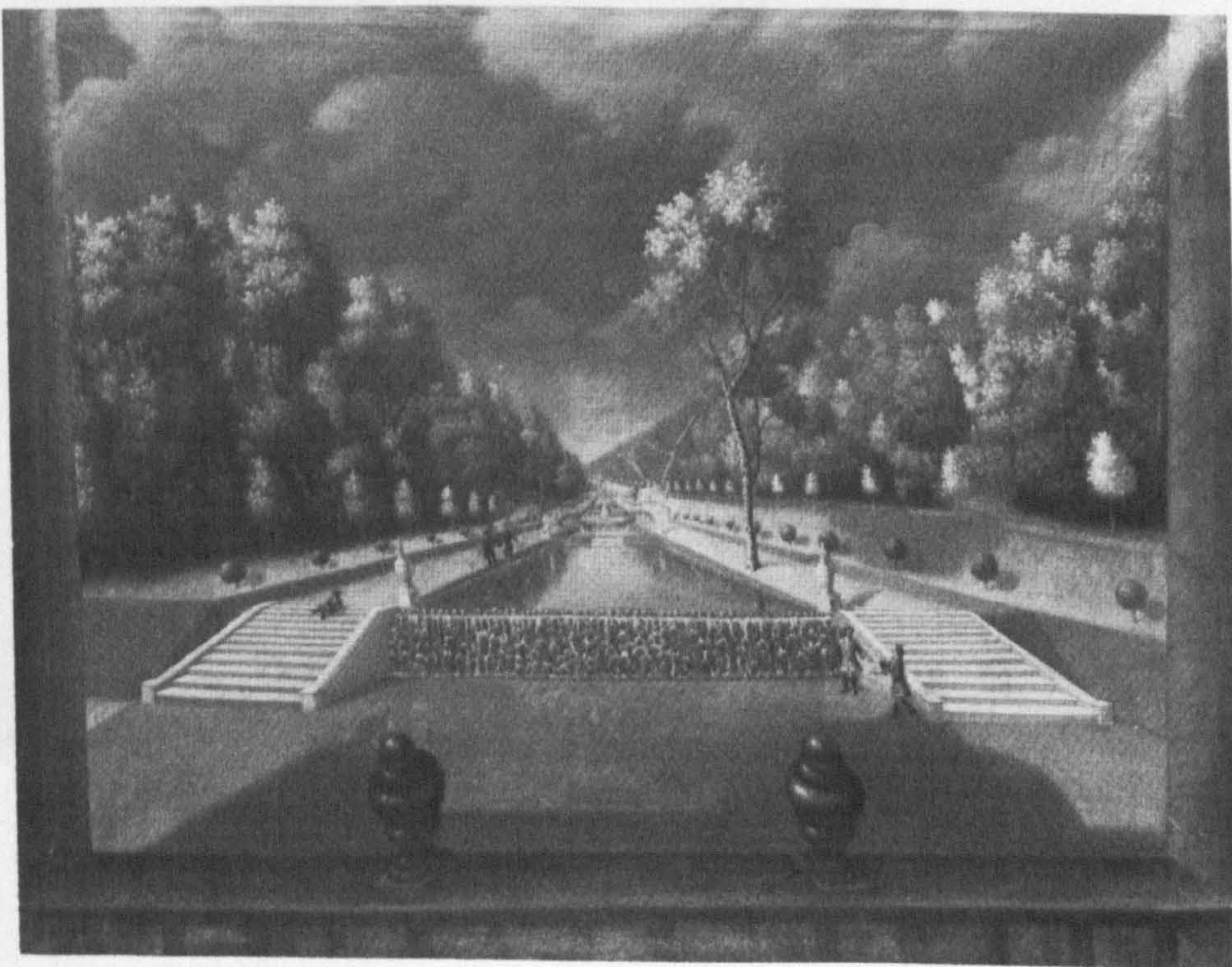


Plate 63: Eberston Lodge view to the North, attributed to Setterington, c1745. Source: *Artist and the Country House*. (Harris, J 1979)

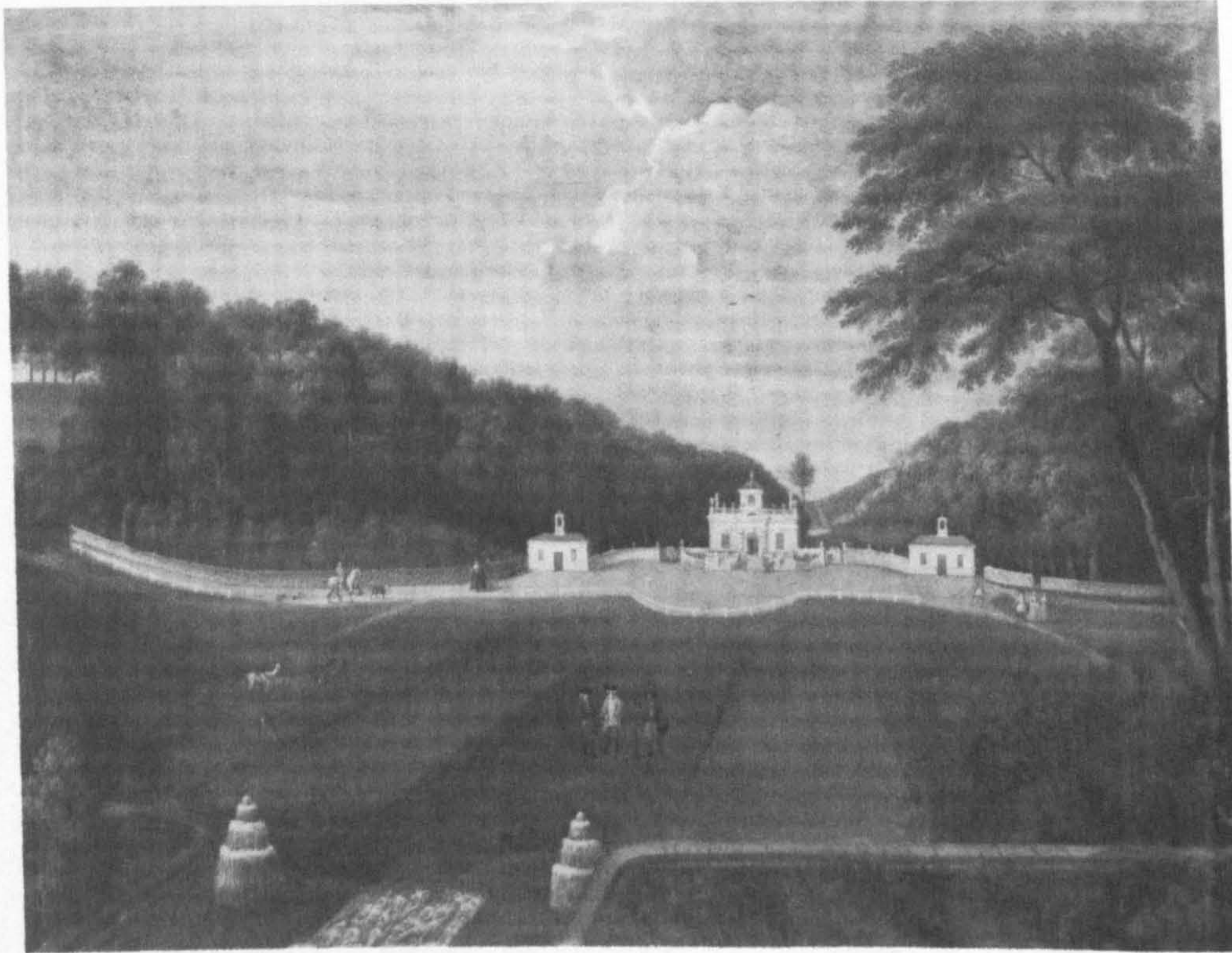


Plate 64: Eberston Lodge view to the South attributed to Settingington, c1745. Source: *Artist and the Country House*. (Harris, J 1979)



Plate 65: Eberston Lodge view to the East attributed to Settingington, c1745. Source: *Artist and the Country House*. (Harris, J 1979)

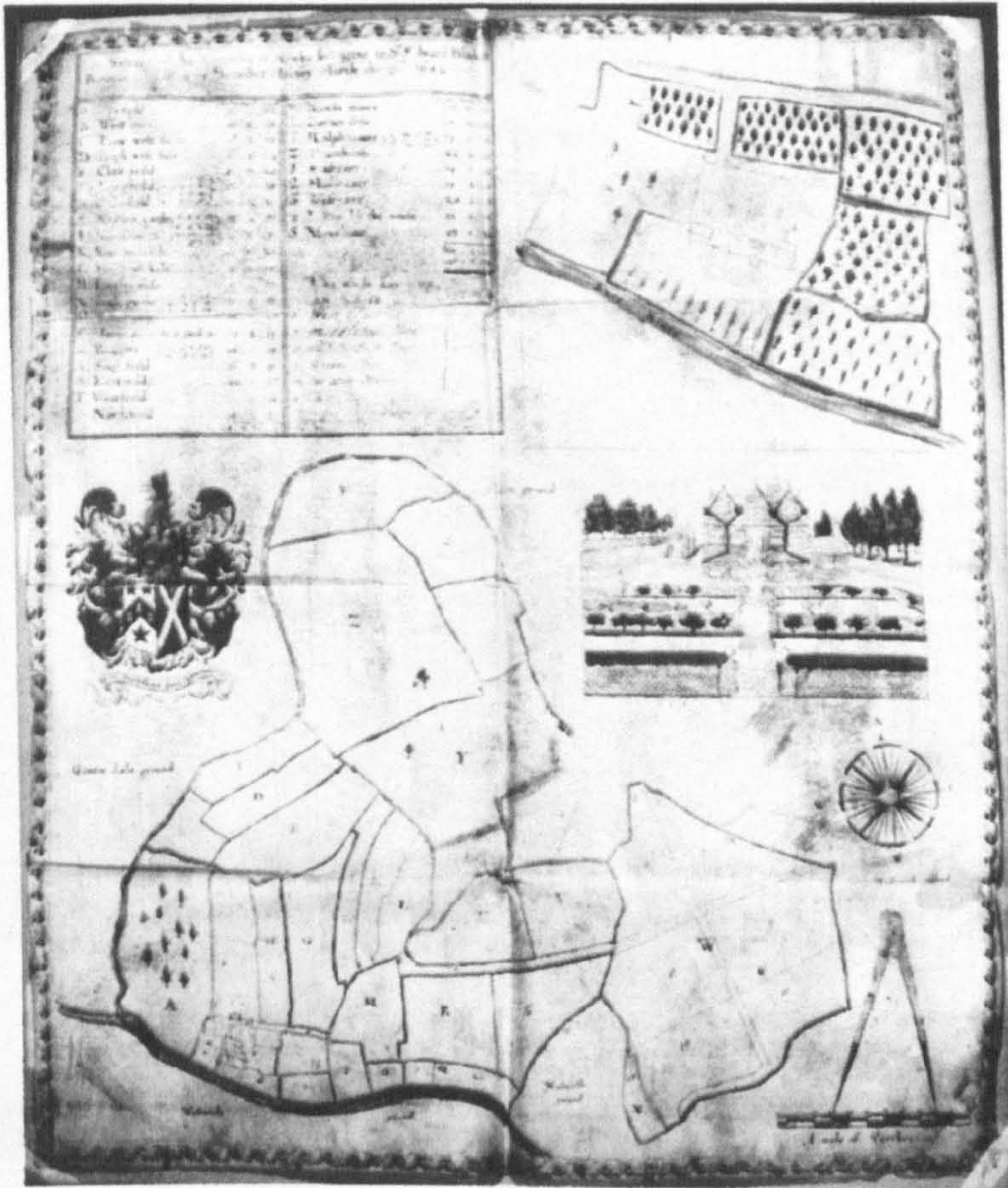


Plate 66: A Survey of the Lordship of Newby, 1682. Held in private collection.

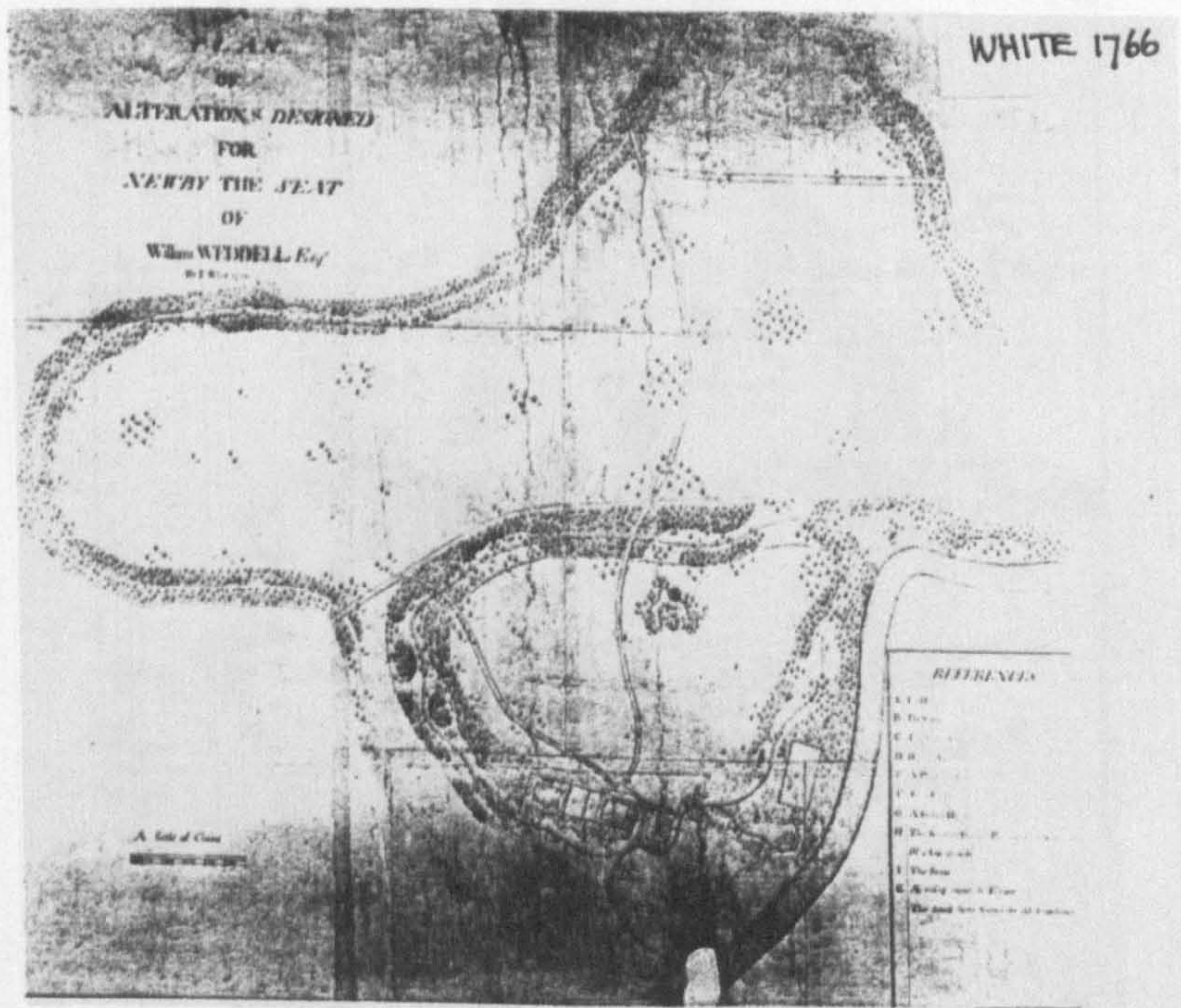


Plate 67: Plan of Alterations Designed for Newby by Thomas White, 1766. Held in private collection.



Plate 68: A Plan of Newby by J Flintoff, 1772. Leeds Dist Archive.

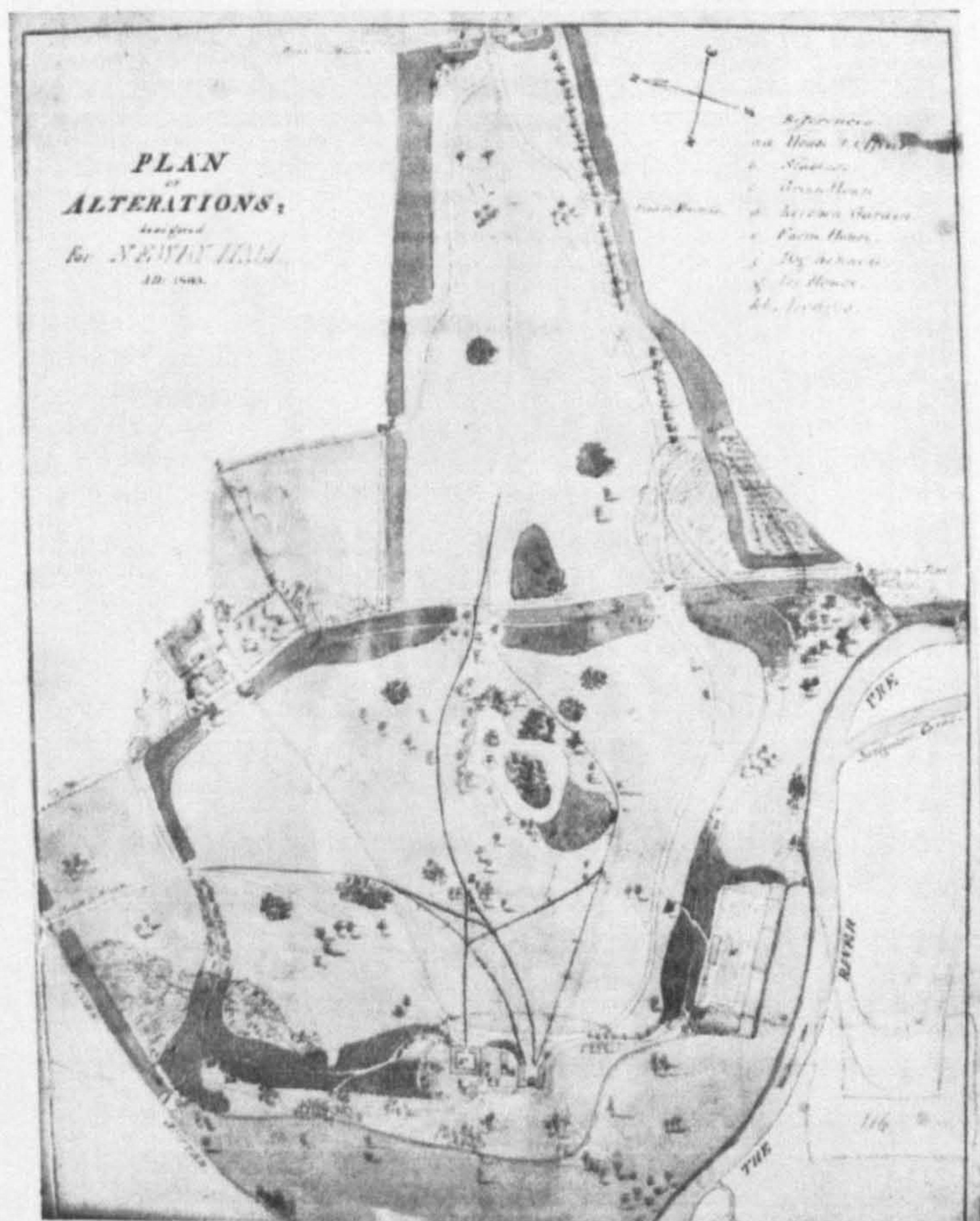


Plate 69: Plan of Alterations Designed for Newby Hall, 1803. Held in private collection.

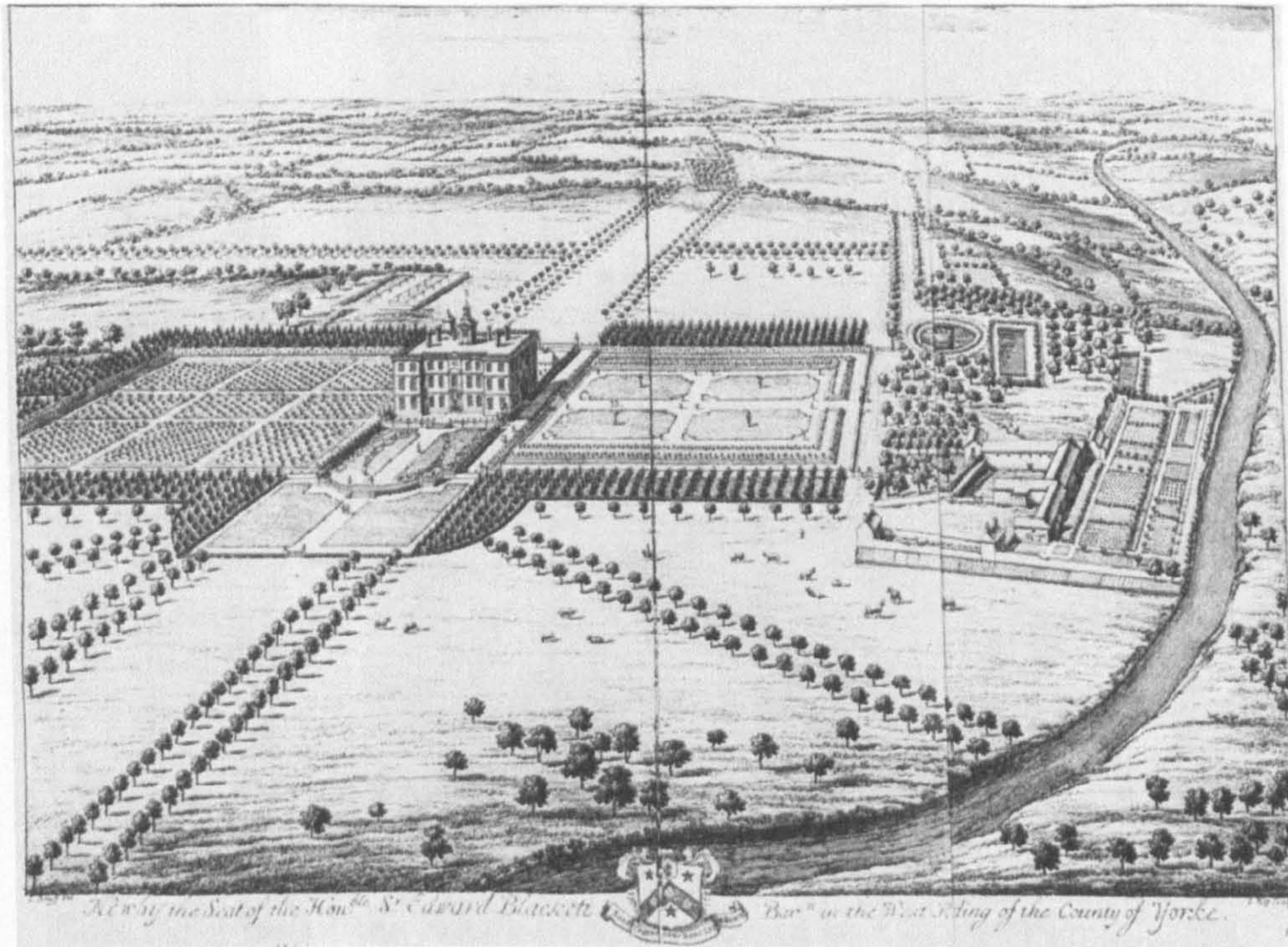


Plate 70: Newby the Seat of the Hon. Sir Edward Blackett by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.

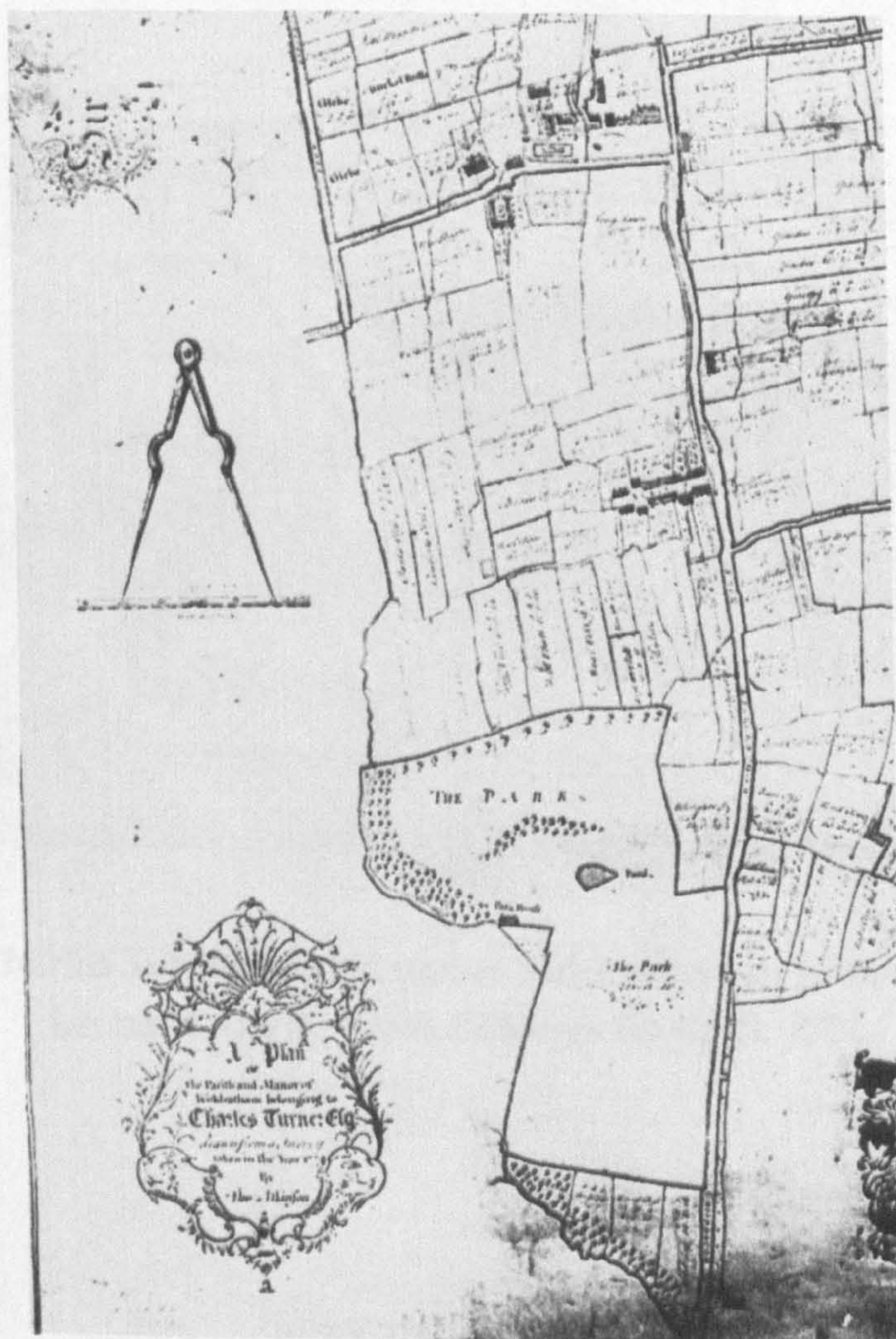


Plate 71: A Plan of the Parish and Manor of Kirkleatham by Thos Atkinson, 1774. NYCRO



Plate 72: Plan of the Estate of Kirkleatham by George Peirson, 1847.
NYCRO

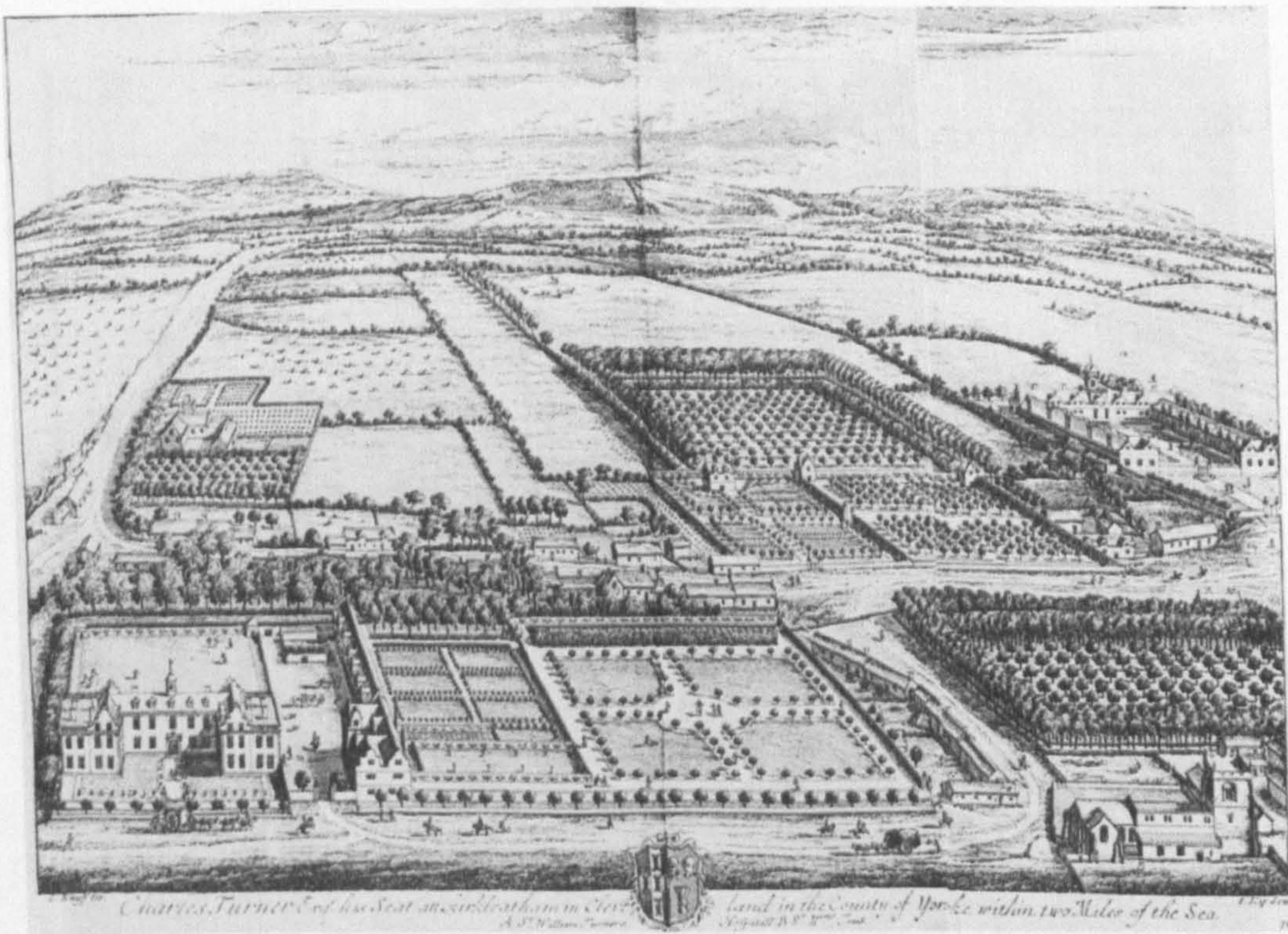


Plate 73: Charles Turner Esq his seat at Kirkleatham by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.



Plate 74: Kirkleatham Hall: House now demolished. Redcar and Cleveland Museums Service.

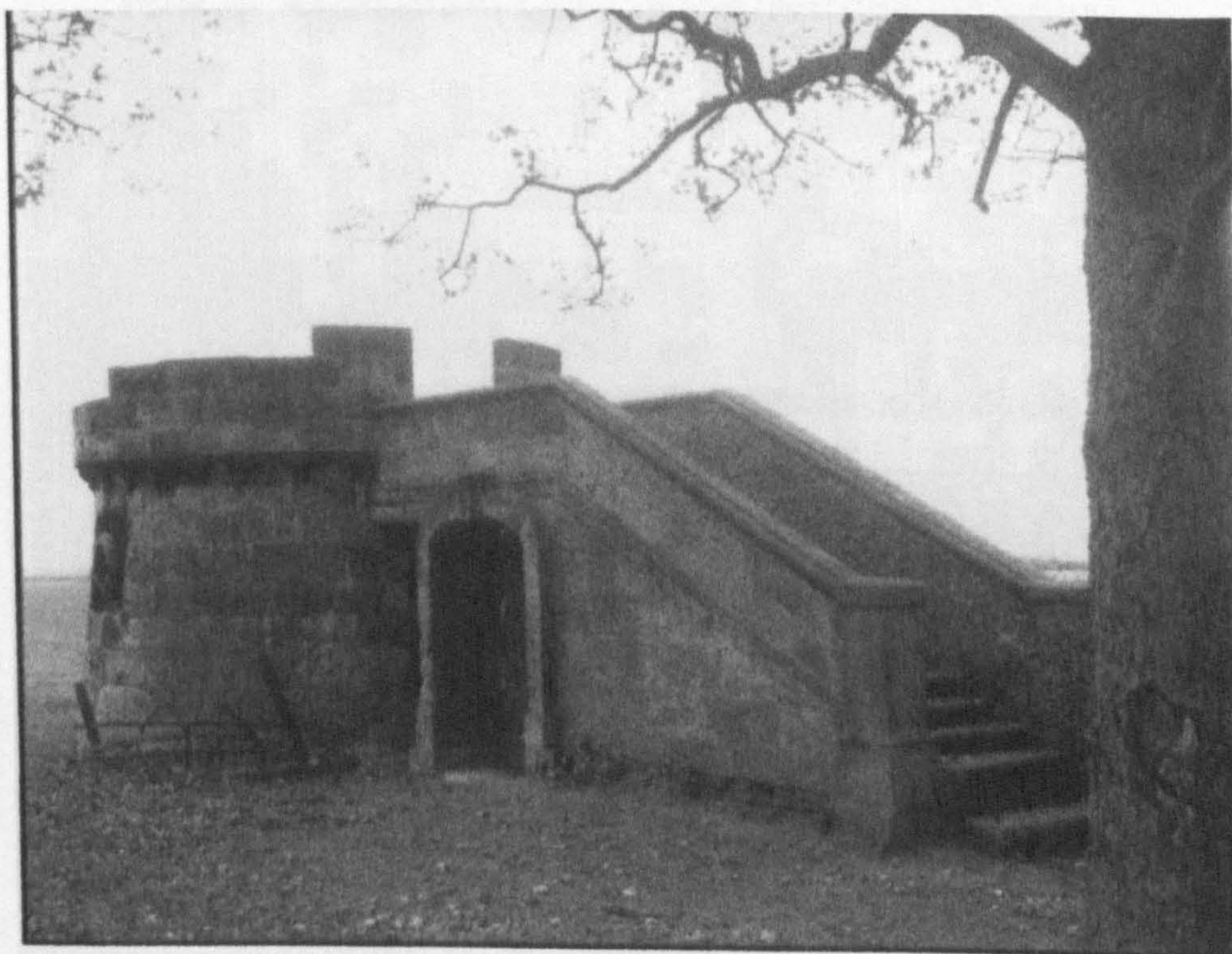


Plate 75: Kirkleatham Hall: Bastion Wall. Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.



Plate 76: Kirkleatham Hall: Current condition of bastion.



Plate 77: Kirkleatham Hall: Gate Piers to north-east of house.



Plate 78: Sketch Gothic Pigeon Cote at Kirkleatham, now demolished by Alec Wright. (Philo, P 2009)



Plate 79: Kirkleatham Hall: Gothic Eye-catcher, now demolished.



Plate 80: Panorama on Kirkleatham by Edwin A Penley, 1874. Printed in Kirkleatham Guide Book

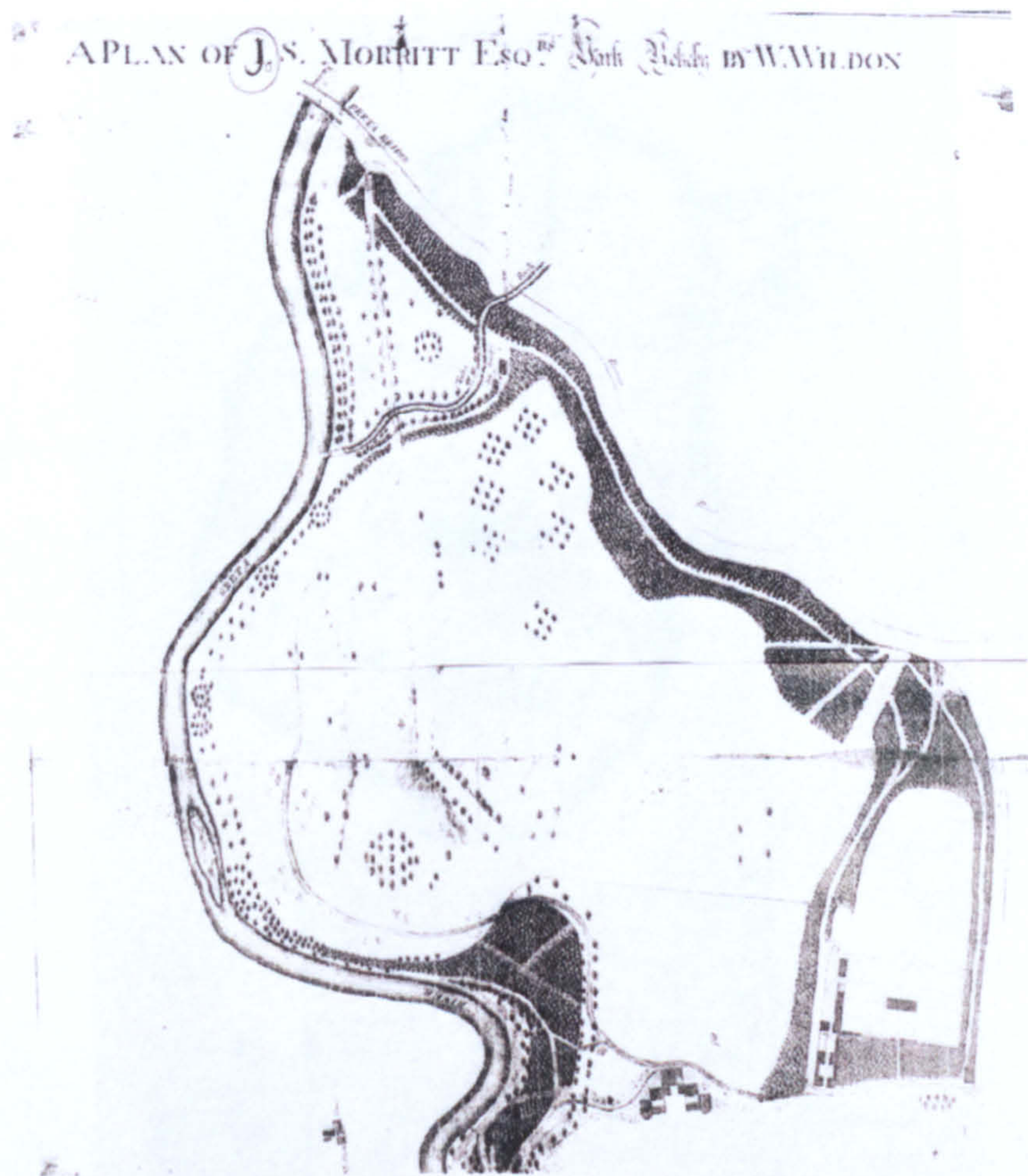


Plate 81: A Plan of JS Morritt Esq.'s Park Rokeby by W. Wildon, n.d. c. 1770. NYCRO

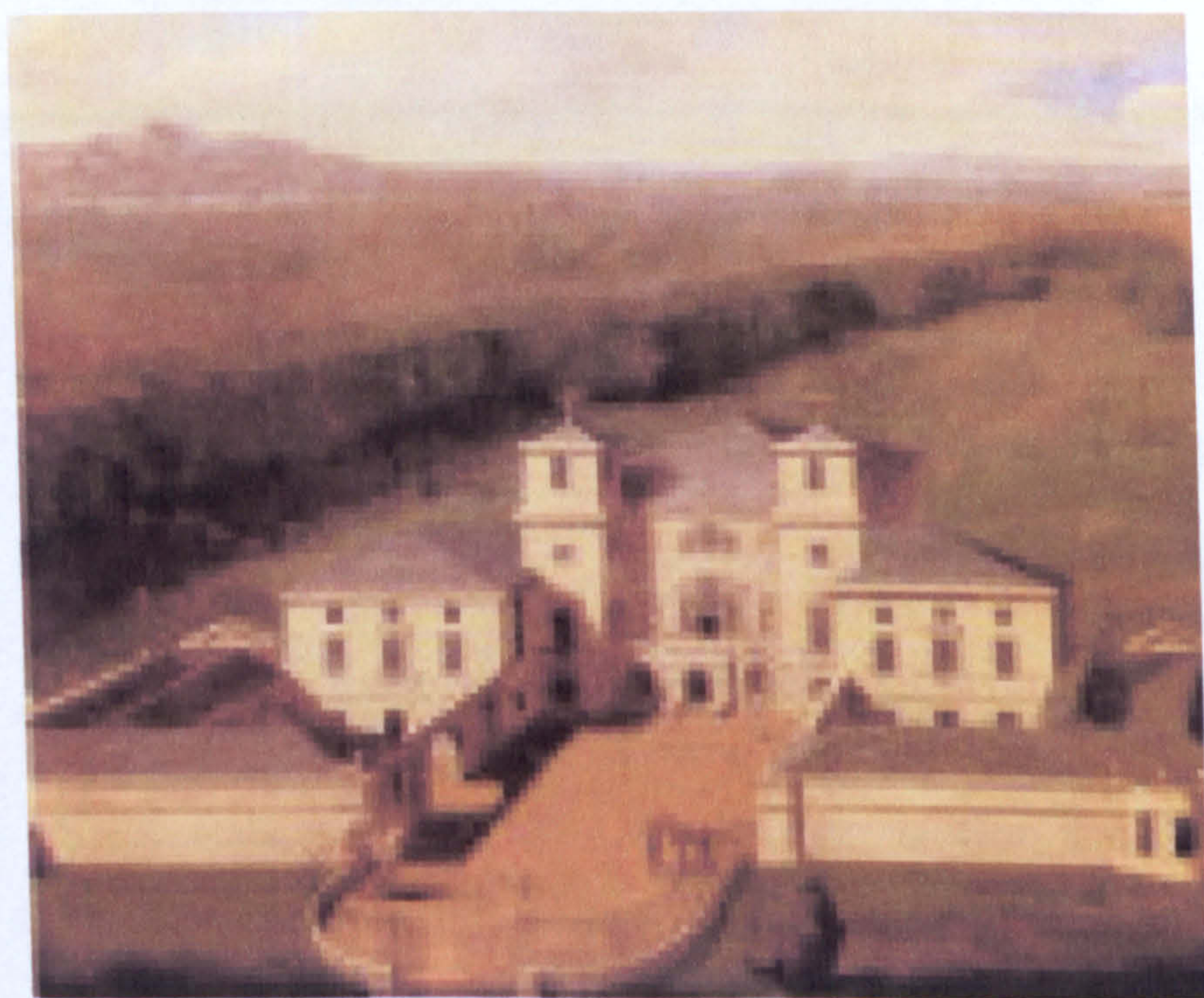


Plate 82: Painting of the North Aspect of Rokeby, early 18th century.



Plate 83: Plan of Sheriff Hutton Park by John Norden, 1624. Held in British Library, printed in *Within the Pale*. (Dennison, E 2005)

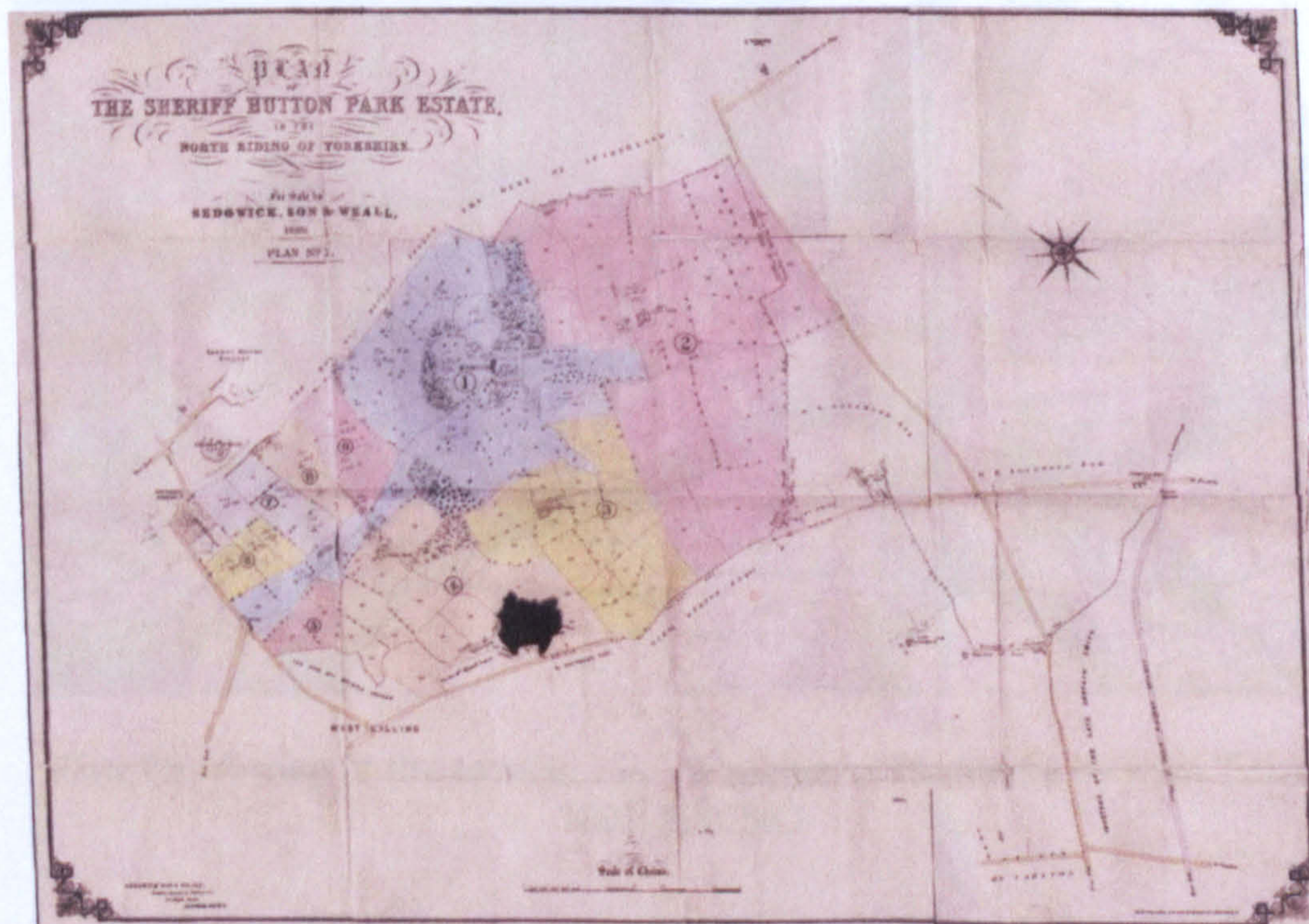


Plate 84: Plan of the Sheriff Hutton Park Estate by Sedgwick Son & Weall, 1880. Printed in *Within the Pale*. (Dennison, E 2005)

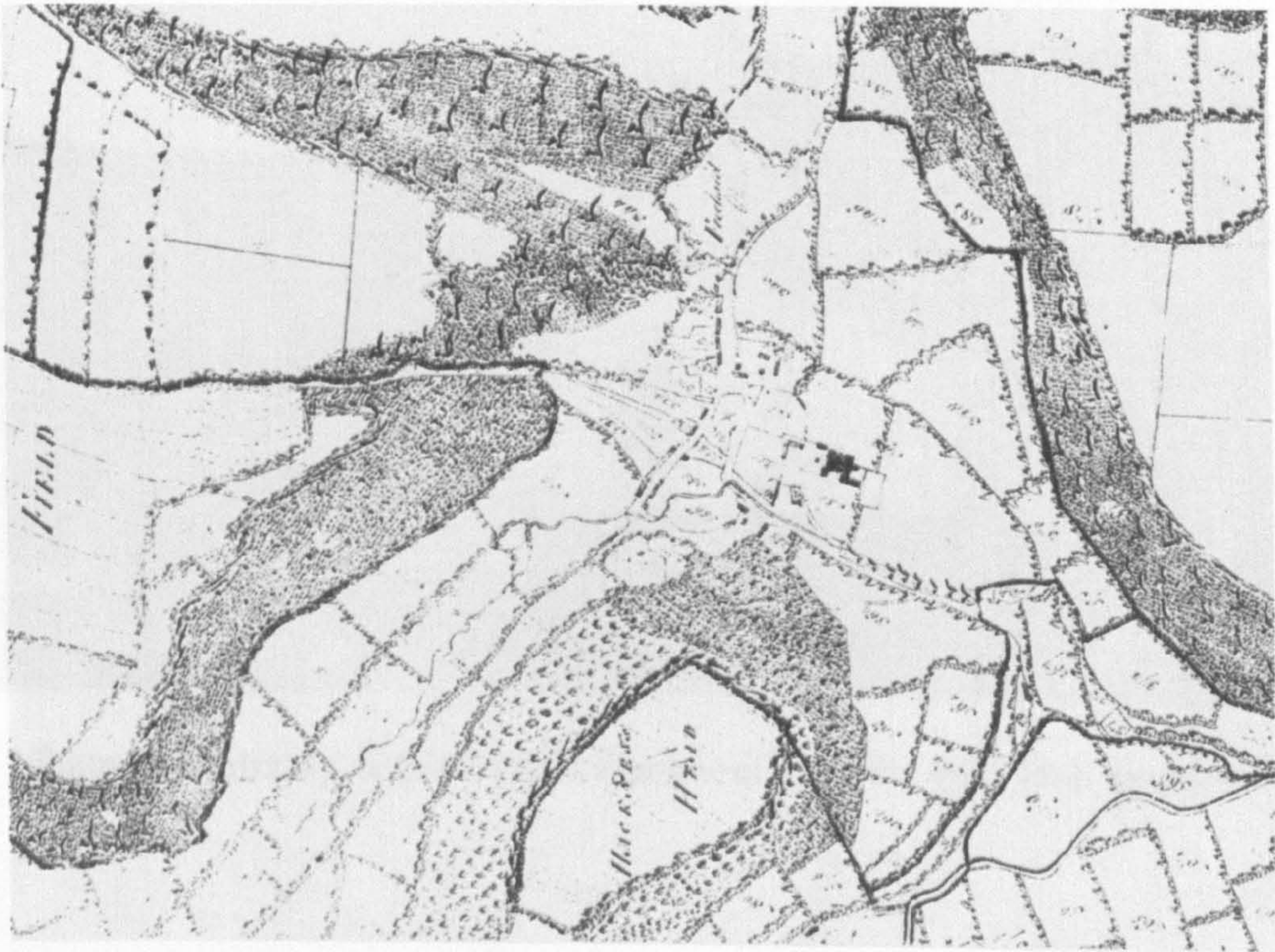


Plate 85: A Plan and Survey of an estate... called Hackness by John Outram, 1774. NYCRO

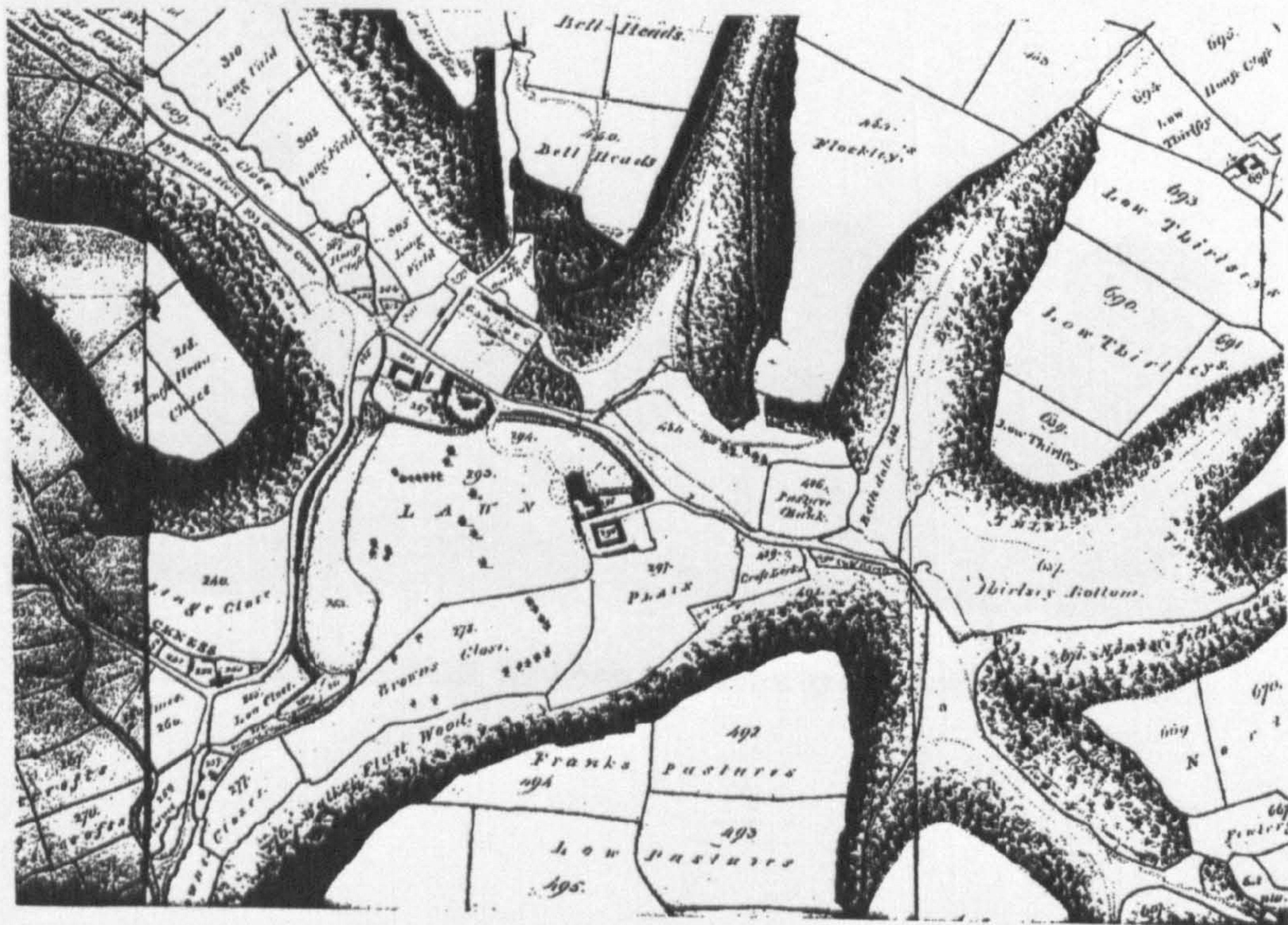


Plate 86: A map of the estates... in the manor of Hackness by John Tuke, 1804. NYCRO

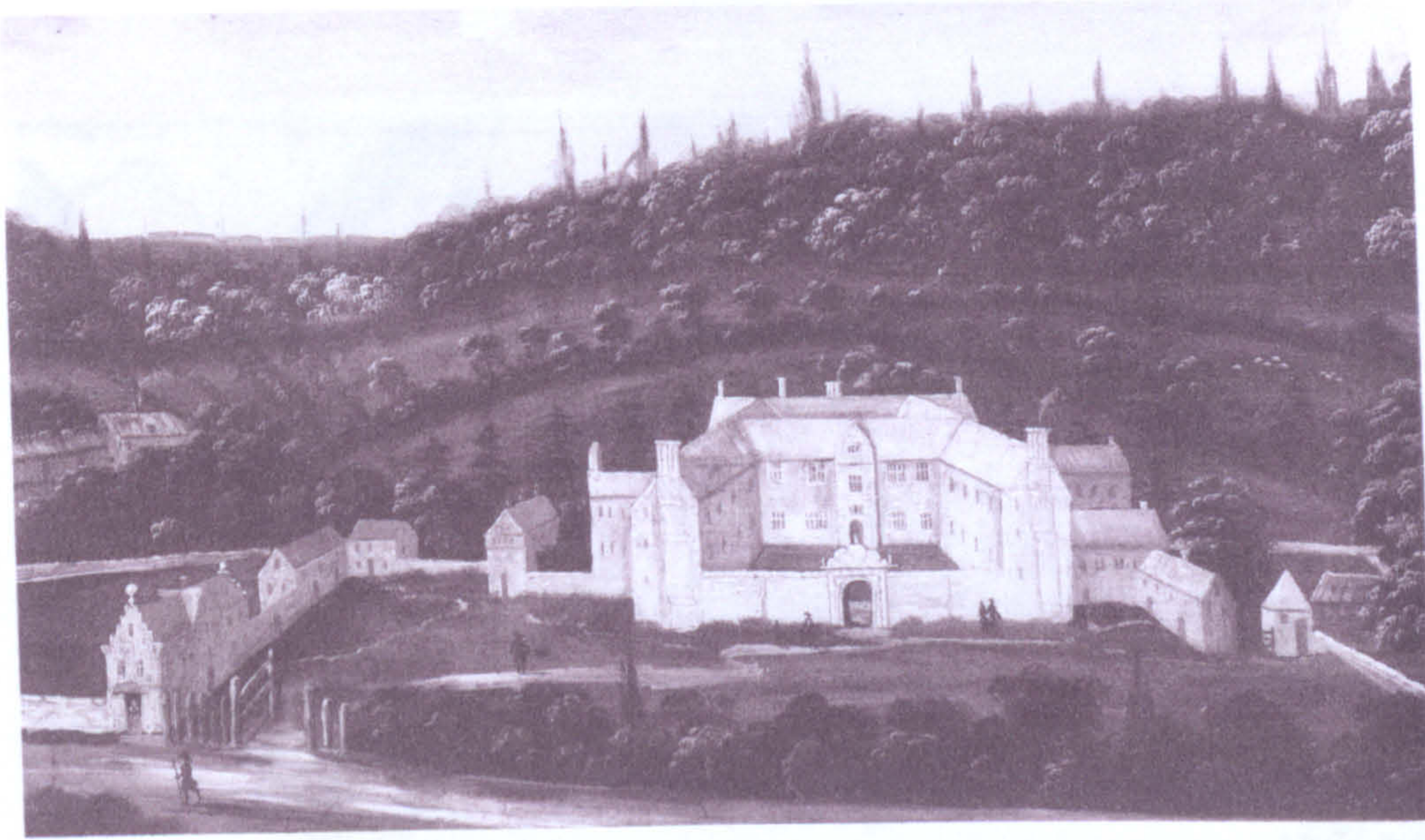


Plate 87: Painting of Old Hall at Hackness from the east, 18th century.



Plate 88: Hackness Hall: Kitchen Gardens to the north of the house



Plate 89: A Plan of Alterations intended at Sutton Park by A. Mickle, n.d post 1756.

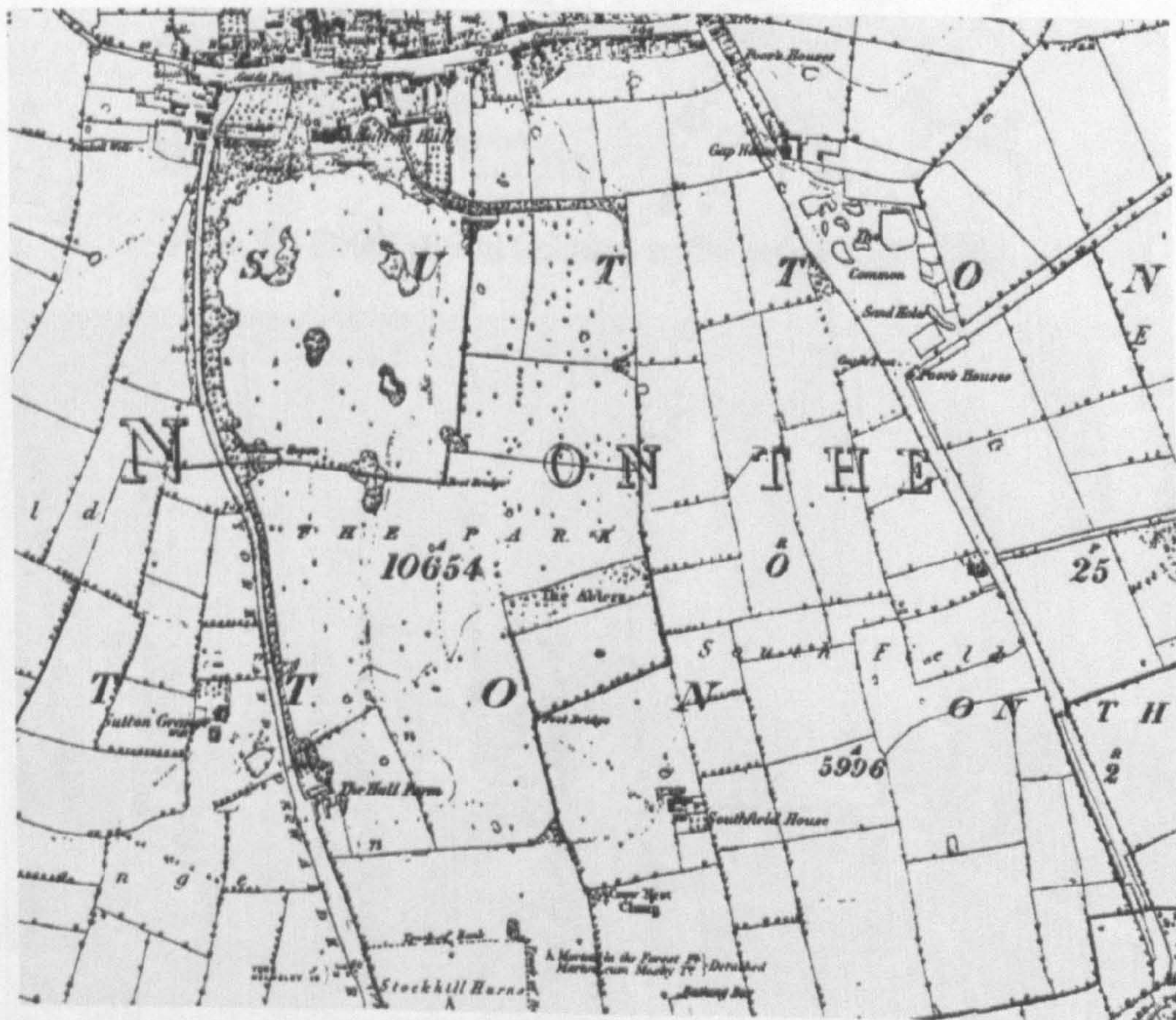


Plate 90: First Edition OS map of Sutton Park, 1857.



Plate 91: First Edition OS map of Beningbrough, 1852.



Plate 92: Painting of Beningbrough by Bouttas and Chapman's, 1751.
Source: *Artist and the Country House*. (Harris, J 1979)



Plate 93: Beningbrough Hall: Parkland to the south.



Plate 94: Survey of the Lordship or Manor of Marske by F. Hainford, 1732.
NYCRO



Plate 95: First Edition OS map of Marske and Clints, 1857.

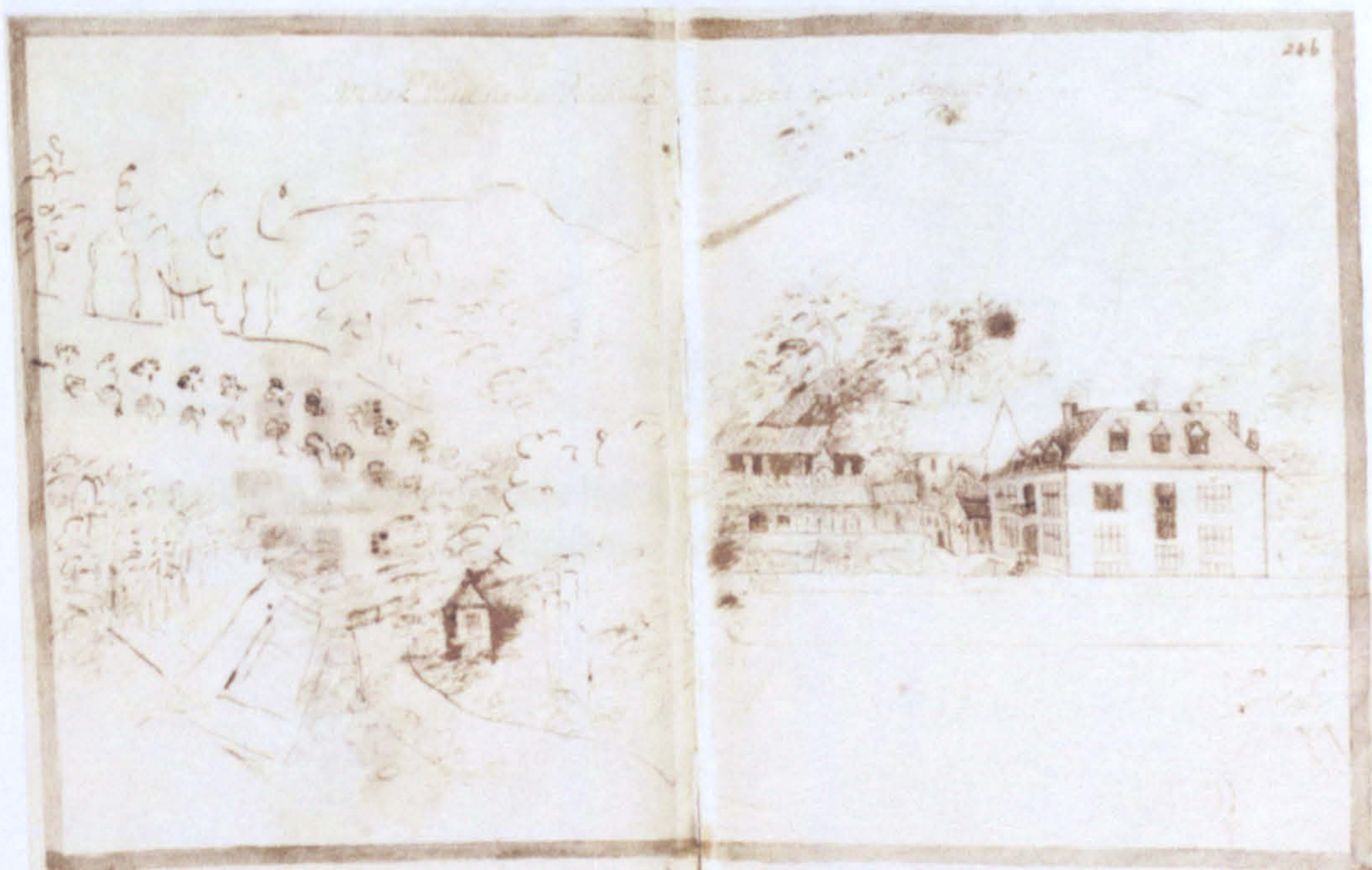


Plate 96: Sketch of Marske by Samuel Buck, c 1719.



Plate 97: Painting of Marske by George Cuijt the Elder, c1750.

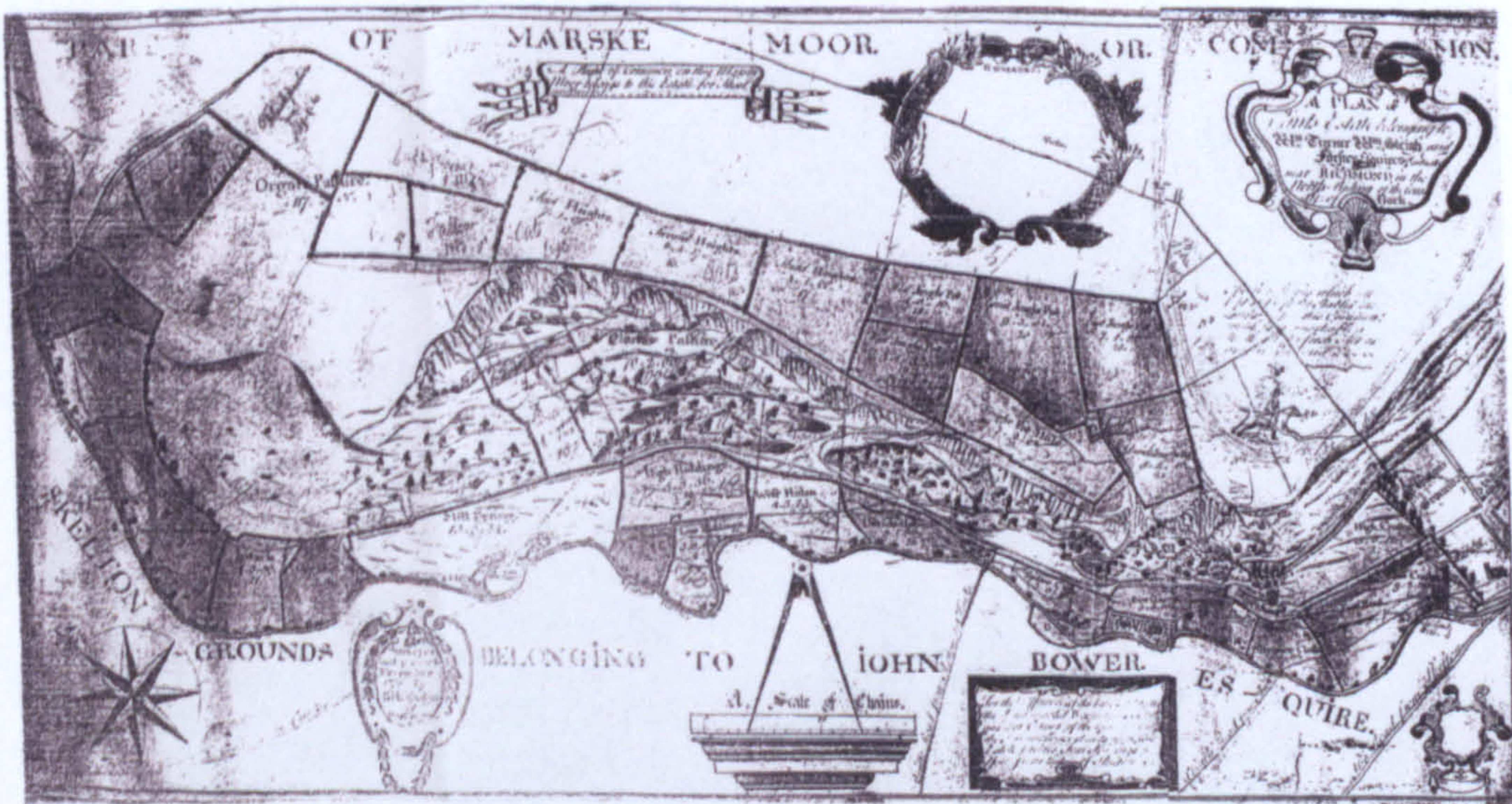


Plate 98: A Plan of Clints Estate belonging to William Turner by Richardson, 1759. NYCRO

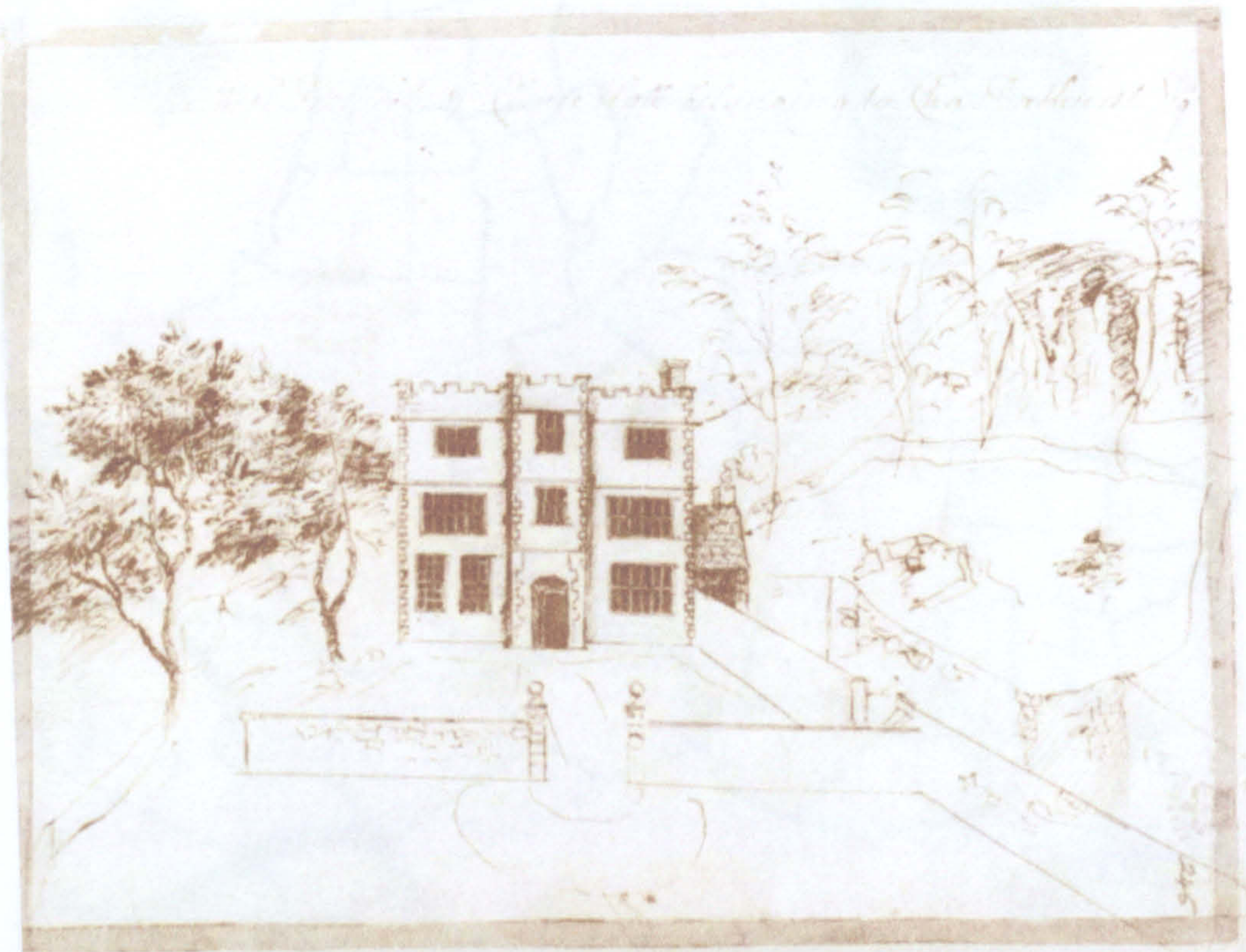


Plate 99: Sketch of 'Clincs' by Samuel Buck, c1719.



Plate 100: Clints in Yorkshire by W. Angus, 1787. (Source: Waterson and Meadows 1990)



Plate 101: A Map of the Estate of Christopher Crowe lying at High Kipling, 1723. NYCRO

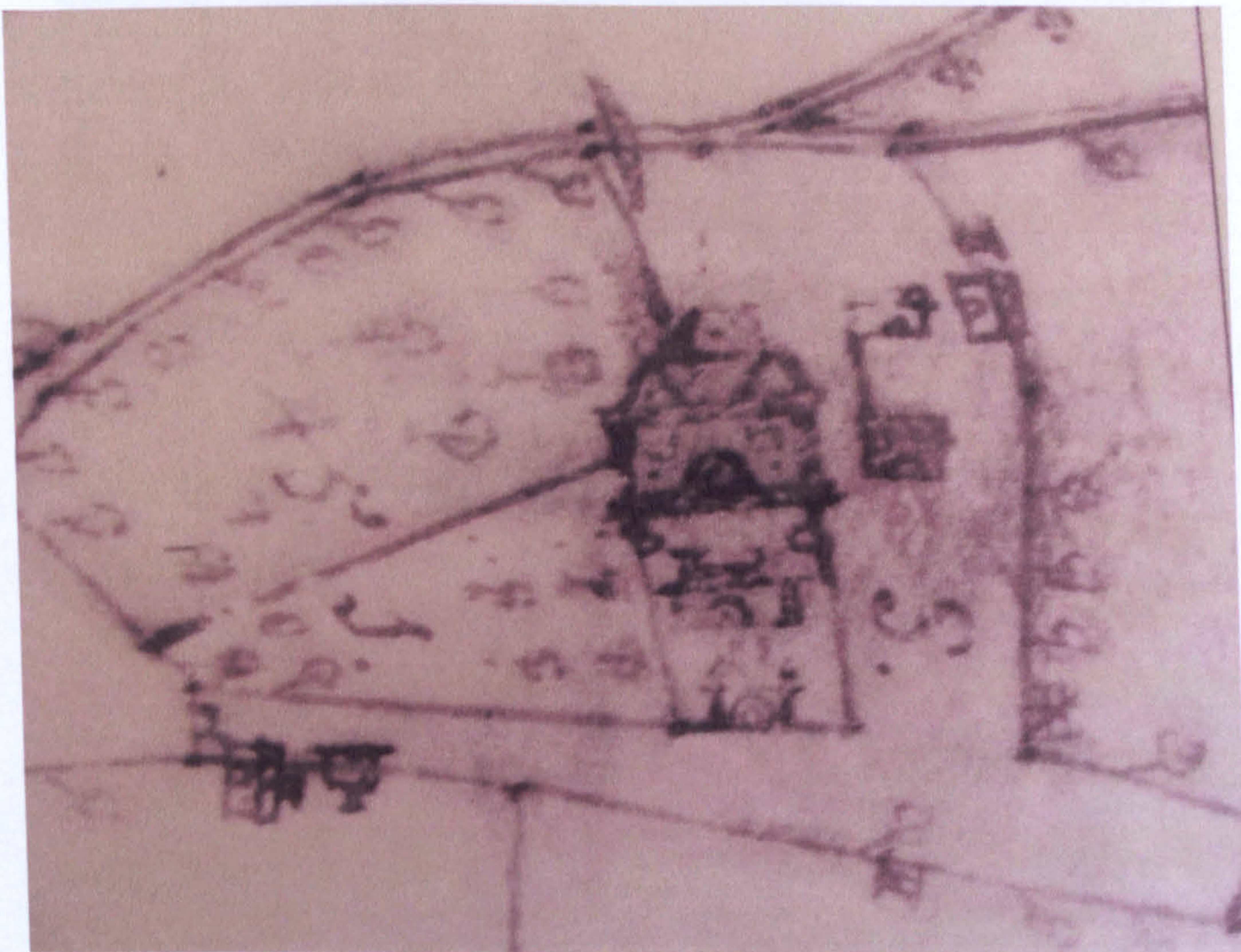


Plate 102: Detail of A Map of the Estate of Christopher Crowe lying at High Kipling, 1723. NYCRO

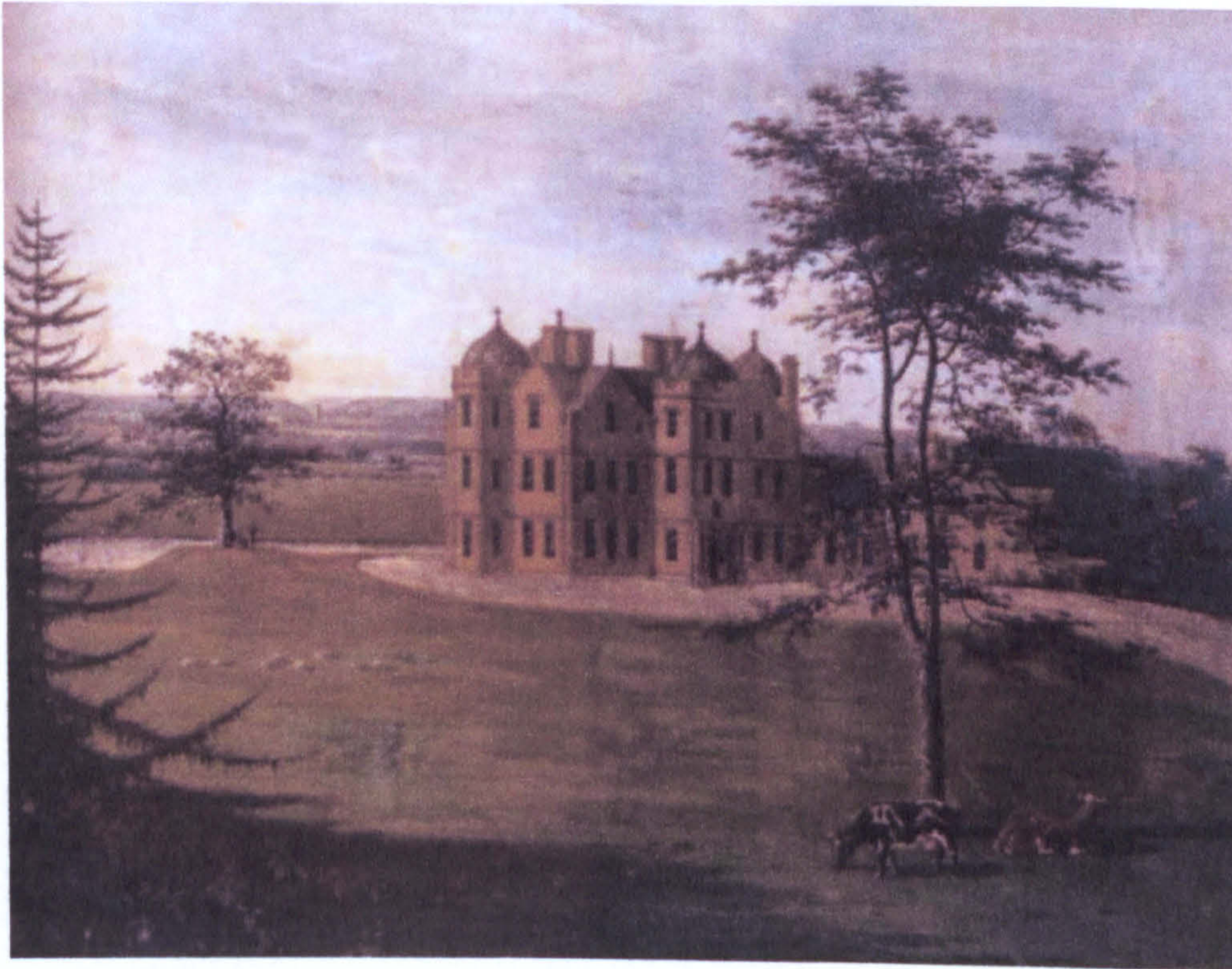


Plate 103: Painting of Kiplin Hall by George Cuitt the Elder, 1780. (Held at Kiplin Hall)



Plate 104: Ordnance Survey Map of Kiplin, 1893.

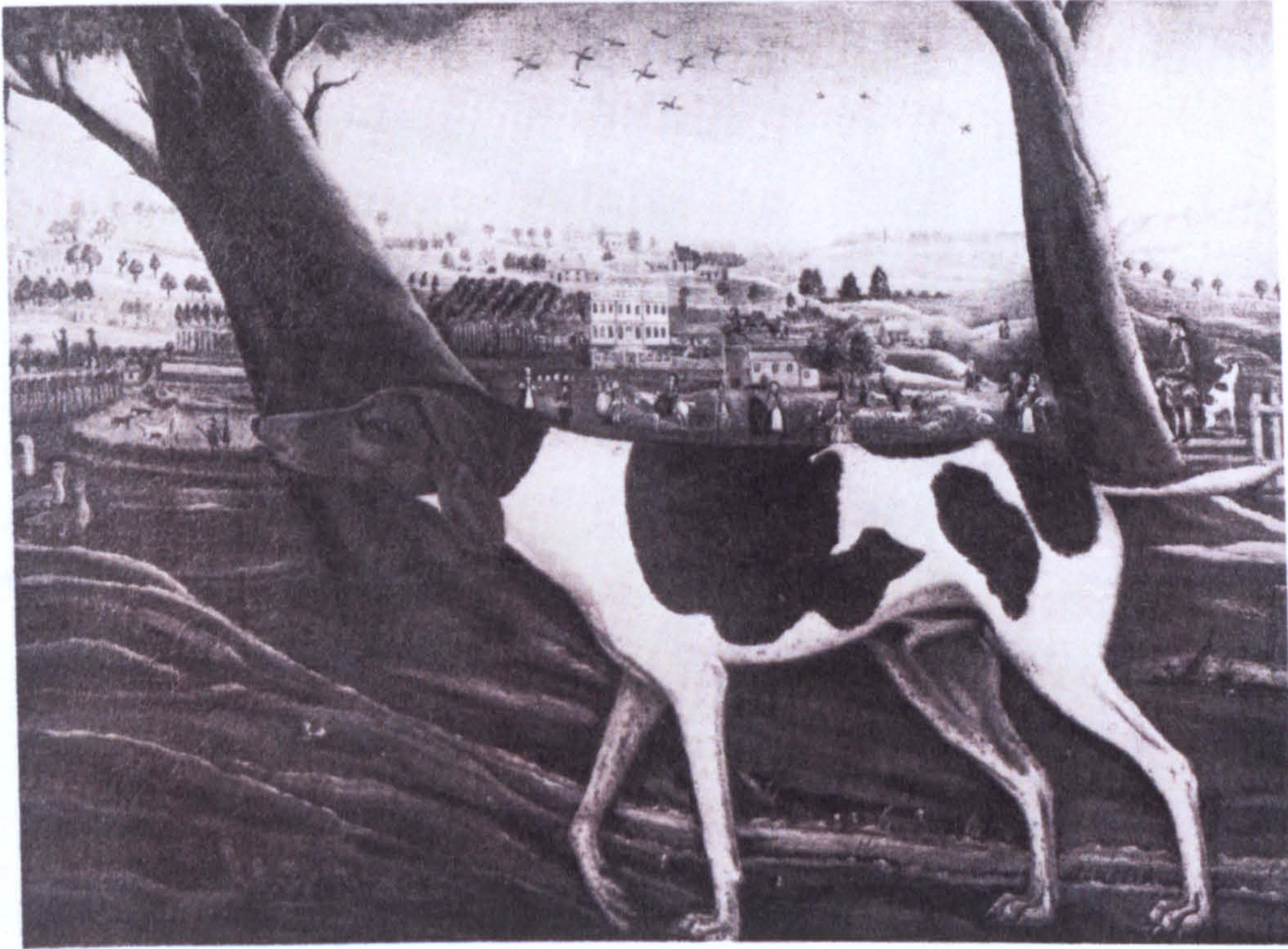


Plate 107: Painting of the Hutton Bonville Dog, by 'The Master of the Hutton Bonville Dog', c. 1725. Source: *Artist and the Country House*. (Harris, J 1979)

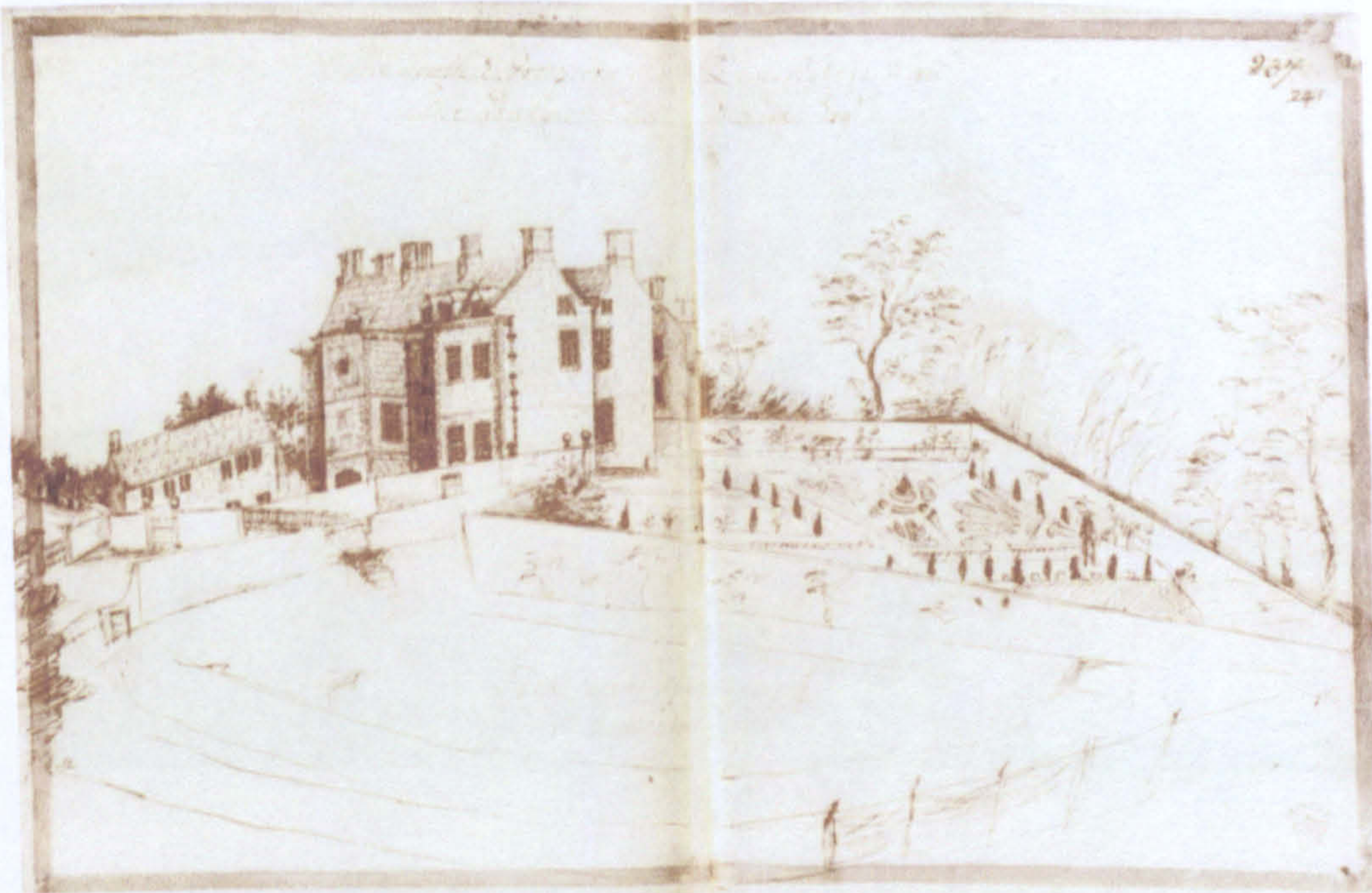


Plate 108: Sketch of Lartington Hall by Samuel Buck, c. 1719.

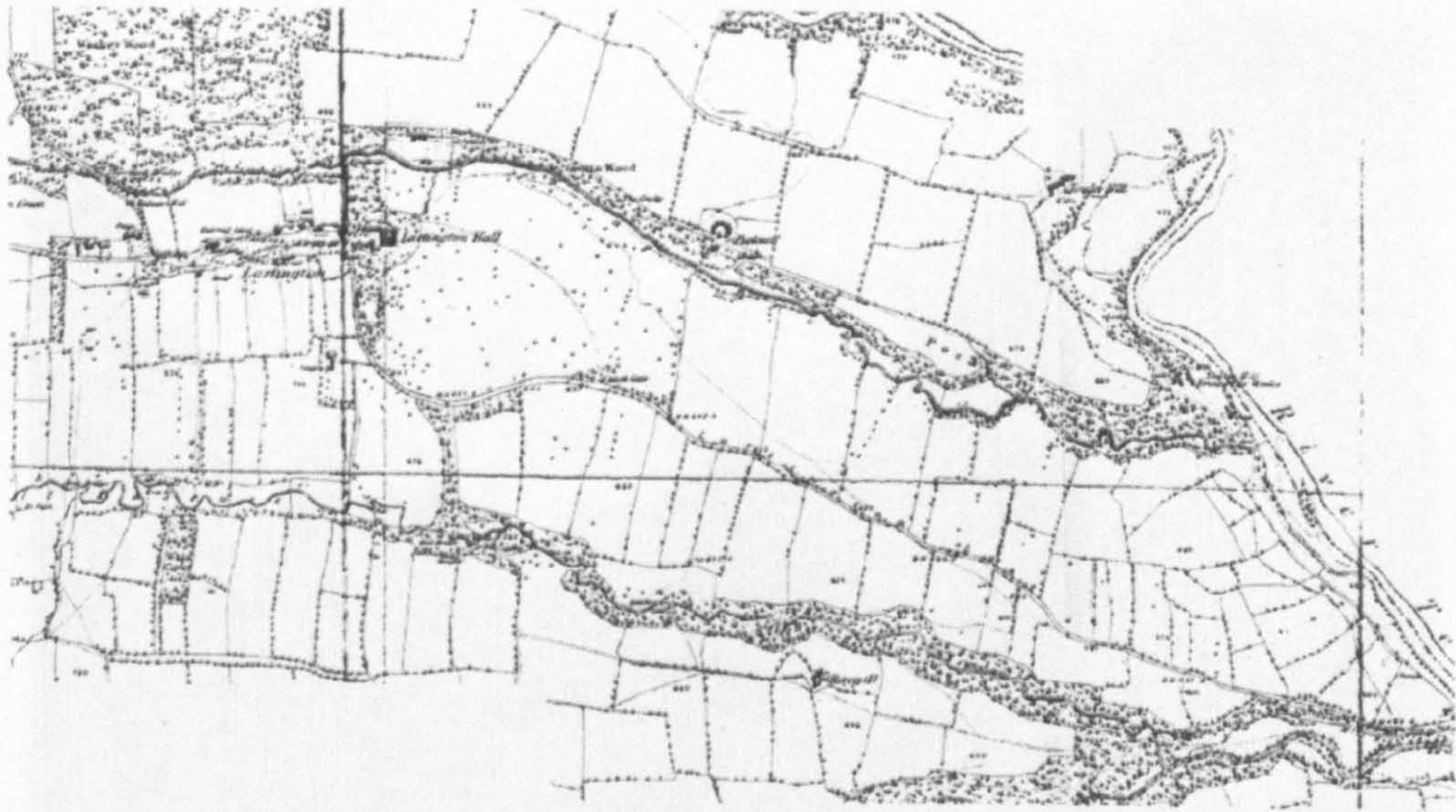


Plate 109: First Edition OS map of Lartington, 1856-57.

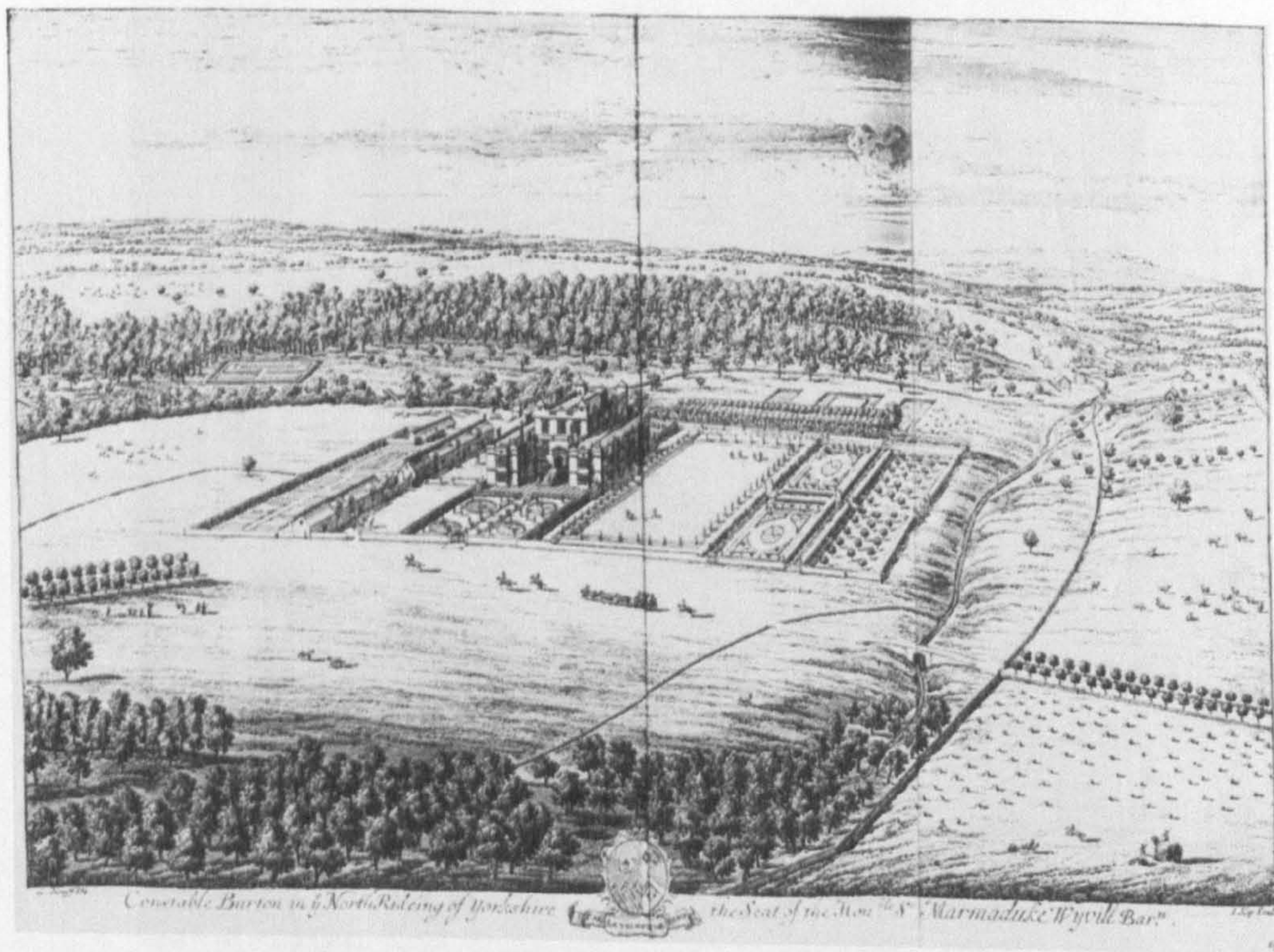


Plate 110: Constable Burton in the North Riding by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.



Plate 111: Constable Burton: House built by Jonathan Carr, 1762-3.



Plate 112: Constable Burton: Retained avenue north-west of the house.



Plate 113: Constable Burton: Ice House late 18th century.

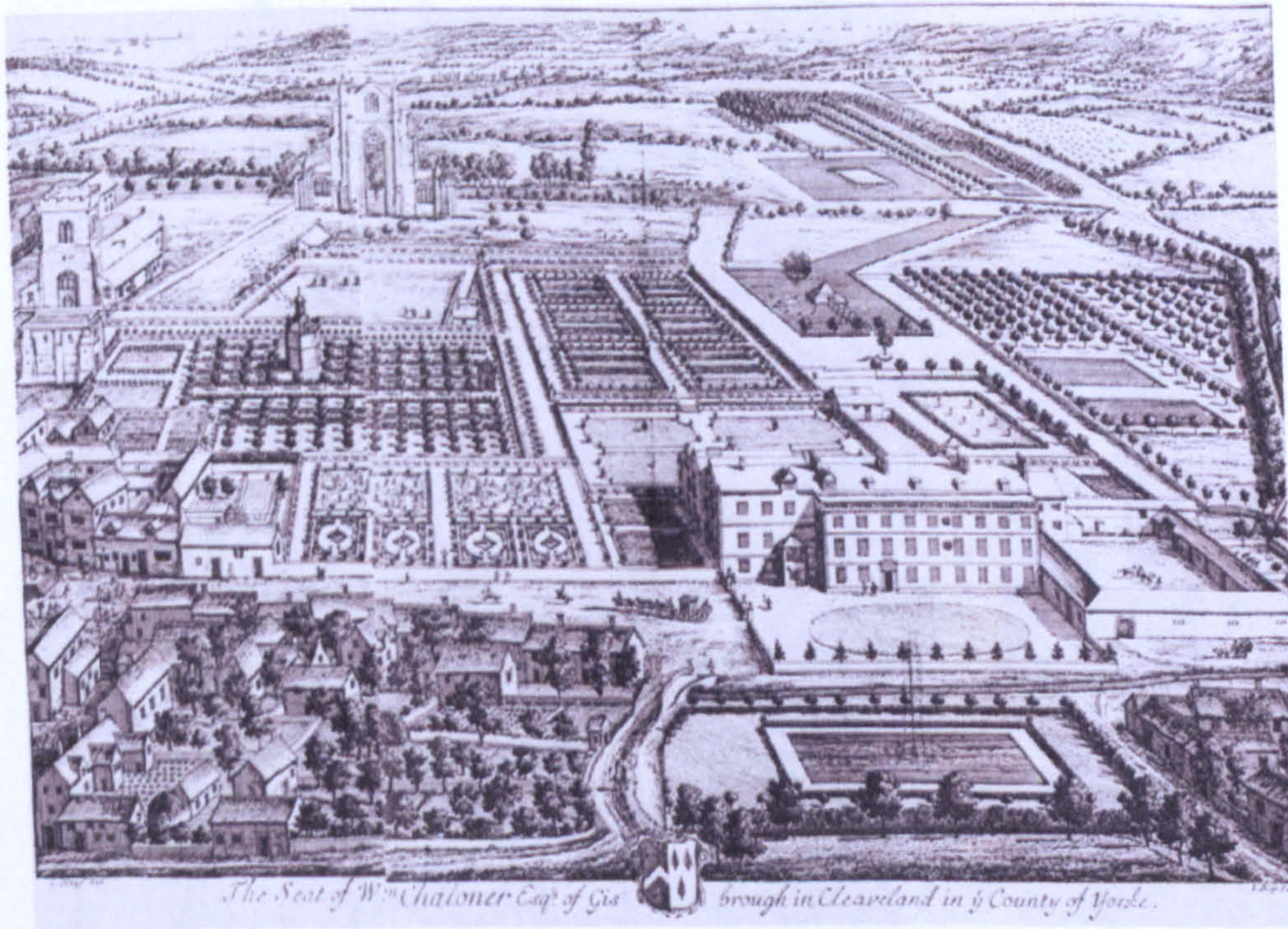


Plate 114: The seat of Wm Chaloner Esq of Guisbrough by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.



Plate 115: A Rough Map of the Manor of Guisborough surveyed by...
Seagrave, 1773. NYCRO

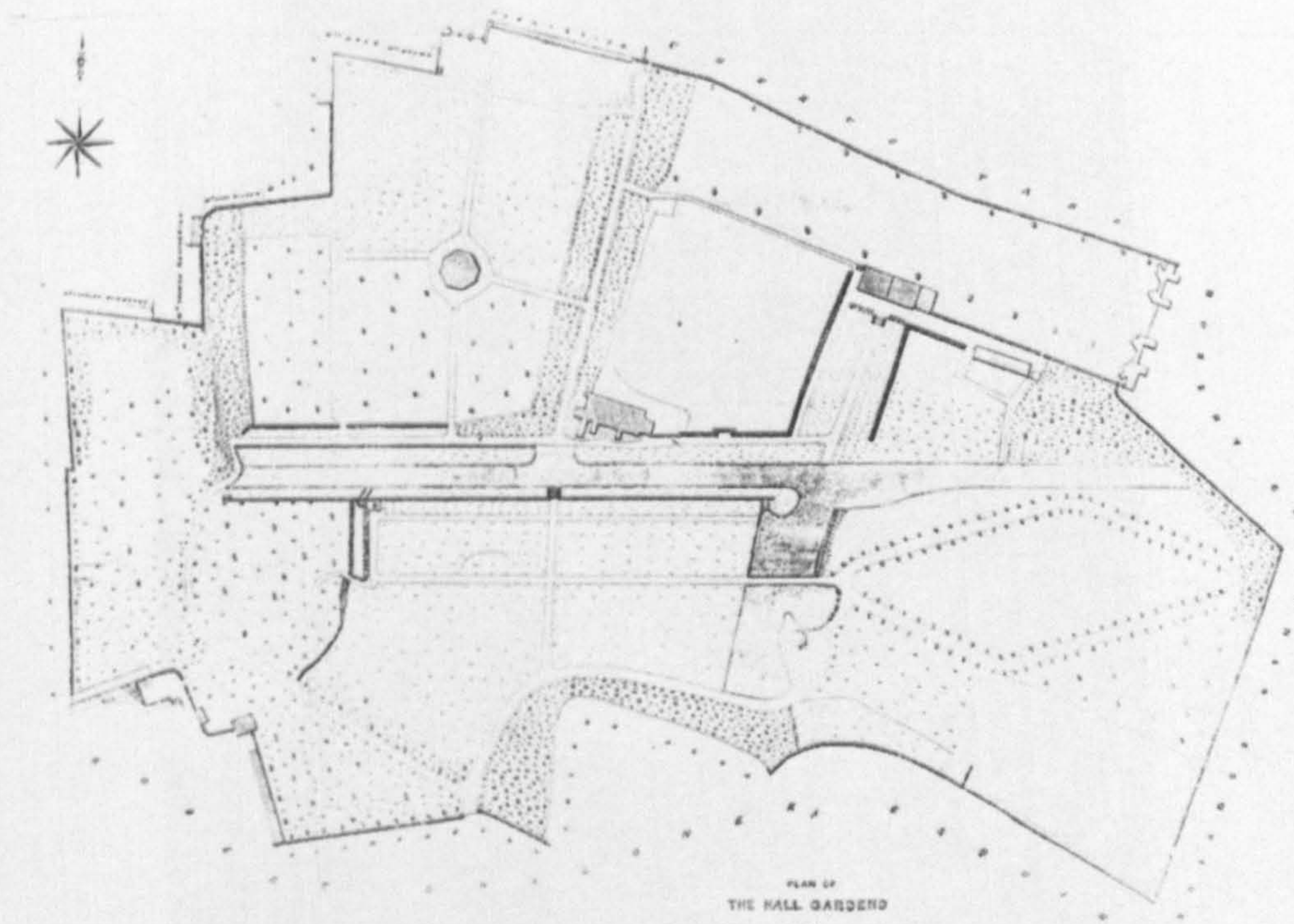


Plate 116: Plan of the Hall and Gardens situate at Guisborough, 1854.
NYCRO



Plate 117: Guisborough Priory: Priory Ruins with park in distance.



Plate 118: Guisborough Priory: Monk Walk c1770.



Plate 119: Guisborough Priory: View out over park towards the new hall in the east.



Plate 120: Guisborough Priory: New Hall c1805.

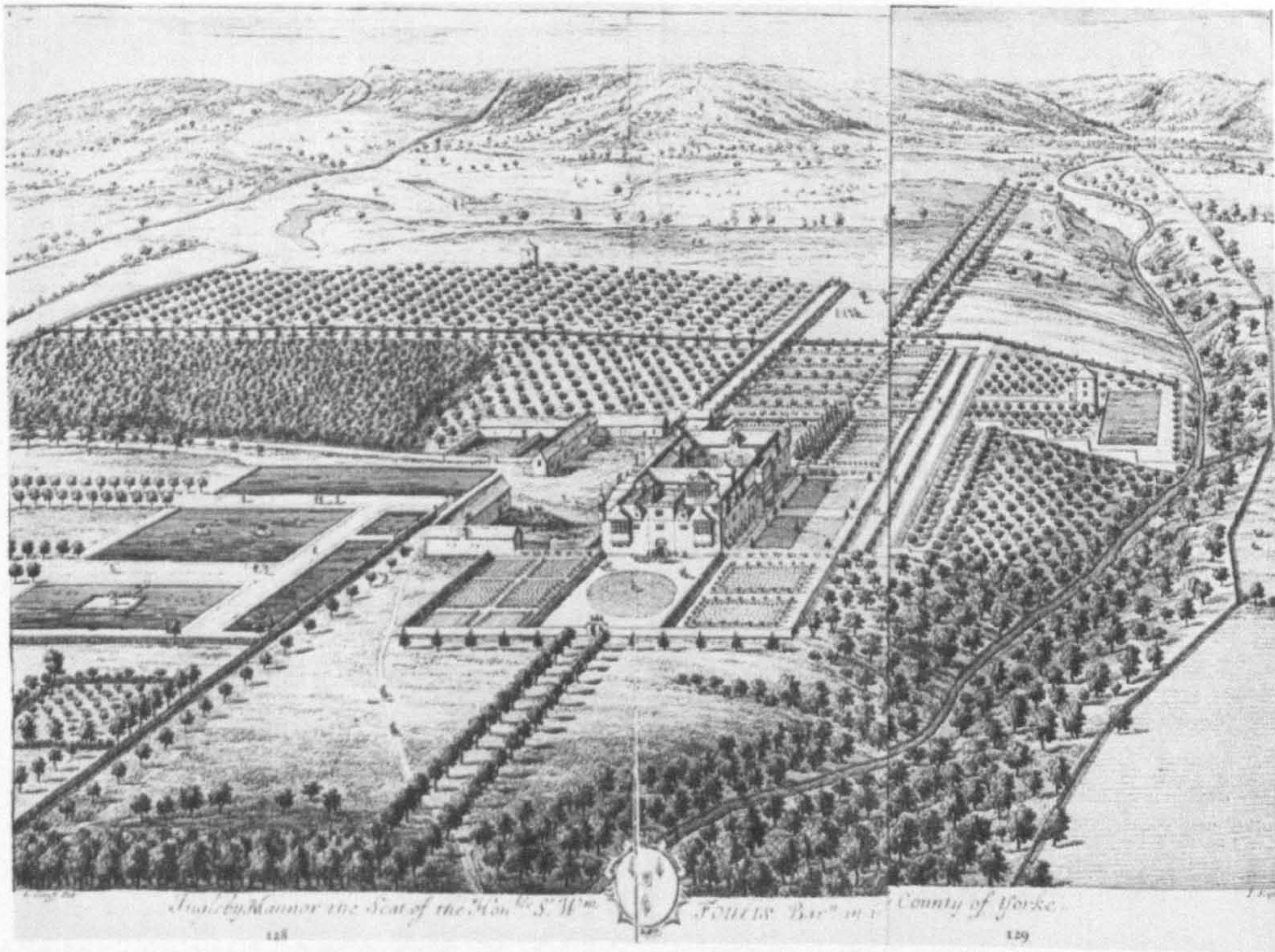


Plate 121: Ingleby Manor the seat of the Hon. Sr. Wm Foulis Bart by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.

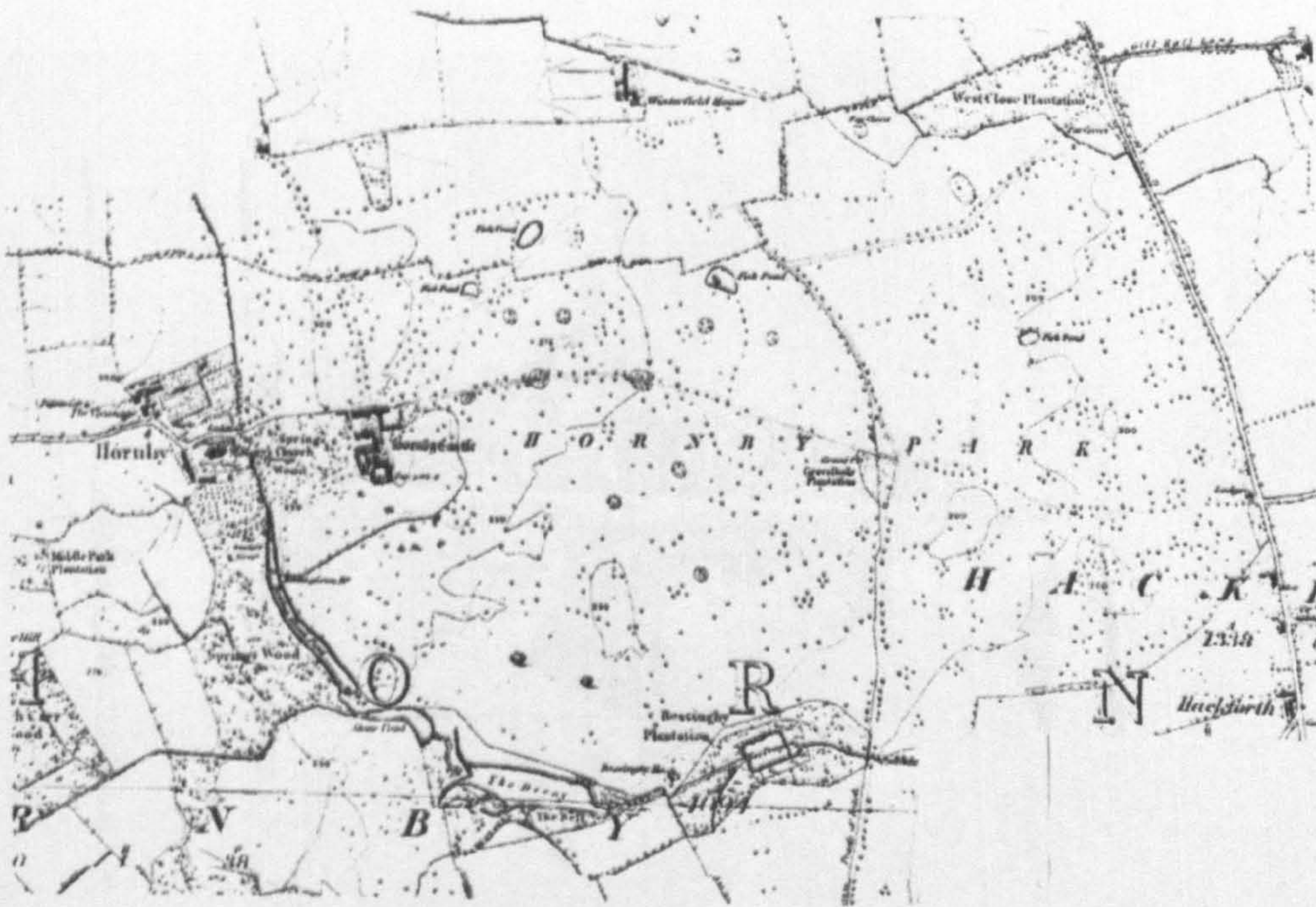


Plate 122: First Edition OS Map of Hornby Castle, 1857.

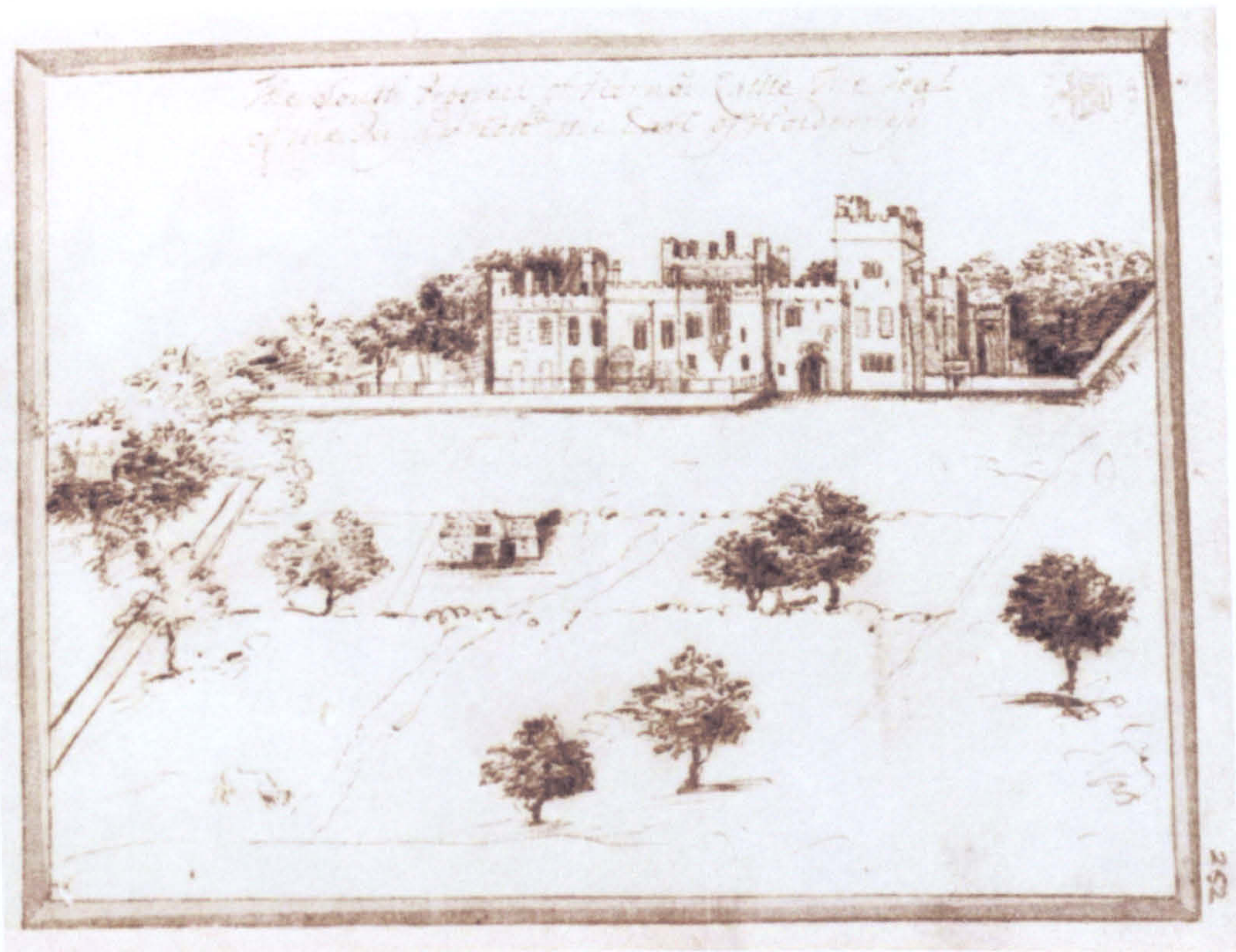


Plate 123: Sketch of the South Prospect of Hornby Castle by Samuel Buck 1719.



Plate 124: Hornby Castle: View to the East over the park.



Plate 125: Hornby Castle: Bowling Green Pond.



Plate 126: Hornby Castle: Banqueting House, by Jonathan Carr located in Spring Wood to the south-west of the Castle.



Plate 127: Hornby Castle: Arbour Hill, built by Jonathan Carr 1766-67, as a 'eye-catcher' south-west of the house. (Source Wragg, B 2000)

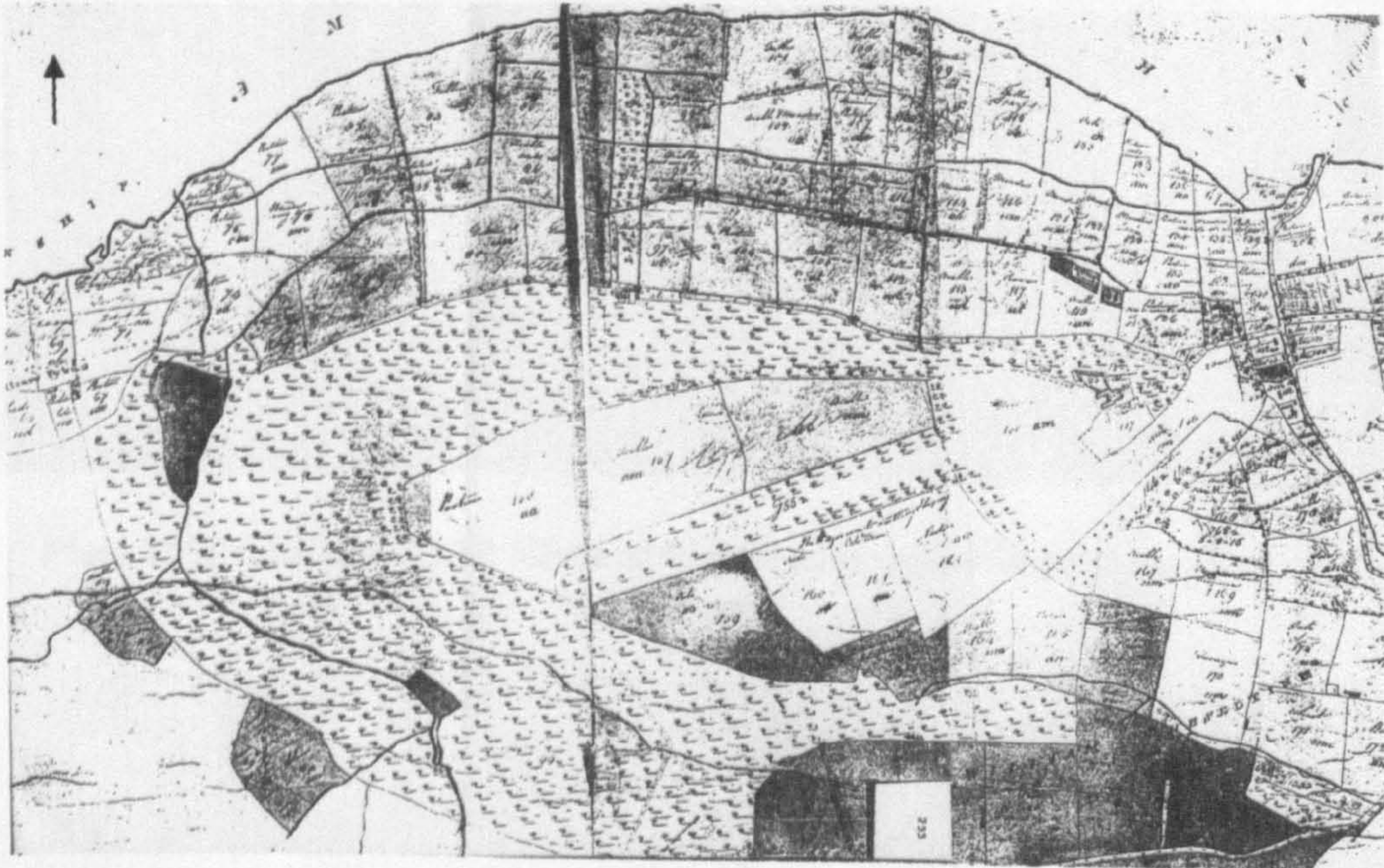


Plate 128: Map of Gilling in Ryedale, n.d. 18th century. NYCRO

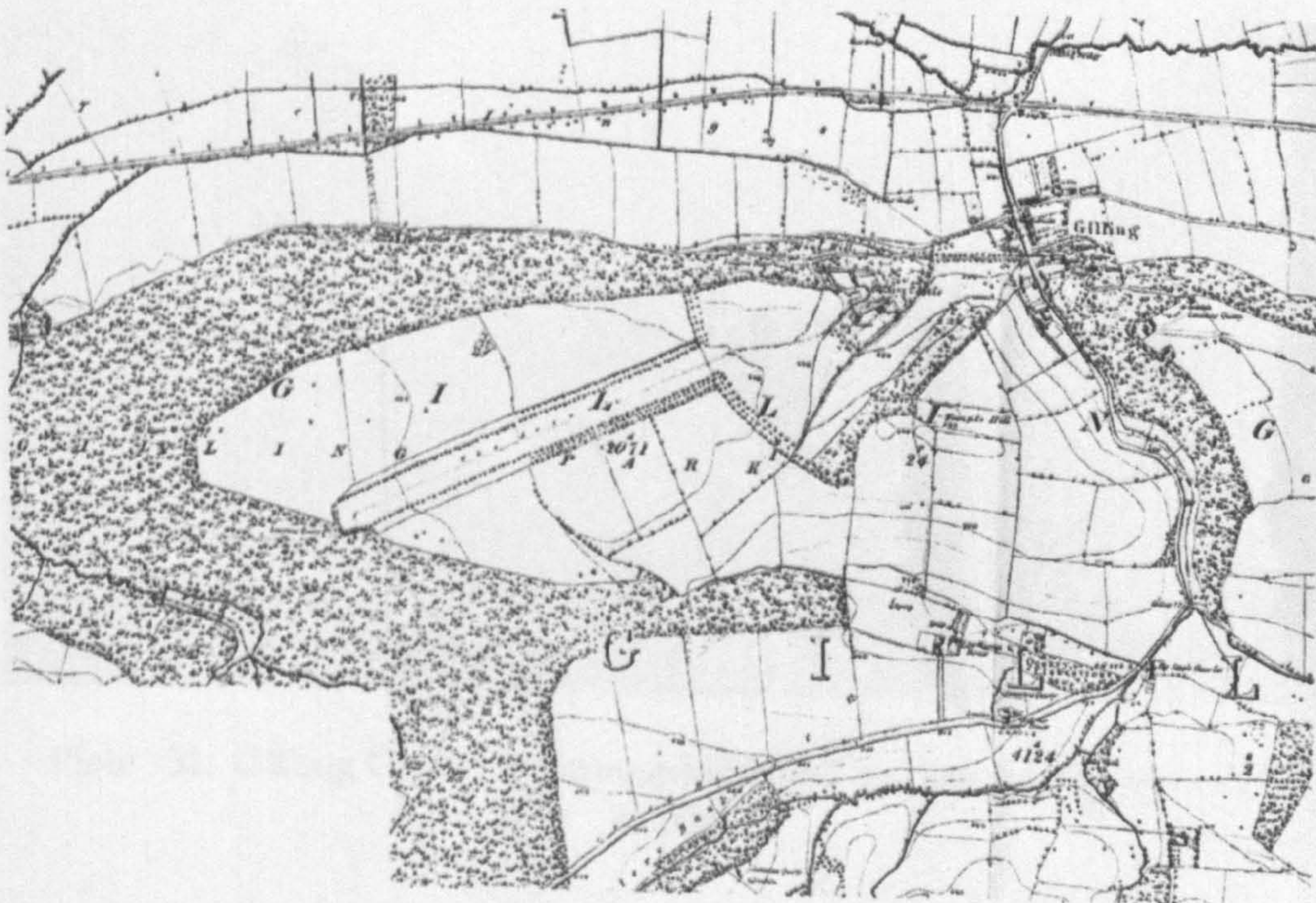


Plate 129: First Edition OS Map of Gilling, 1856.



Plate 130: Gilling Castle: View of Castle and wider landscape from the avenue.



Plate 131: Gilling Castle: Avenue established in 1740 south-west of the house.



Plate 132: View of Avenue from Gilling Castle.



Plate 133: Gilling Castle: Terraces to south-east of Castle with views of the wider landscape.



Plate 134: Painting of Gilling Castle, 1850. Printed in Gilling Guidebook.

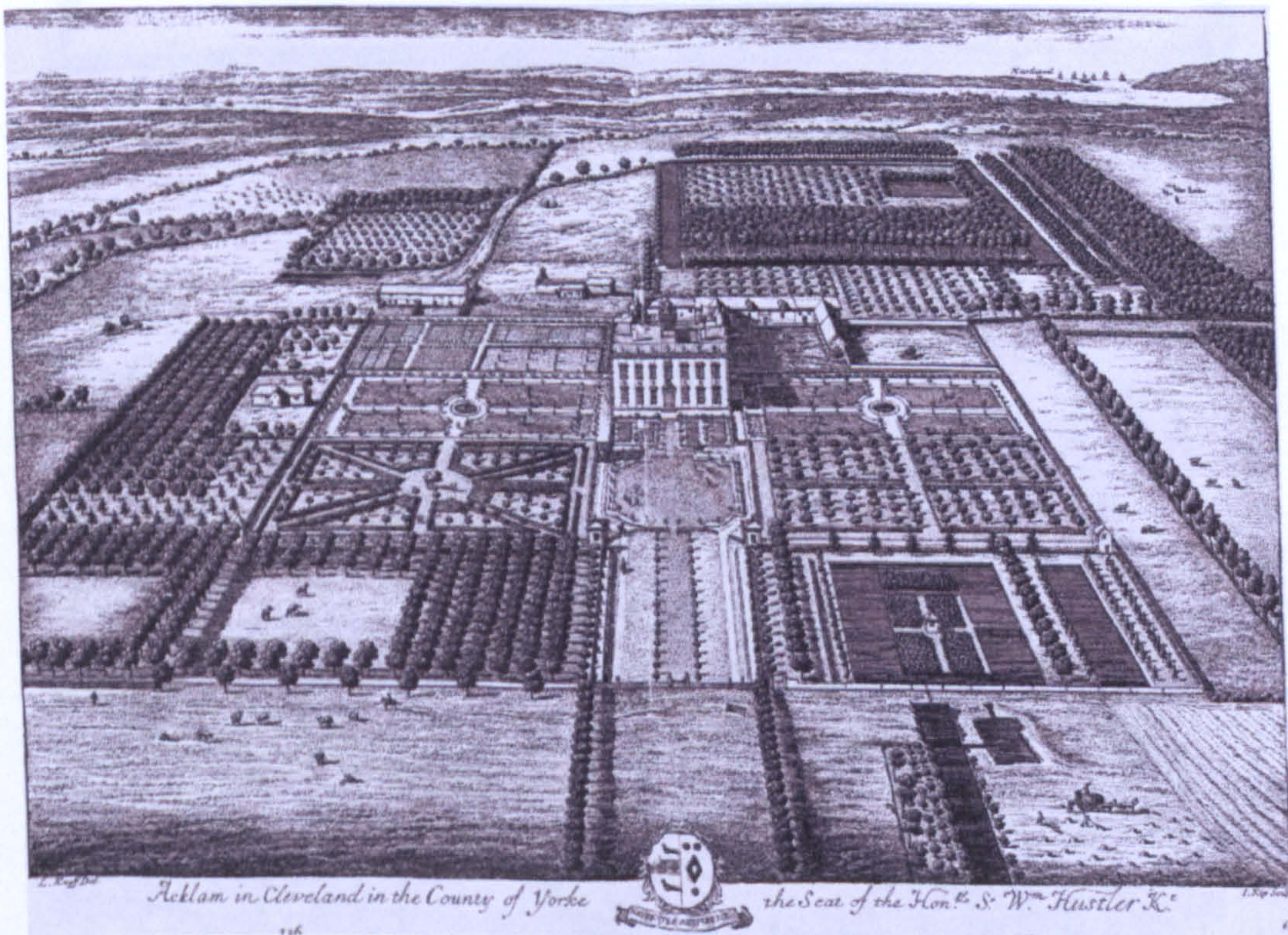


Plate 135: Acklam in Cleveland by Johannes Kip and Leonard Knyff. From *Britannia Illustrata*, 1707.

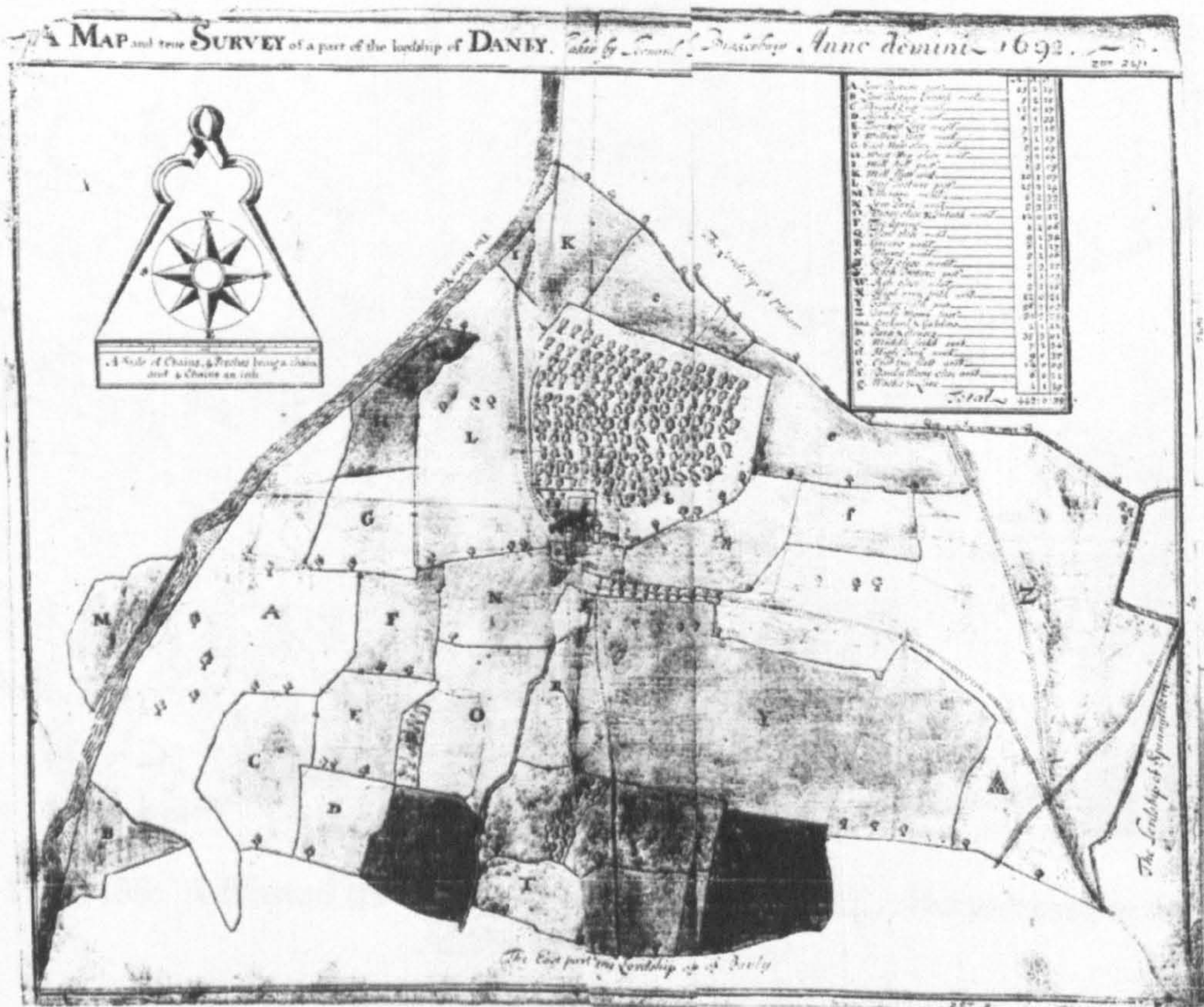


Plate 136: A Map and True Survey of a part of the lordship of Danby by L. Brakenbury, 1692. NYCRO

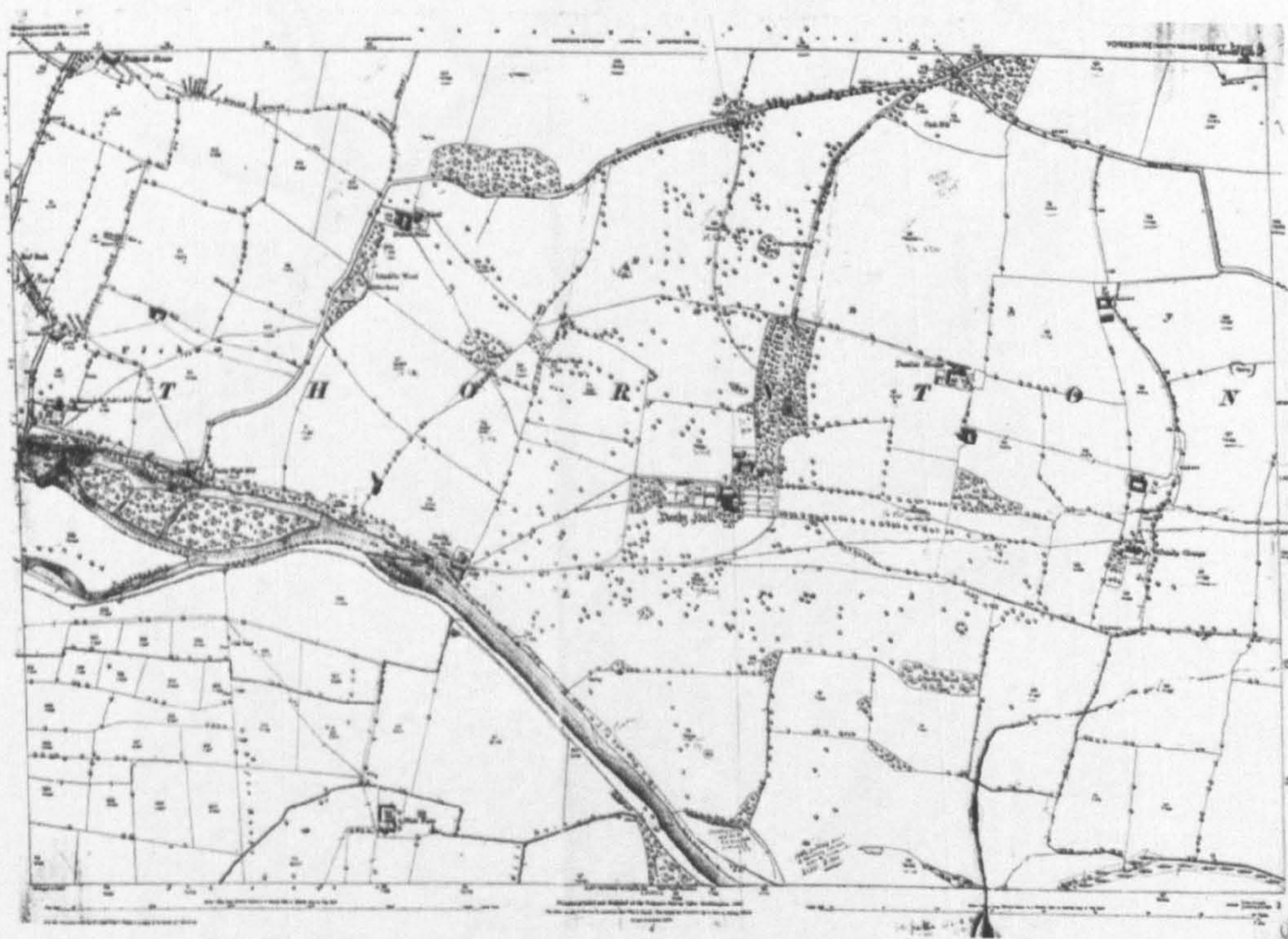


Plate 137: Ordnance Survey of Danby, 1893. NYCRO



Plate 138: A Plan of the Estate of Henry Darley Esq... Buttercrambe and Aldby , 1829. NYCRO



Plate 139: Detail of map of Aldby Park, 1746 NYCRO

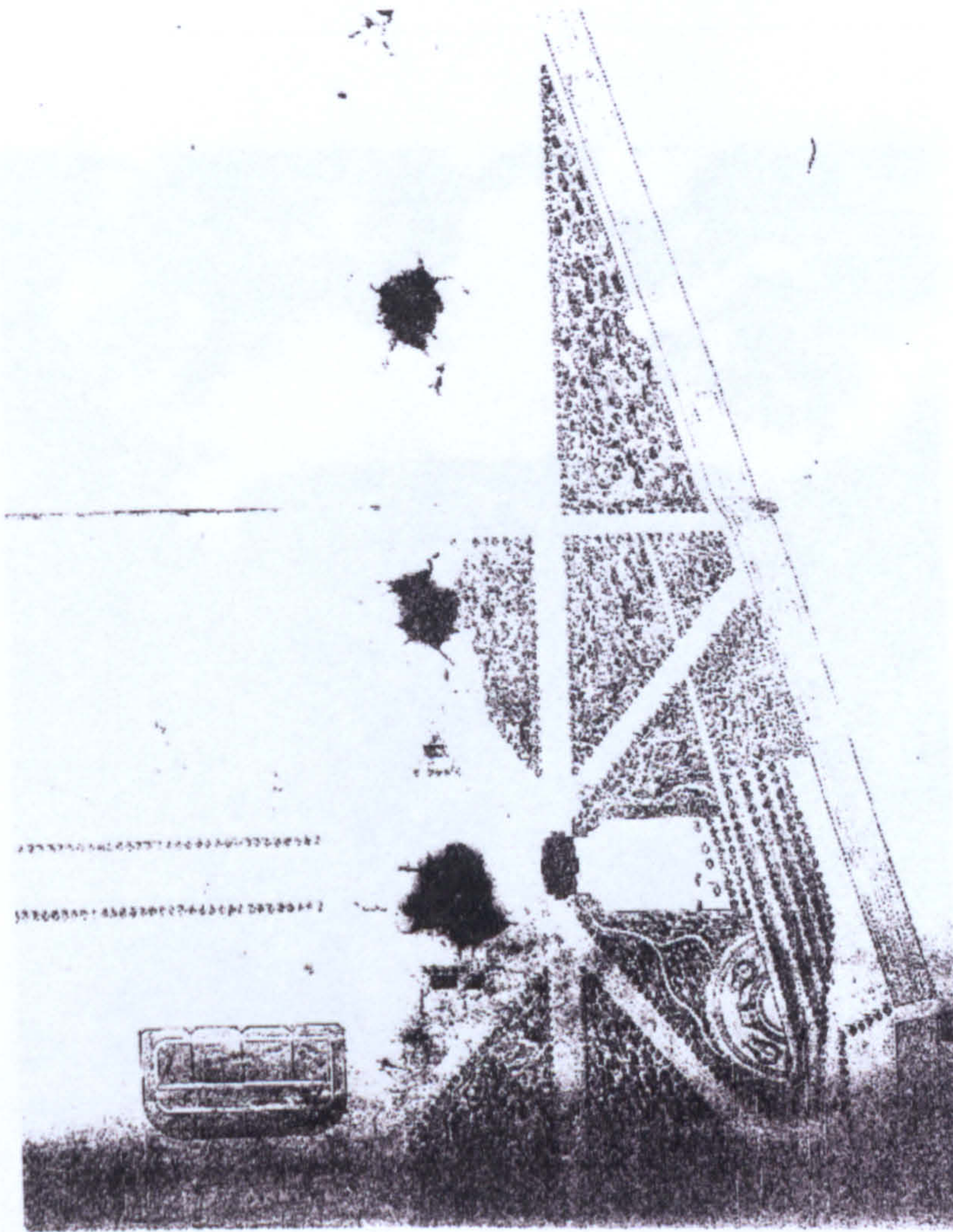


Plate 140: Unsigned and undated plan of Aldby, attributed to Knowlton.



Plate 141: Painting of Aldby Park from the west



Plate 142: Aldby Park: Photo of the west terraces



Plate 143: Sketch of Aldby Park by Samuel Buck, c. 1719.

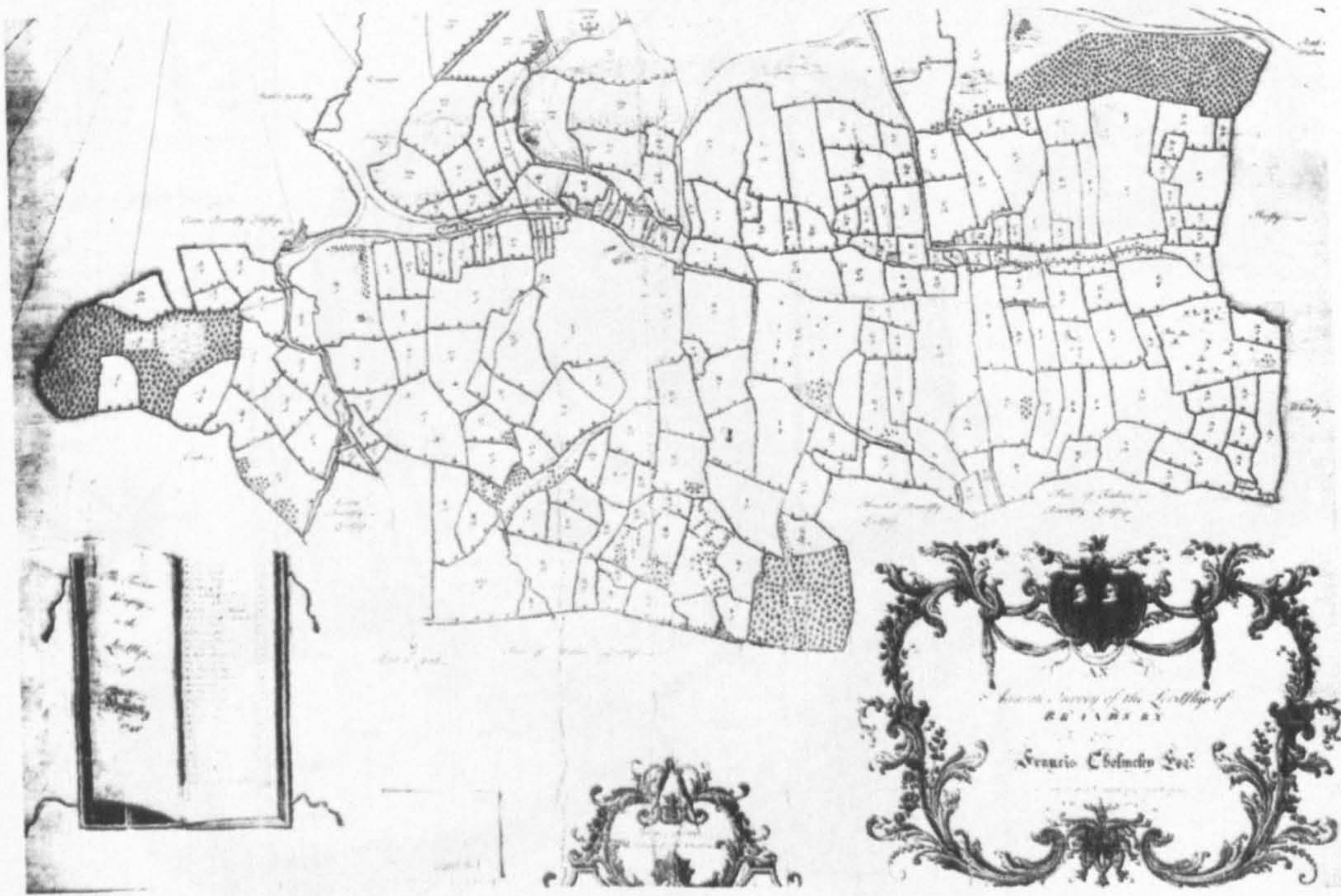


Plate 144: Map of Brandsby cum Stearsby by J. Haynes, 1746. NYCRO

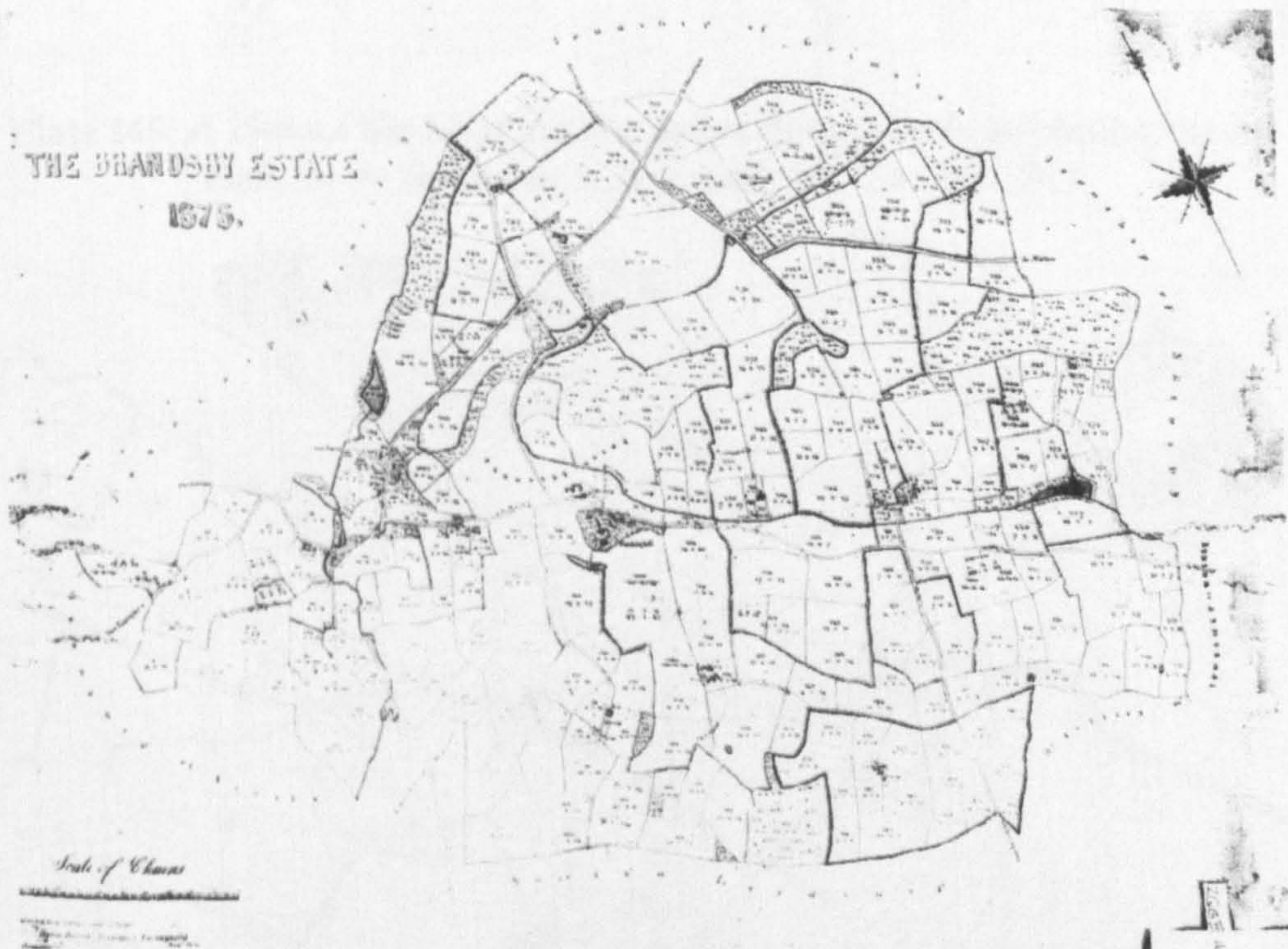


Plate 145: Map of Brandsby cum Stearsby by F. Dickson, 1876. NYCRO

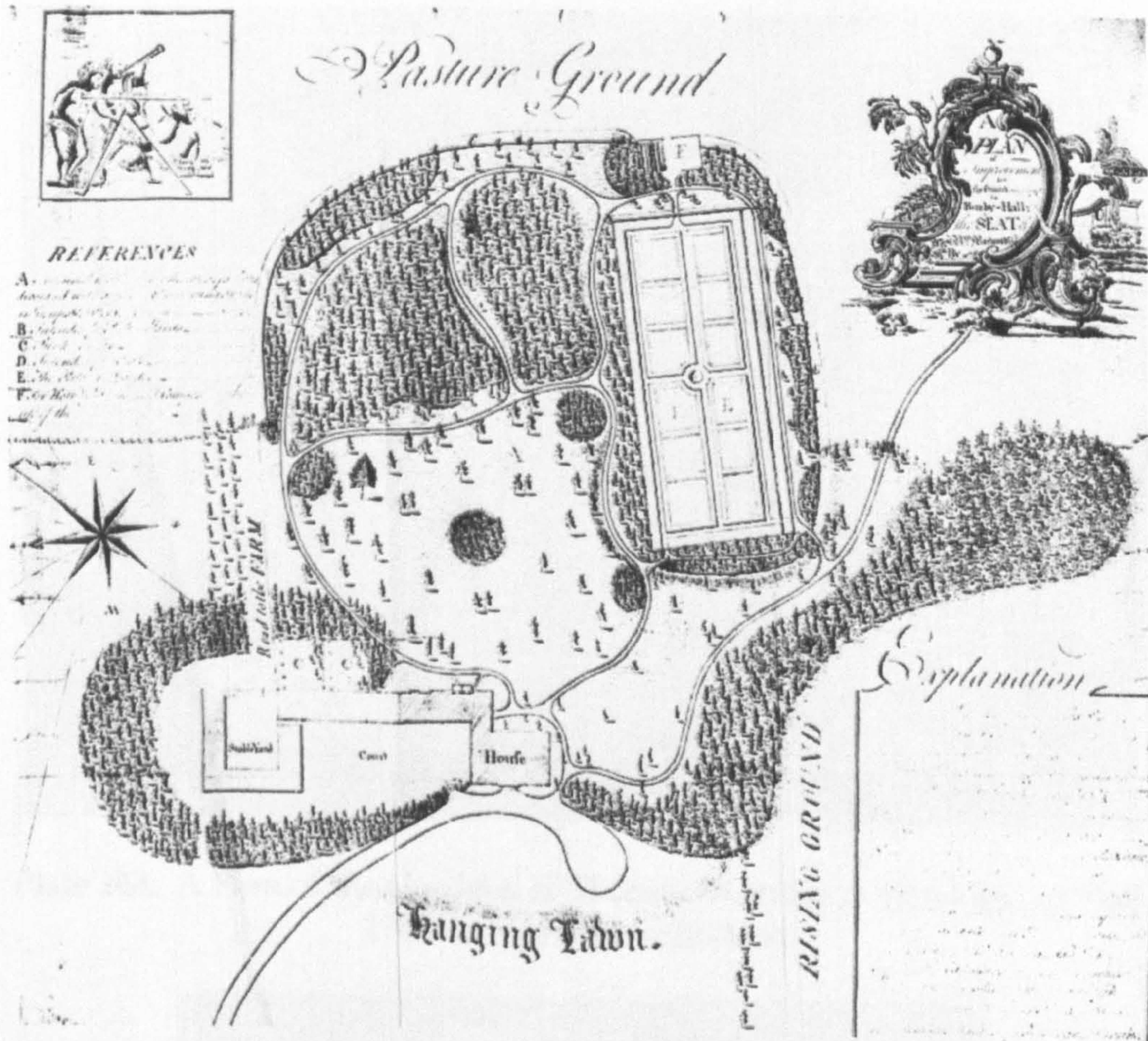


Plate 146: A Plan of the Improvements for the grounds adjoining Busby Hall, by A. Sparrow, n. d. possibly 1774. NYCRO

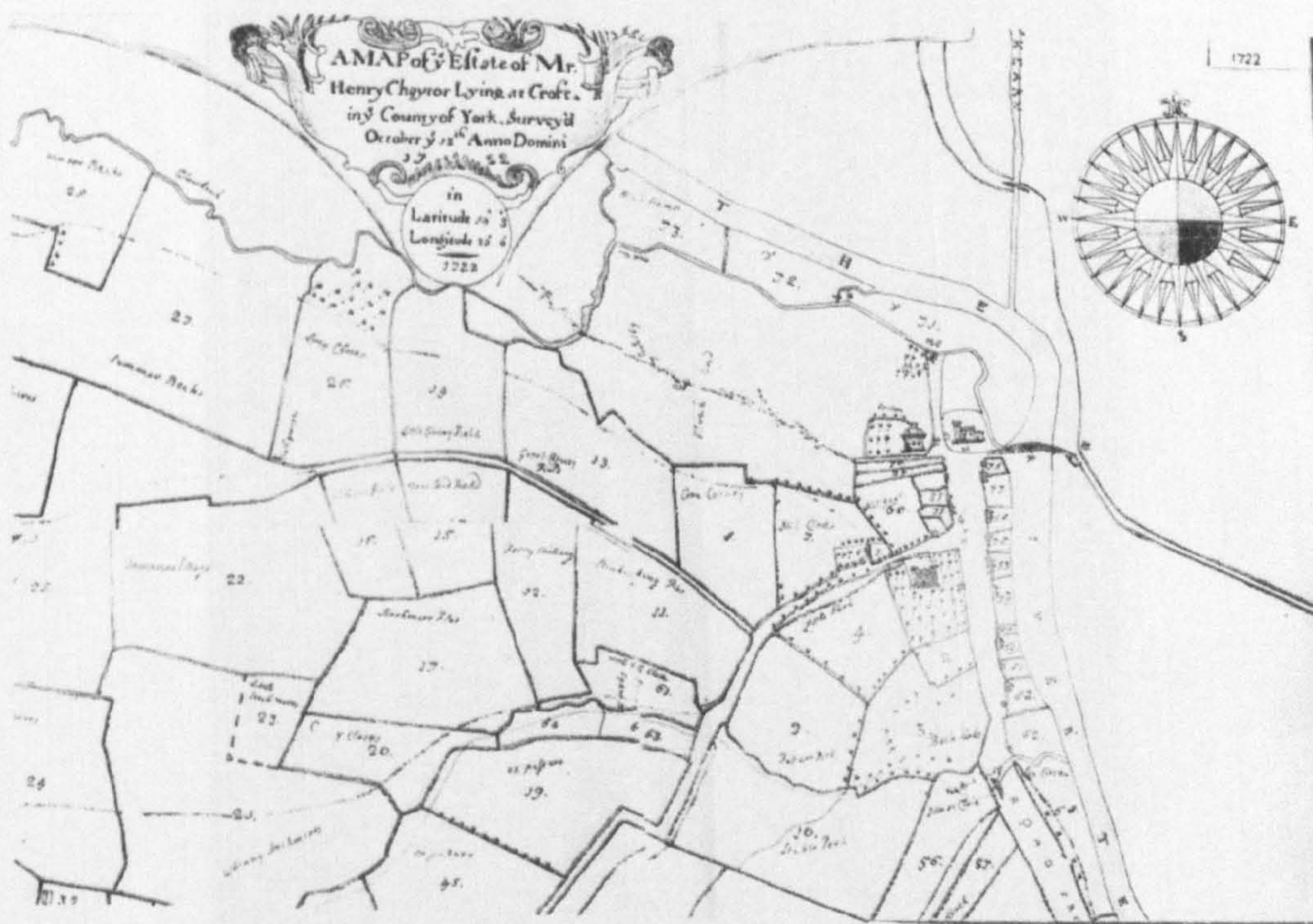


Plate 147: A map of the estate of... Croft attributed to Thomas Simpson, 1722. NYCRO

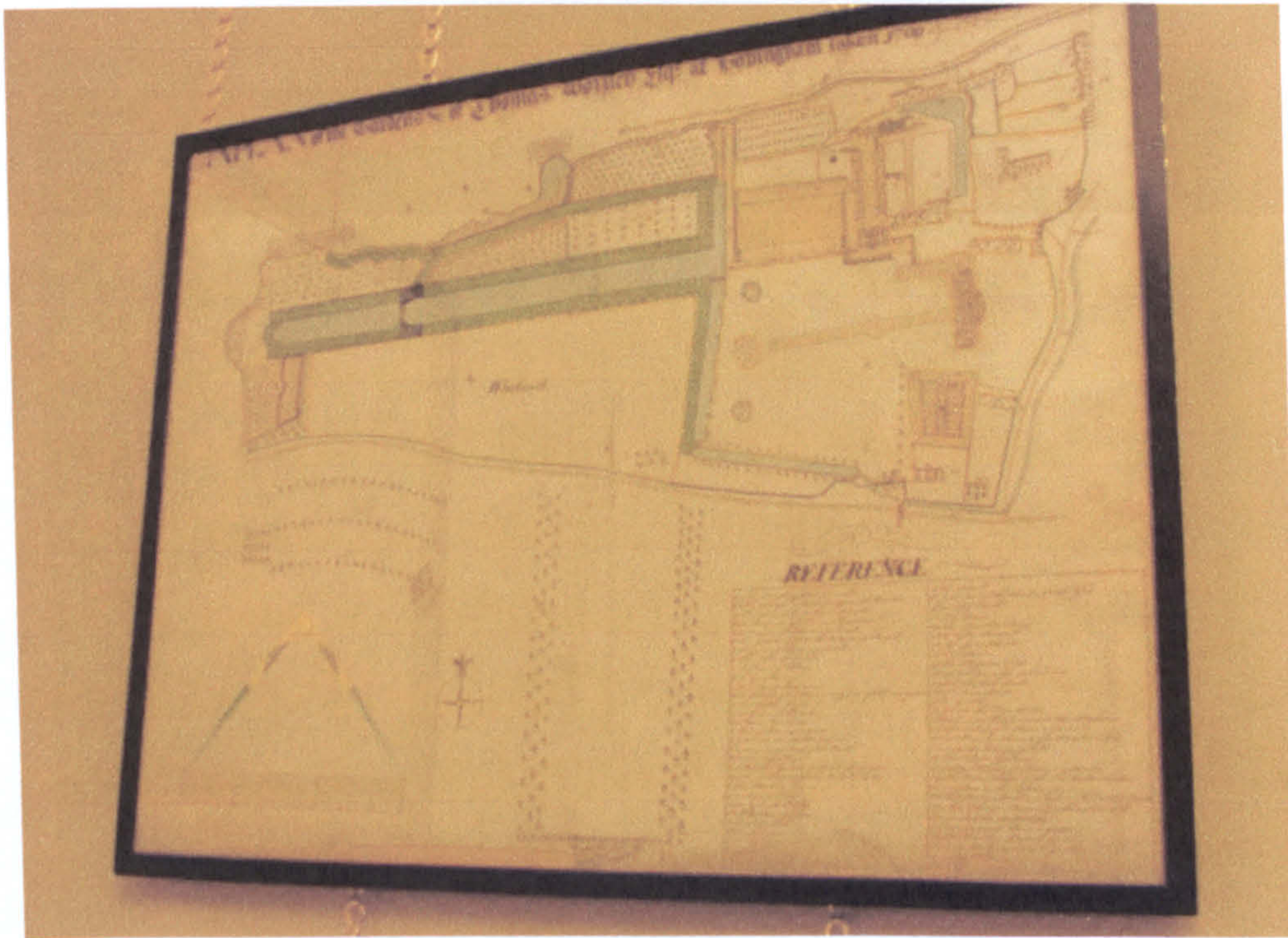


Plate 148: A Plan of the Gardens of Thomas Worsley at Hovingham Hall, 1700. In a private collection.



Plate: 149: Plan of Hovingham Hall, 1824. In a private collection.

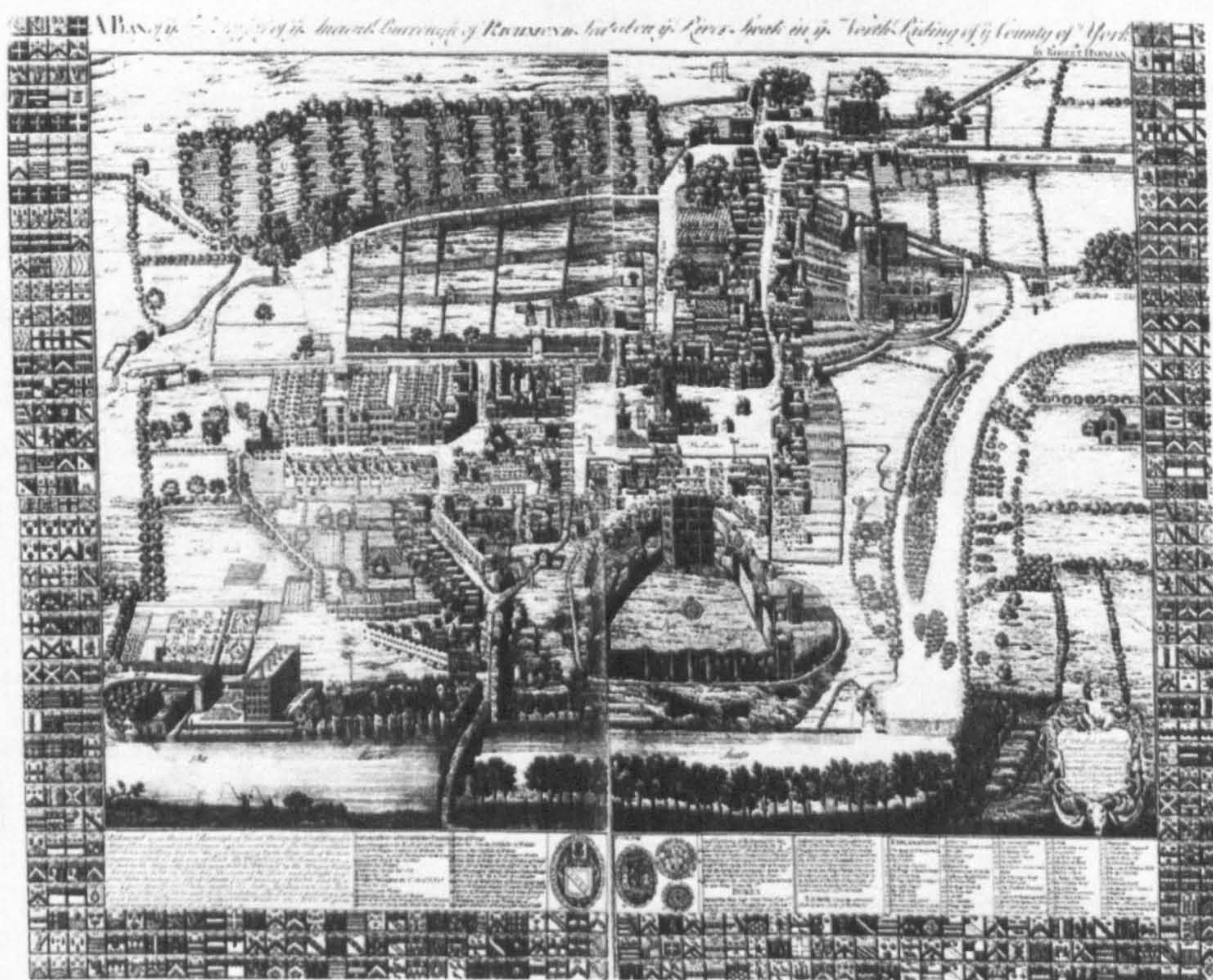


Plate 150: Map of Richmond by Harmans, 1724. NYCRO

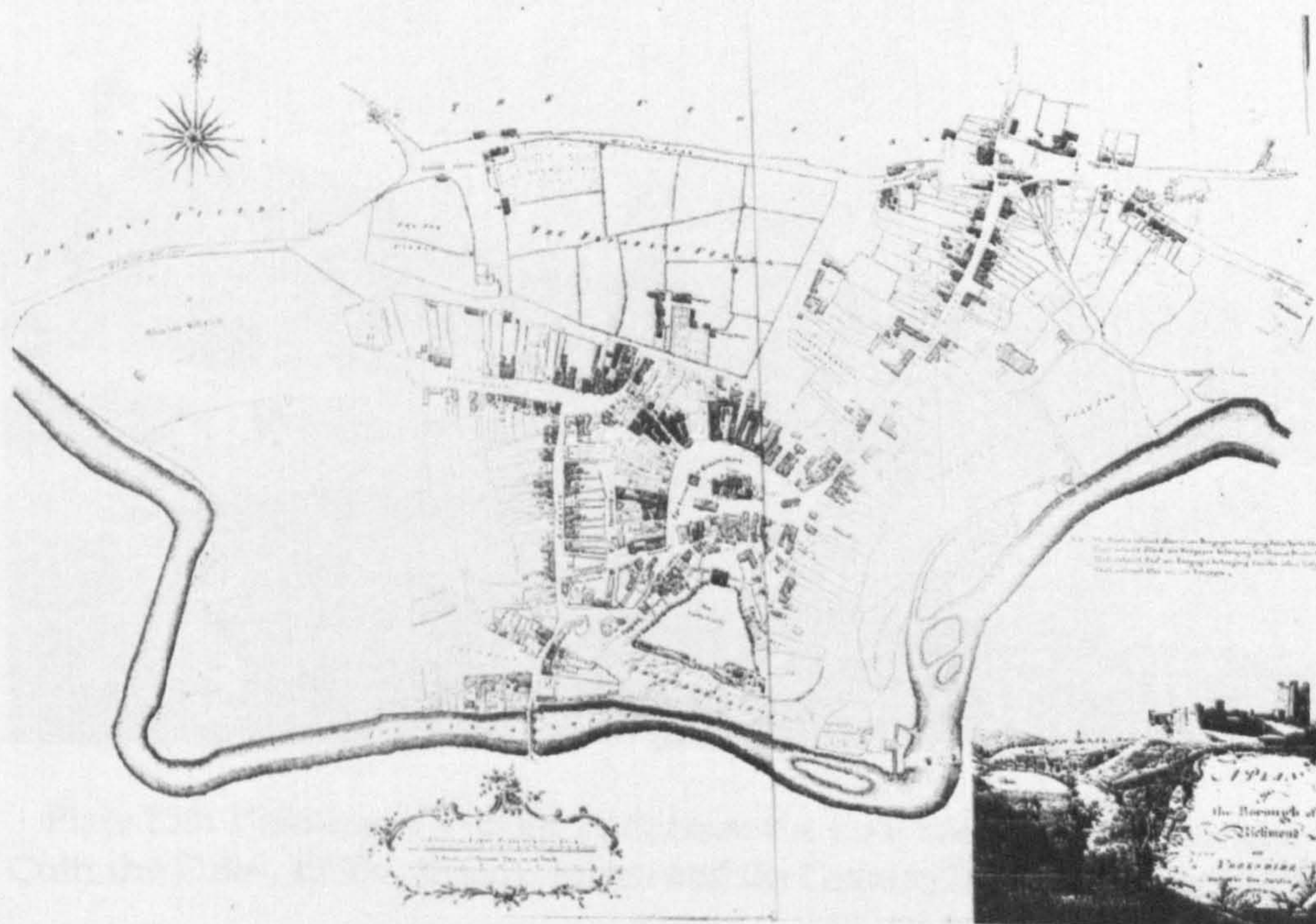


Plate 151: Richmond by G. Jackson, 1773. NYCRO

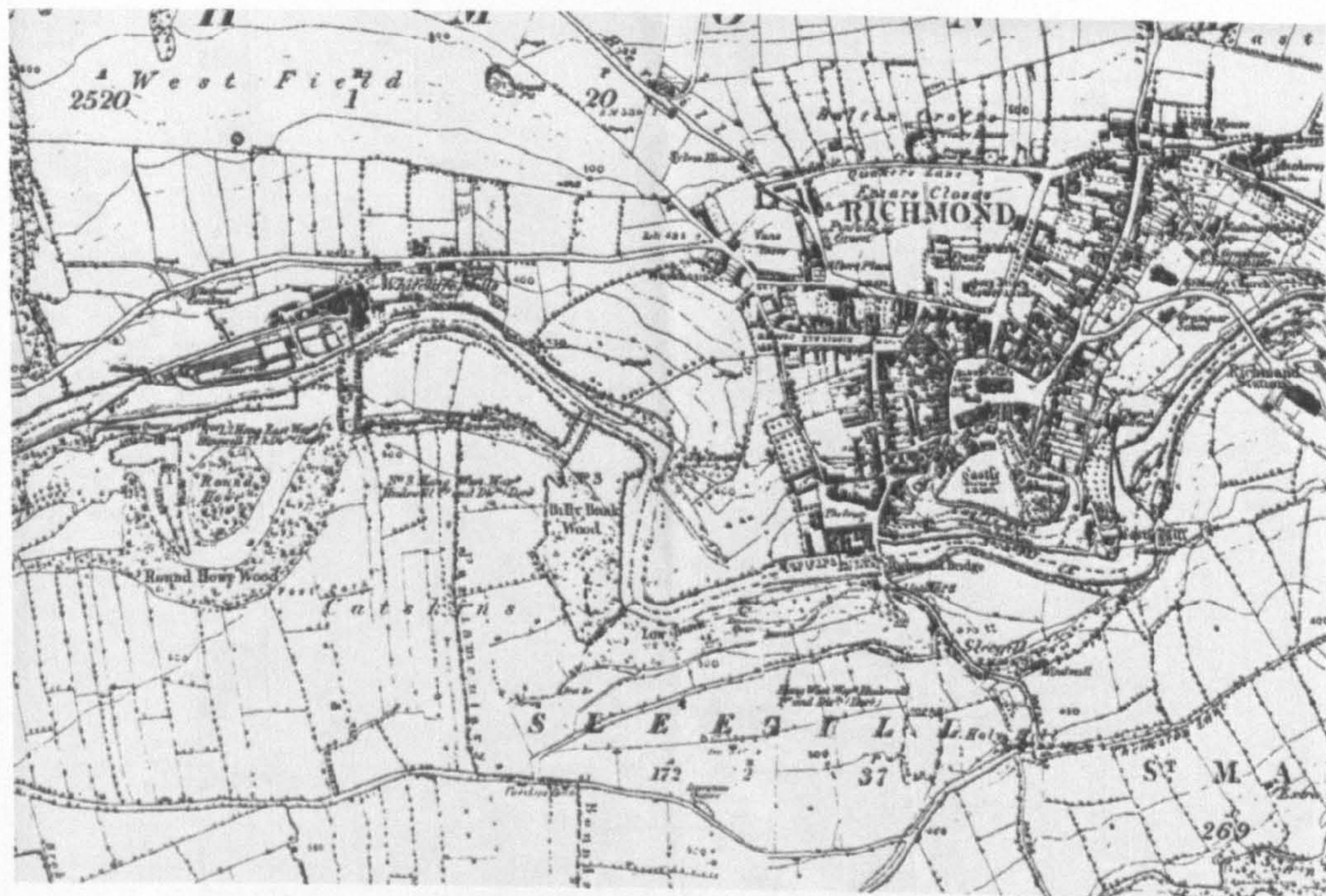


Plate 152: First Edition OS map of Richmond, 1855-57.

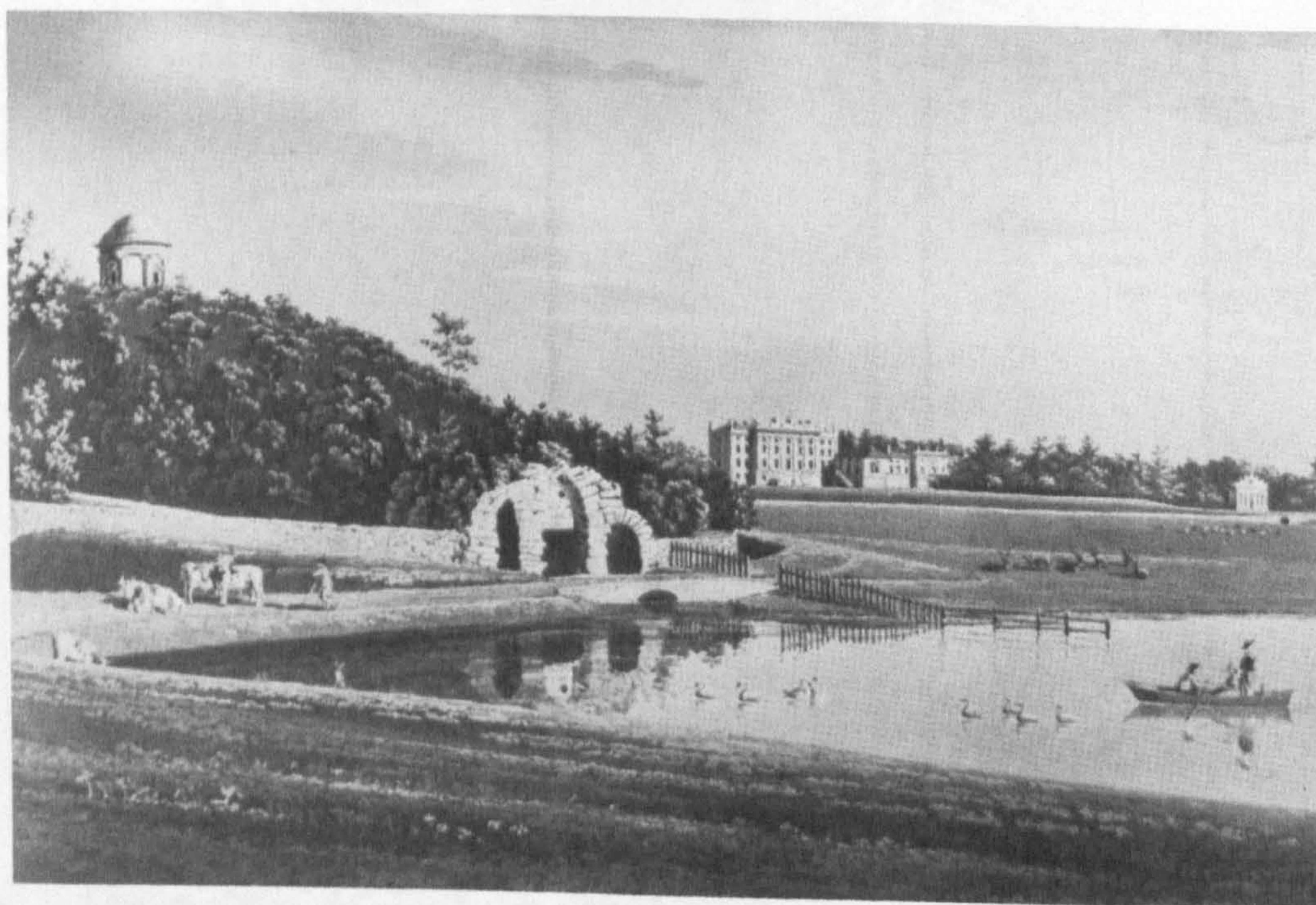


Plate 153: Painting of Forcett Park from the lake and grotto by George Cuiitt the Elder, 1770s. Source: *Artist and the Country House* (Harris, J 1979).

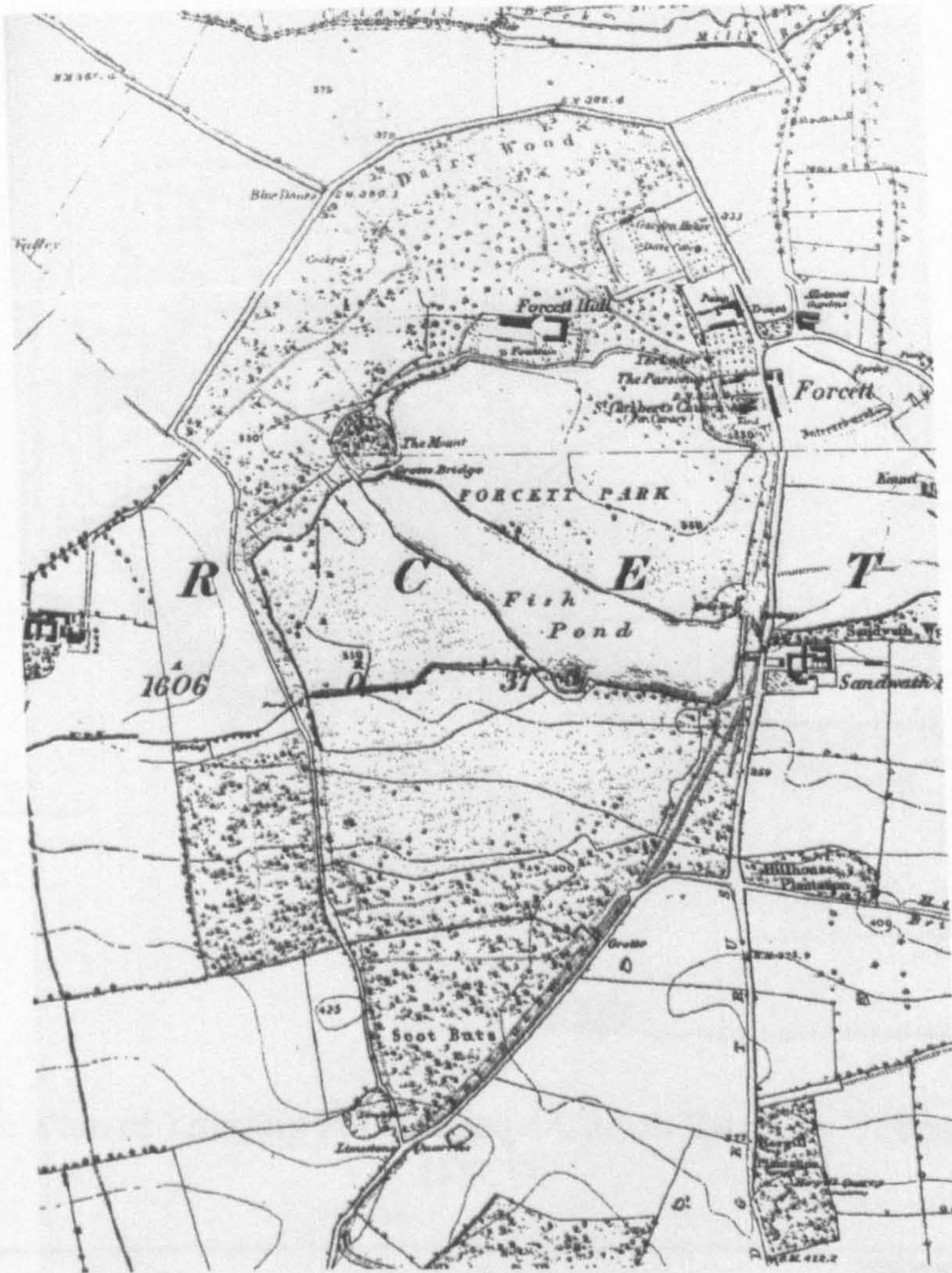


Plate 154: First Edition OS map of Forcett, 1857.

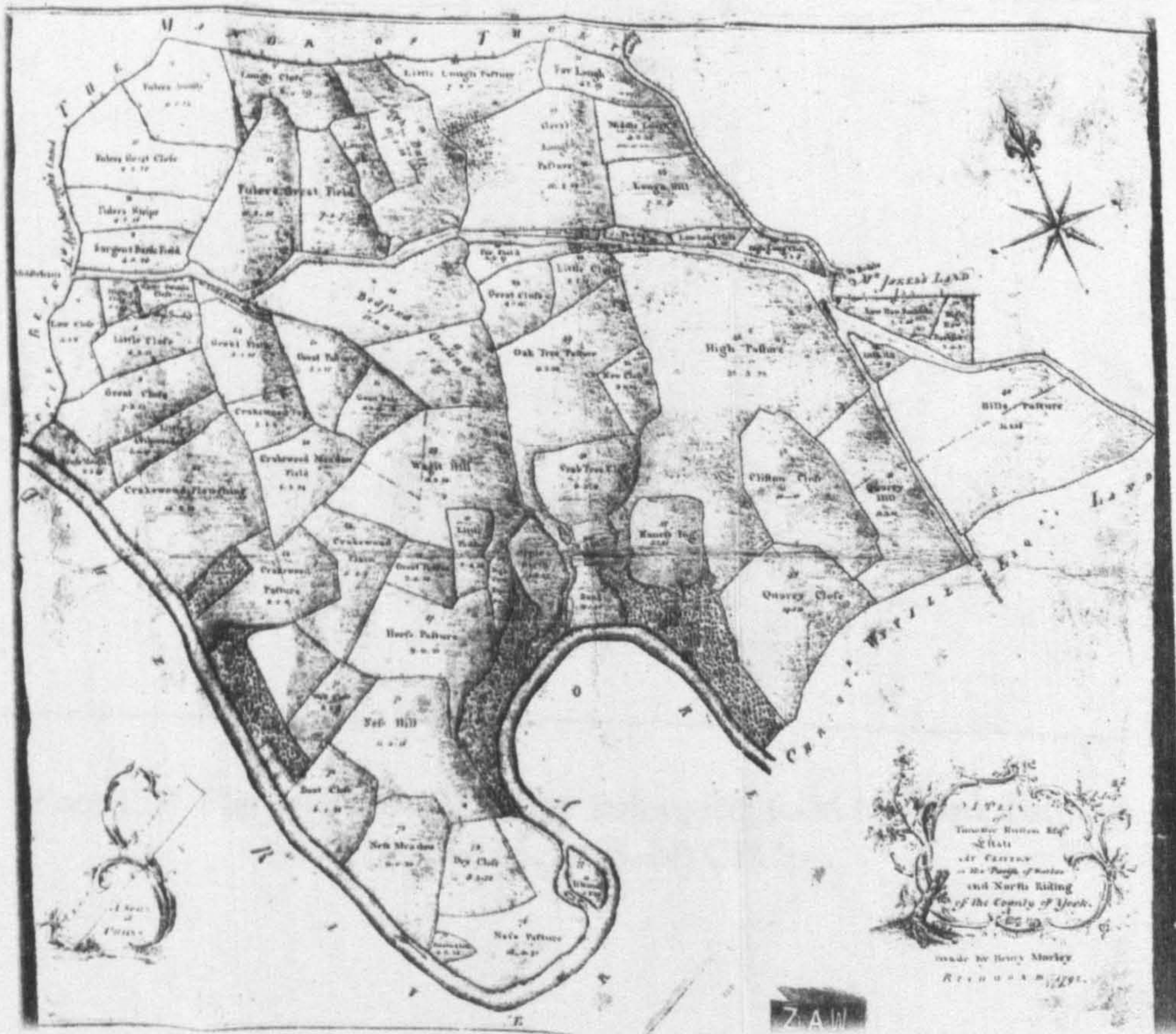


Plate 155: Map of Clifton on Yore by H. Morley, 1792. NYCRO

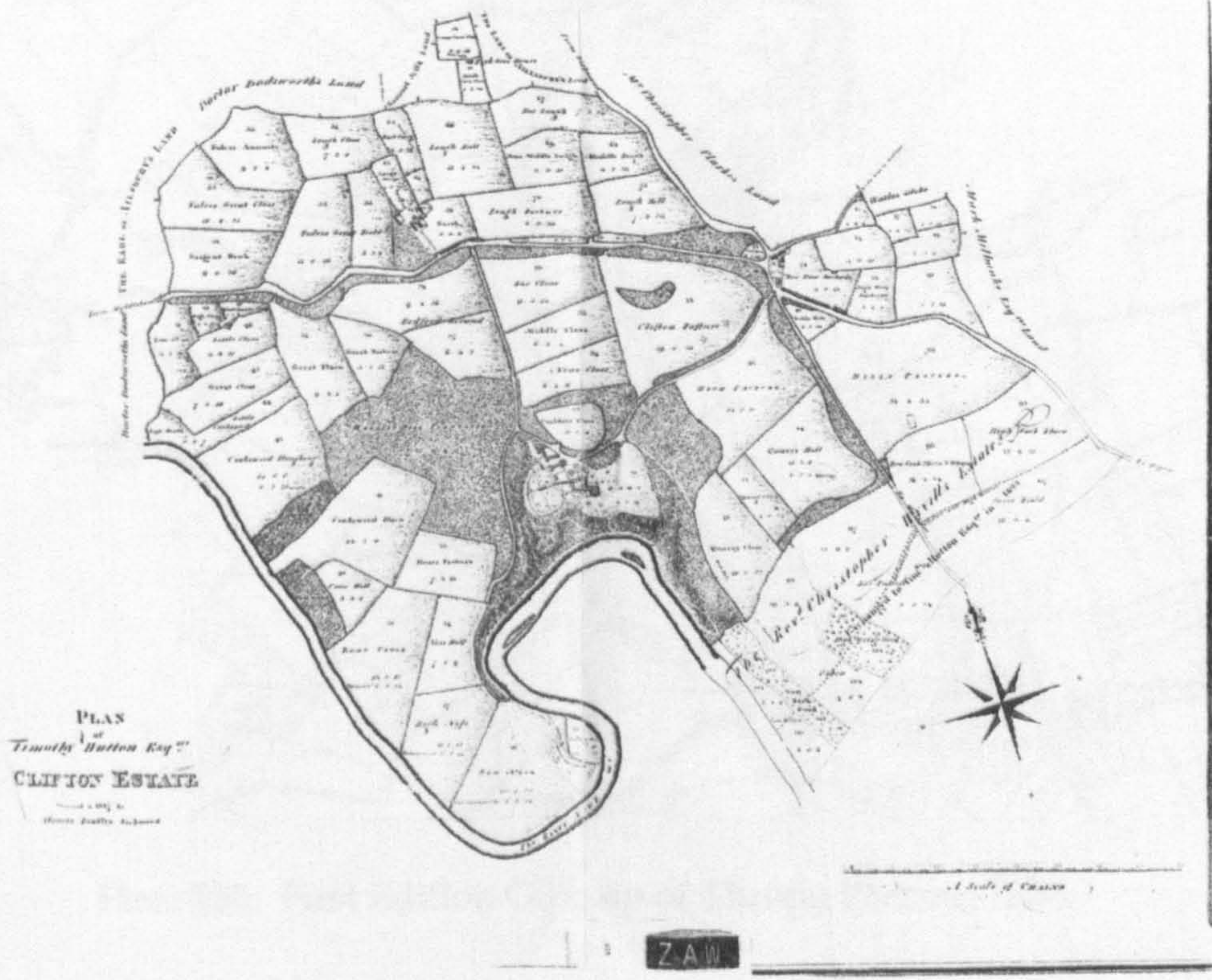


Plate 156: Plan of Timothy Hutton Esqrs Clifton Estate by T. Bradley, 1817.
NYCRO



Plate 157: Plan of Thorpe Perrow Belonging to M Milbank Esq. by
Holdstock, 1803. NYCRO



Plate 158: First Edition OS map of Thrope Perrow, 1856.

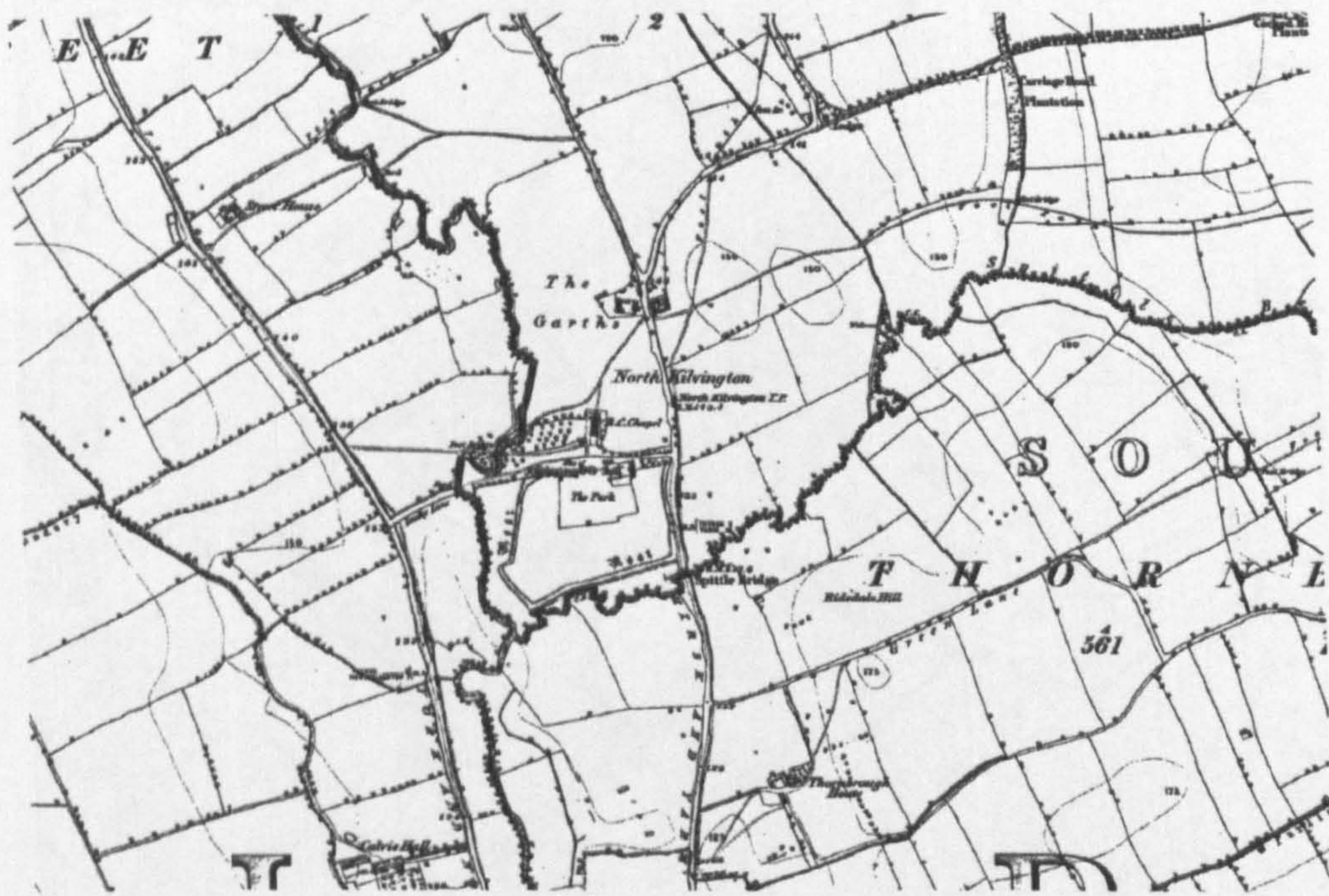


Plate 159: First Edition OS map of Kilvington Old Hall, 1856.

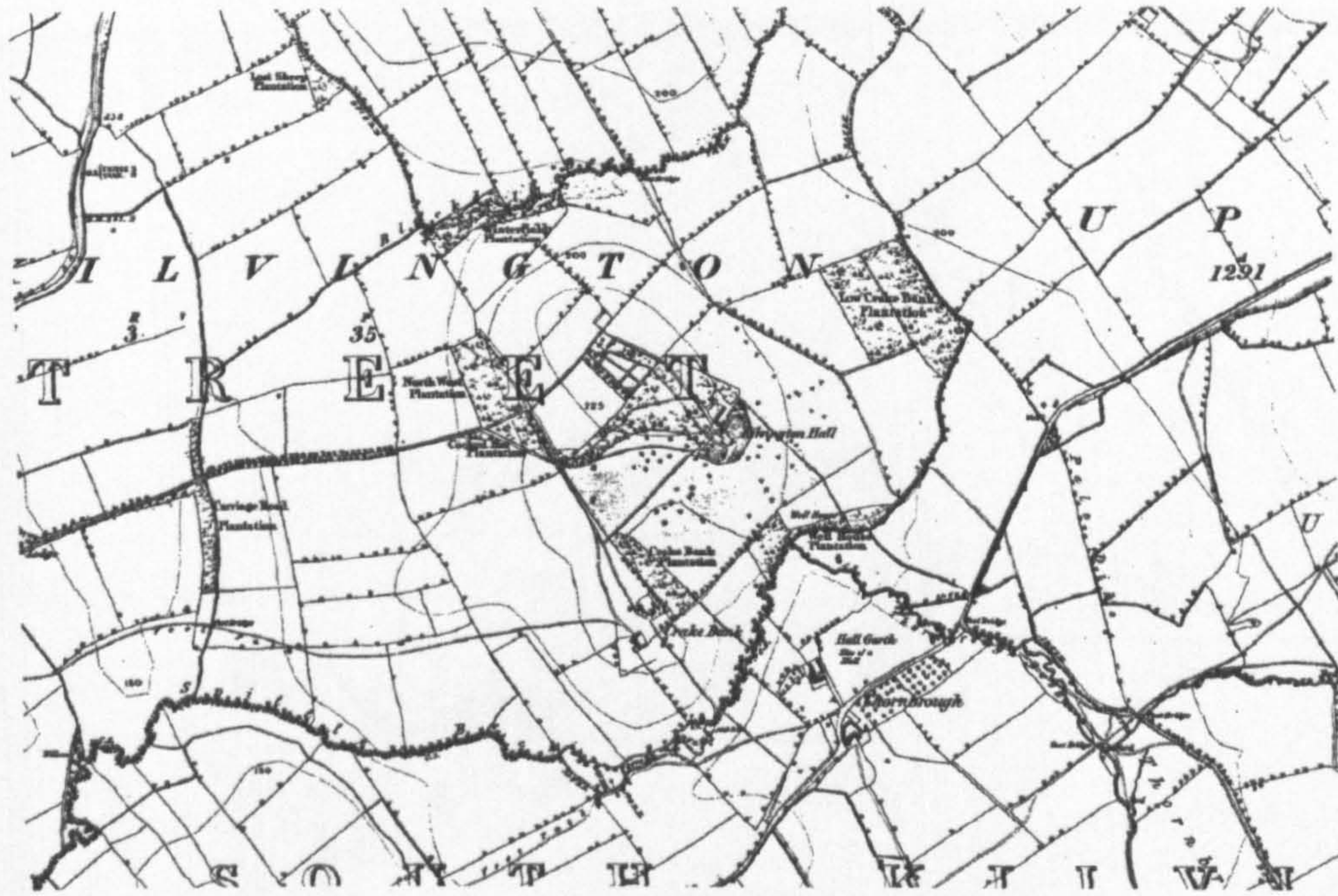


Plate 160: First Edition OS map of Kilvington New Hall, 1856.

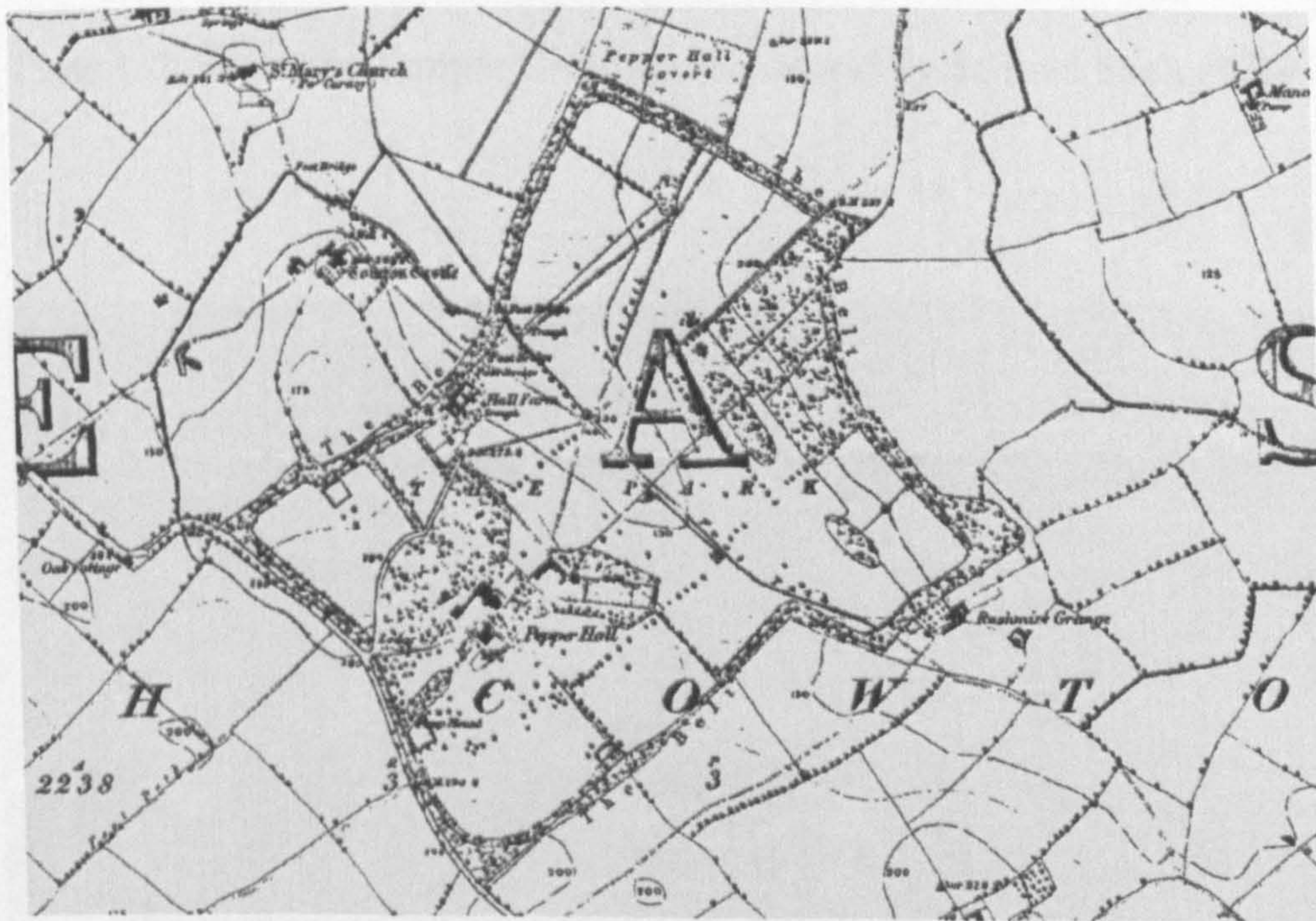


Plate 161: First Edition OS map of Pepper Hall, 1857.

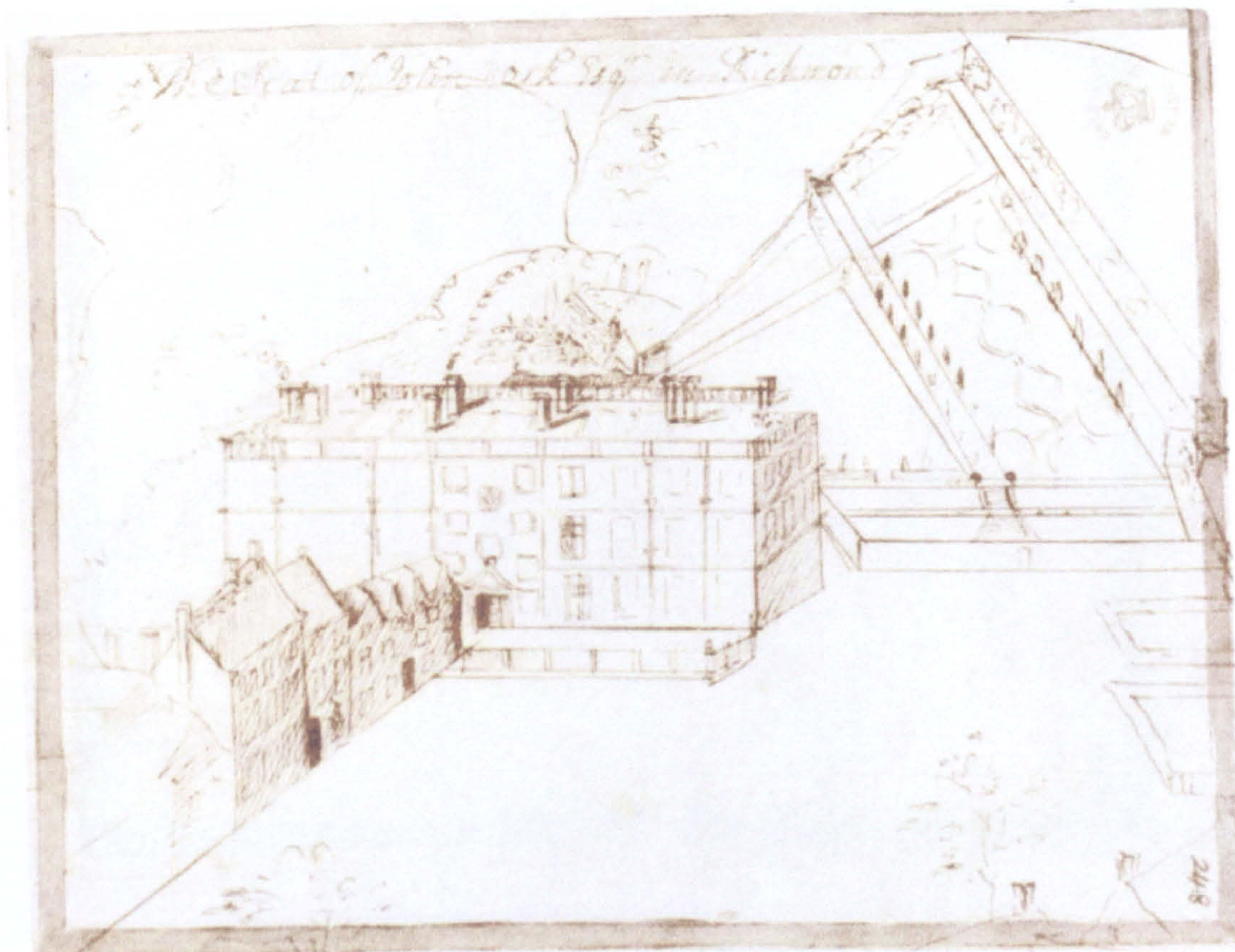


Plate 162: Sketch of Temple Grounds Richmond by Samuel Buck c1719.

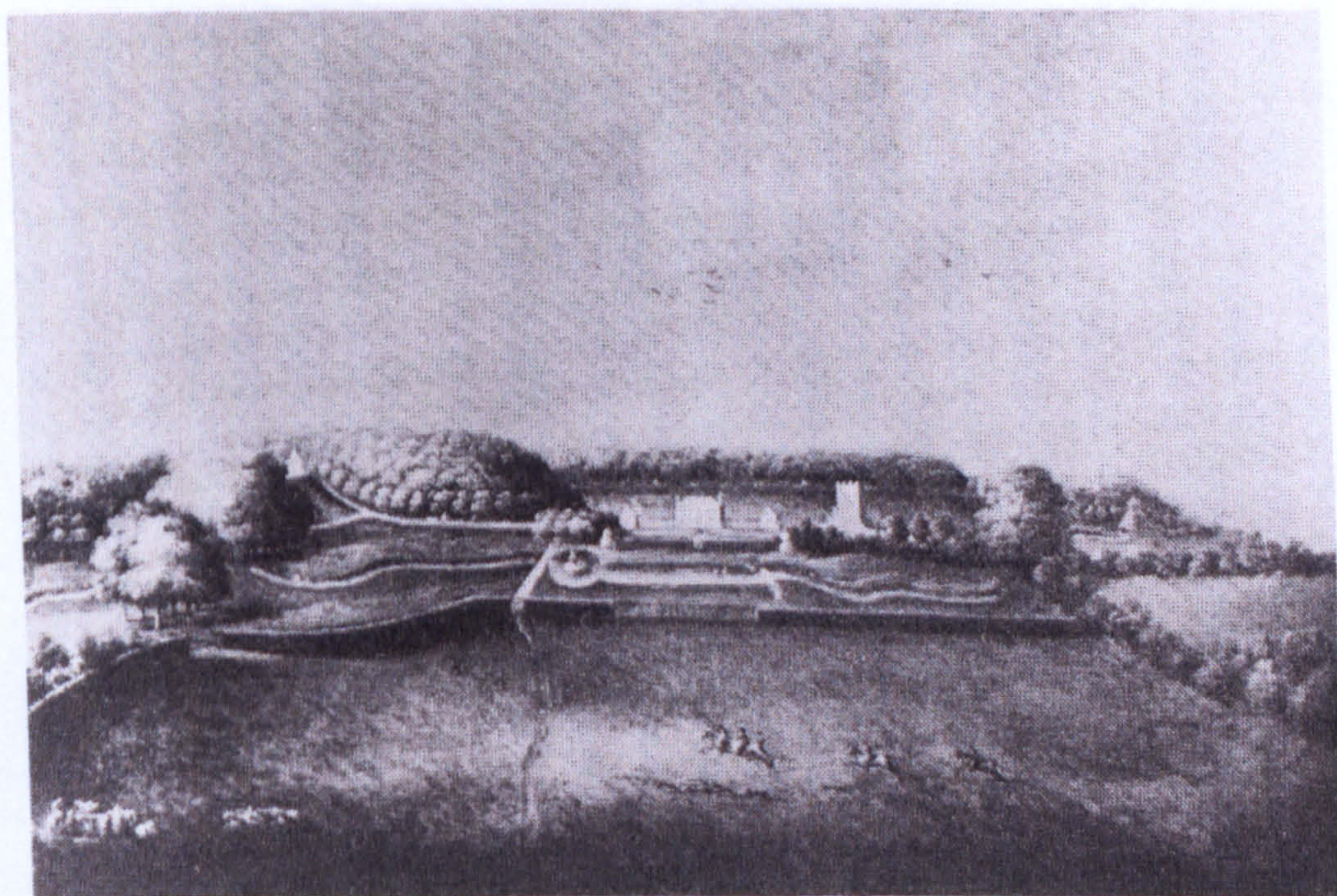


Plate 163: Painting of Kirkby Fleetham view of the east front, unknown artist, c1750s.

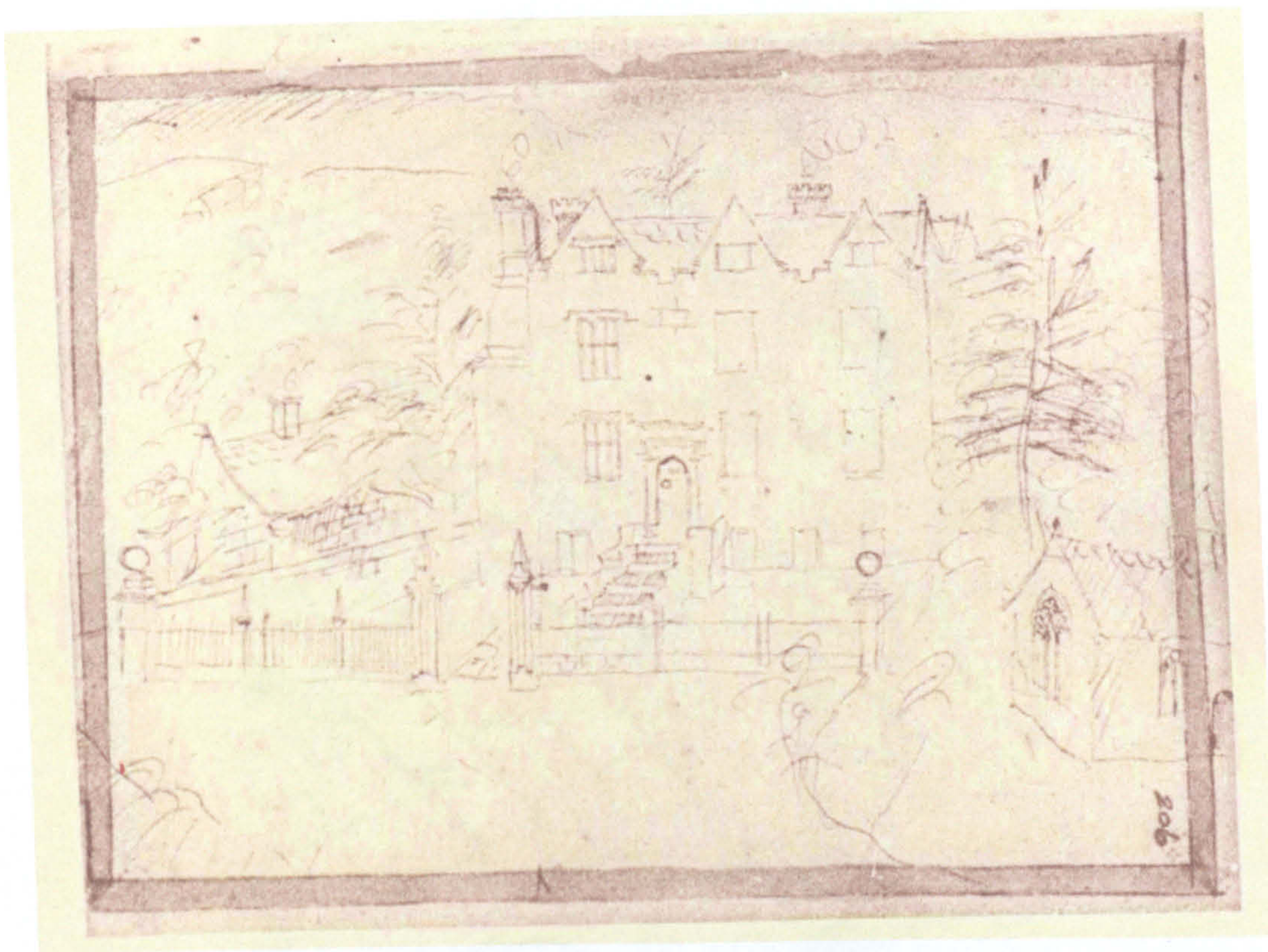


Plate 164: Sketch of Arncliffe Hall by Samuel Buck c1719.



Plate 165: First Edition OS map of Kirkby Fleetham, 1854..

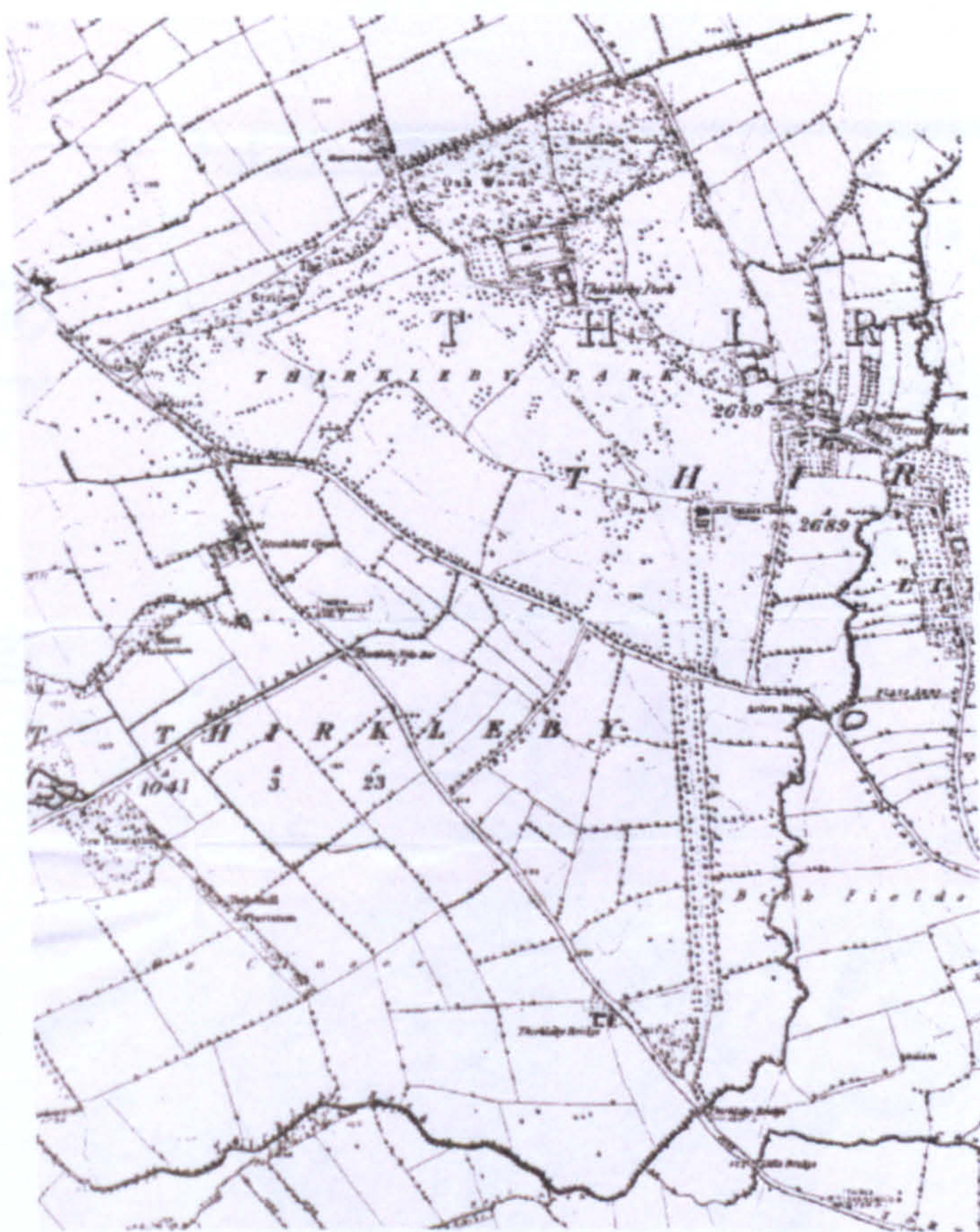


Plate 166: First Edition OS map of Thripleby 1856.

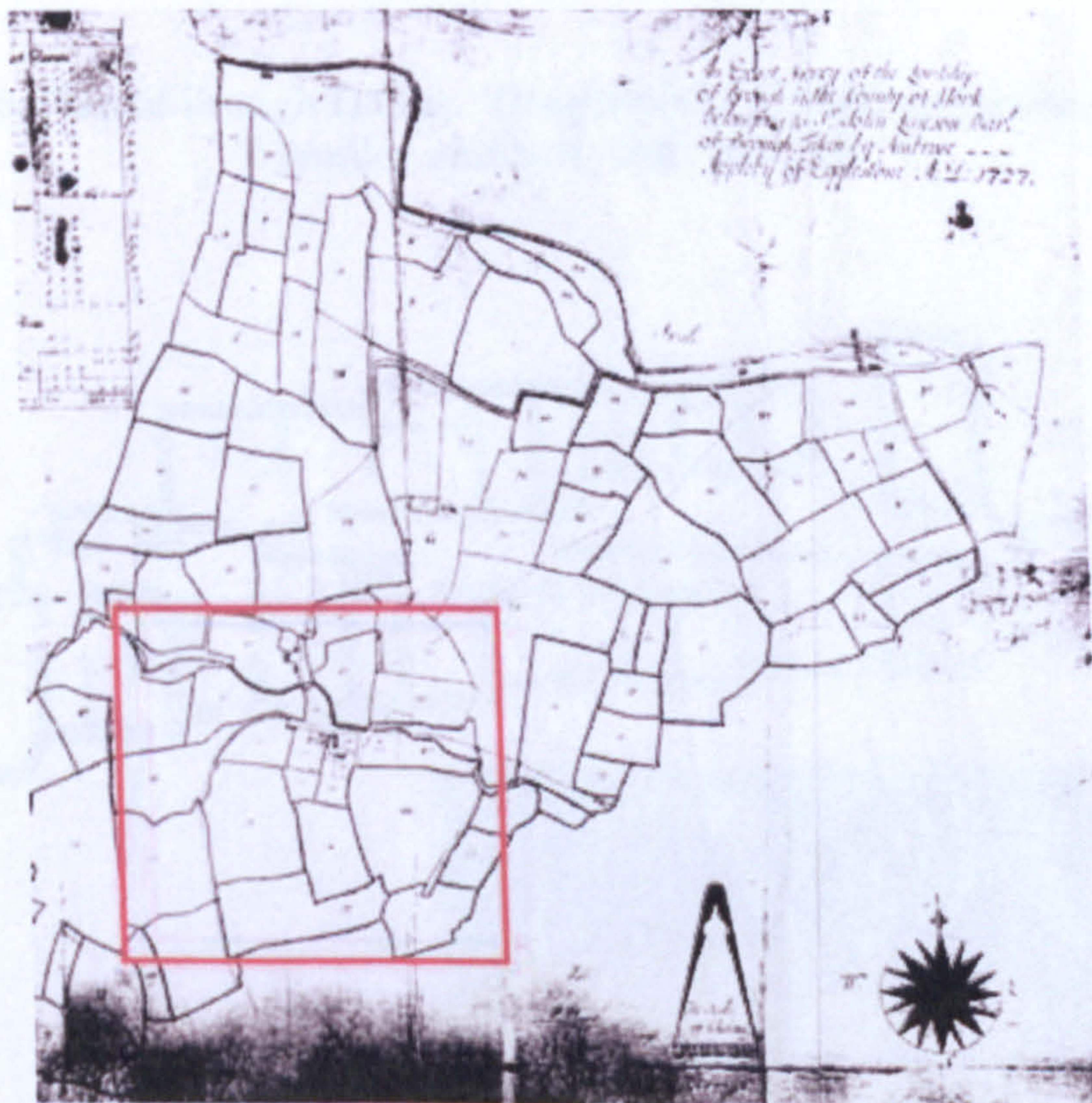


Plate 167: Exact Survey of the Lordship of Brough by Ambrose Appleby of Egglestone, 1727. NYCRO

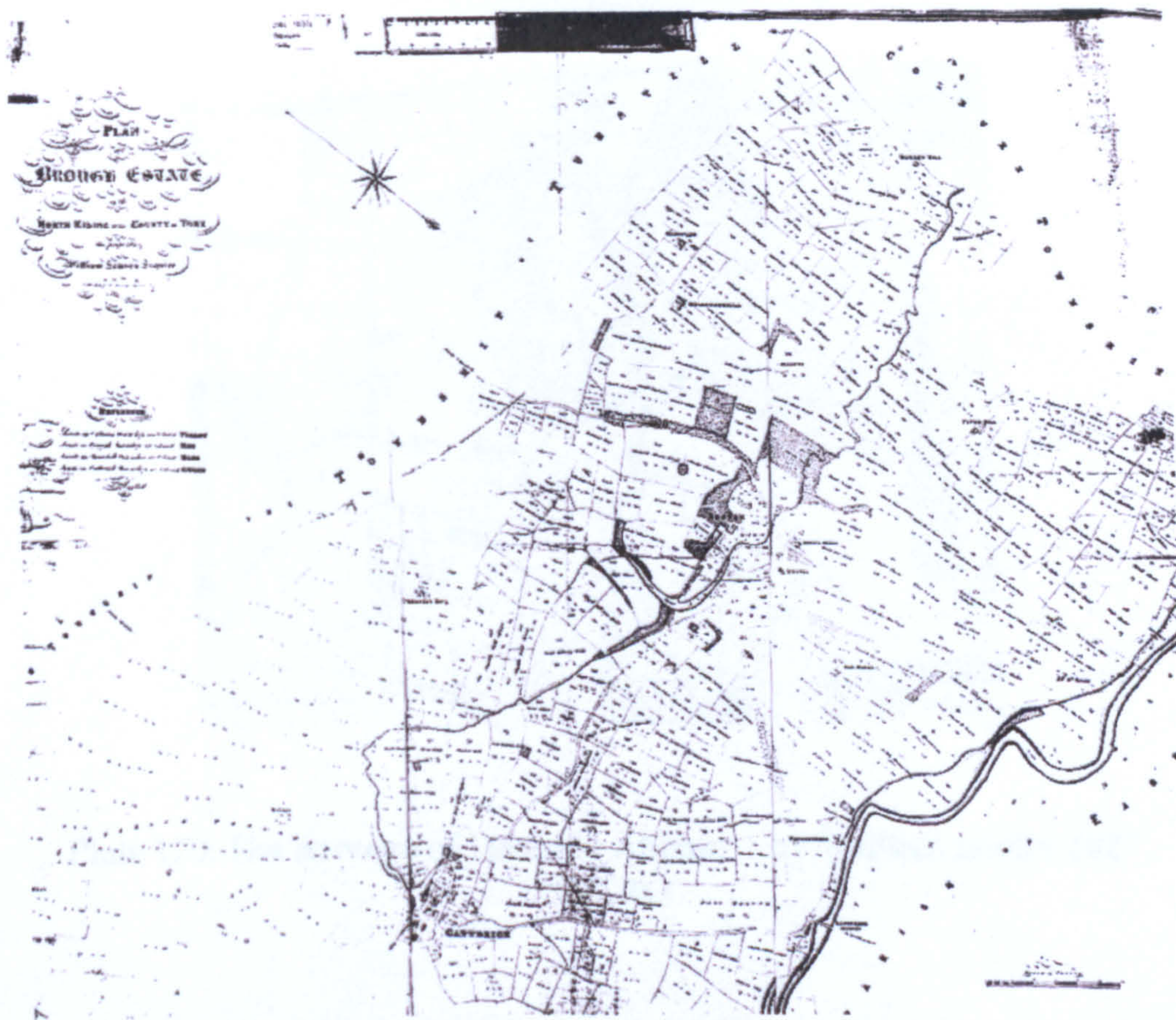


Plate 168: Plan of Brough Estate.. The property of William Lawson Esq, by T Bradley and Son, 1836. NYCRO

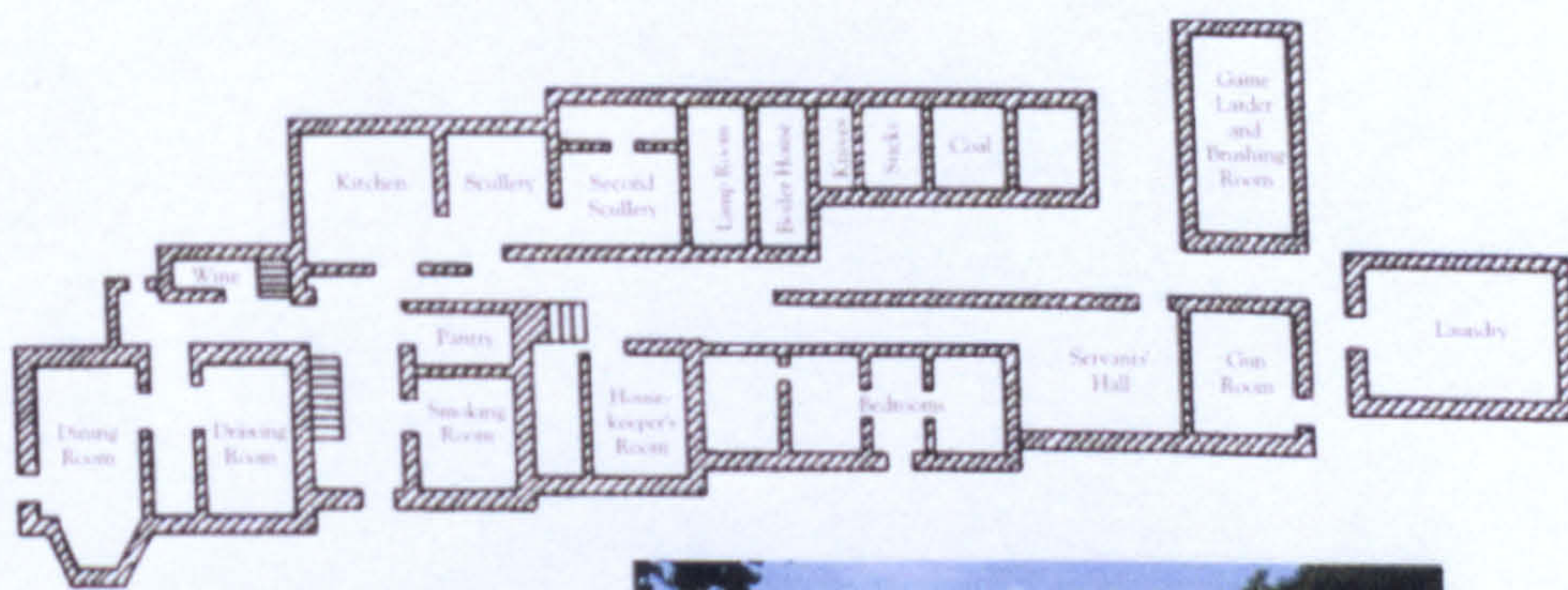


Plate 169: Danby Lodge: Plan and Photo of Lodge, from the Dawnay Estates.

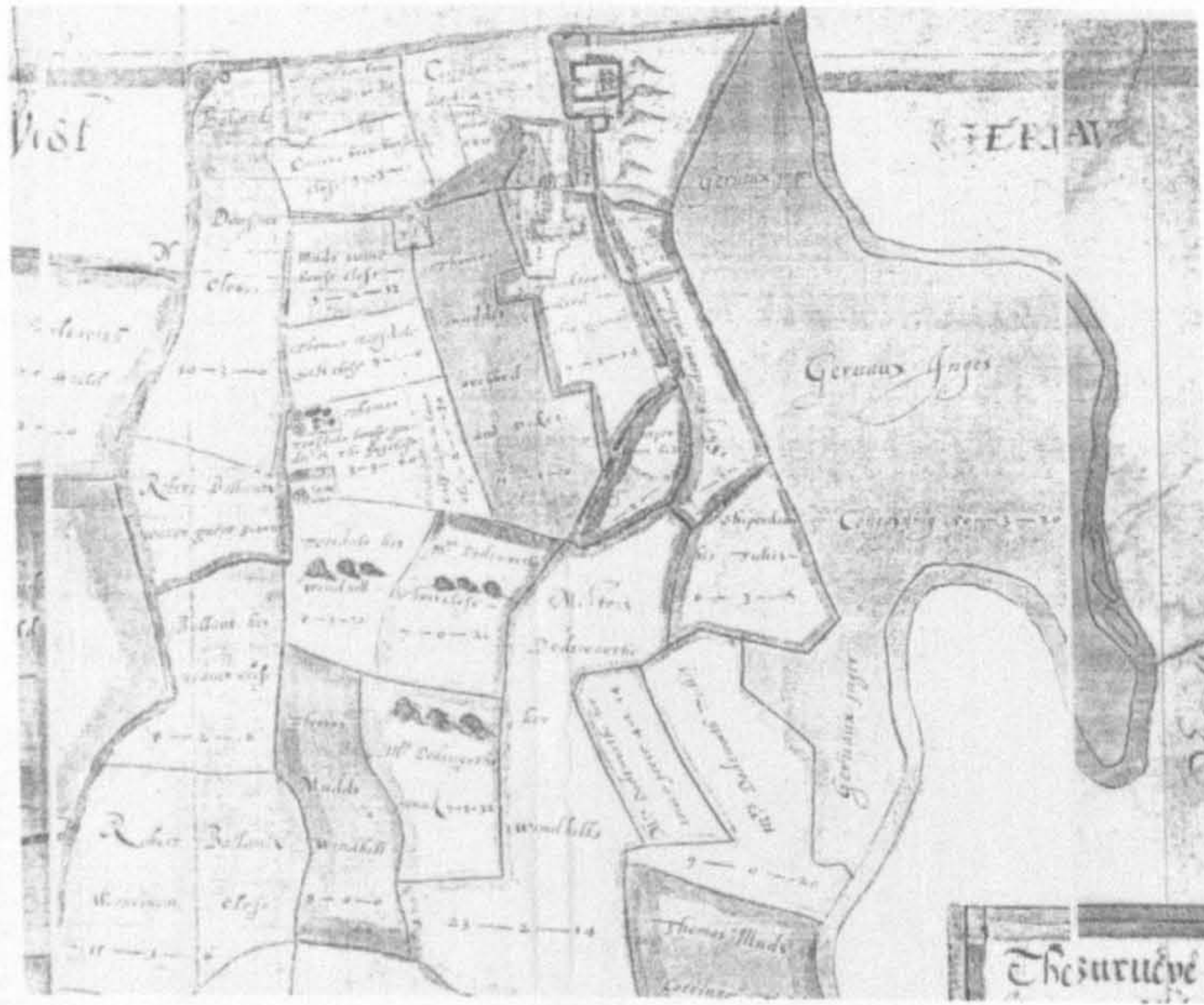


Plate 170: The surveye of Jaruaulx Abbaie ...by William Senior 1627.
NYCRO

The North Riding
Yorkshire

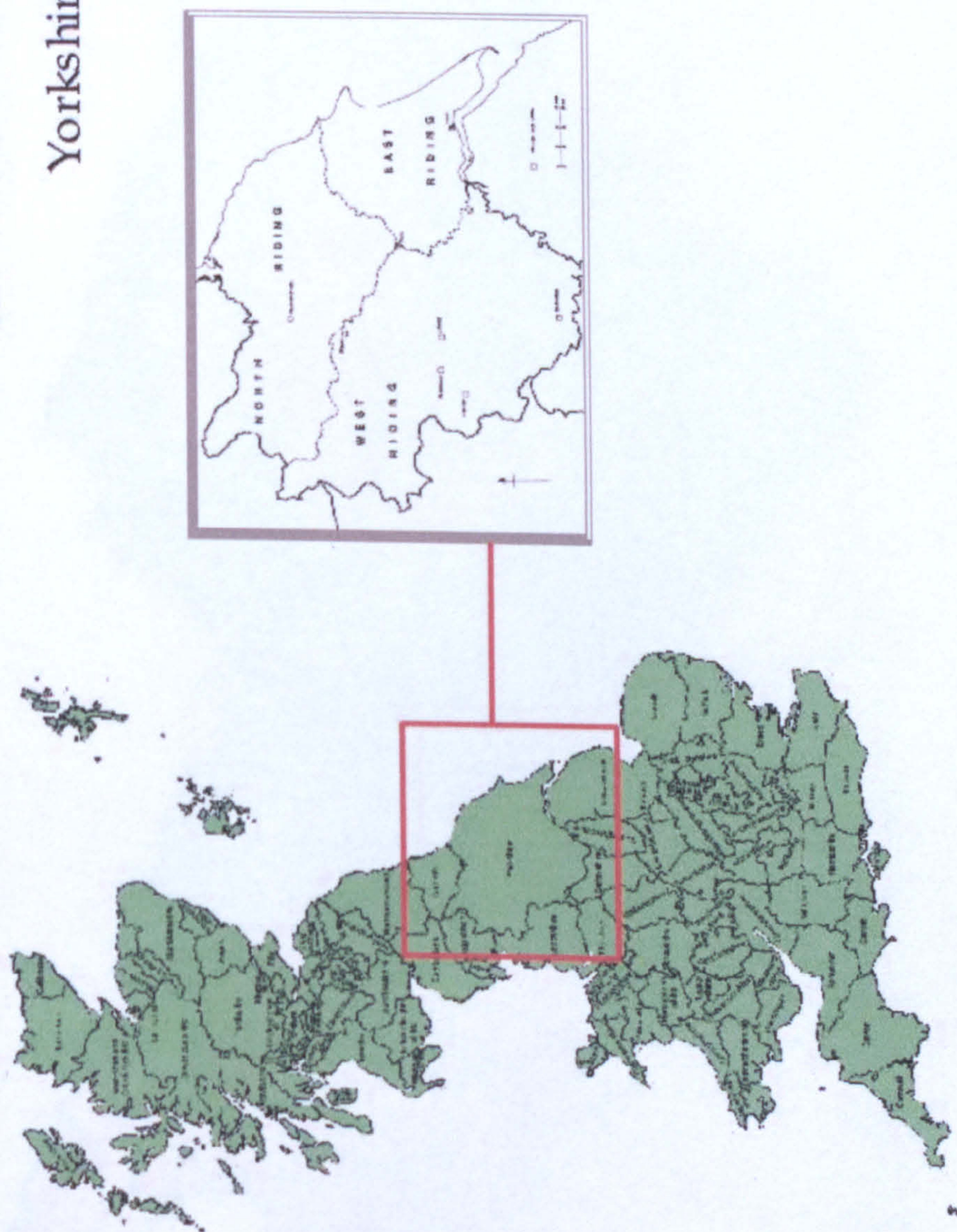


Plate 171: Map of North Riding, Yorkshire.

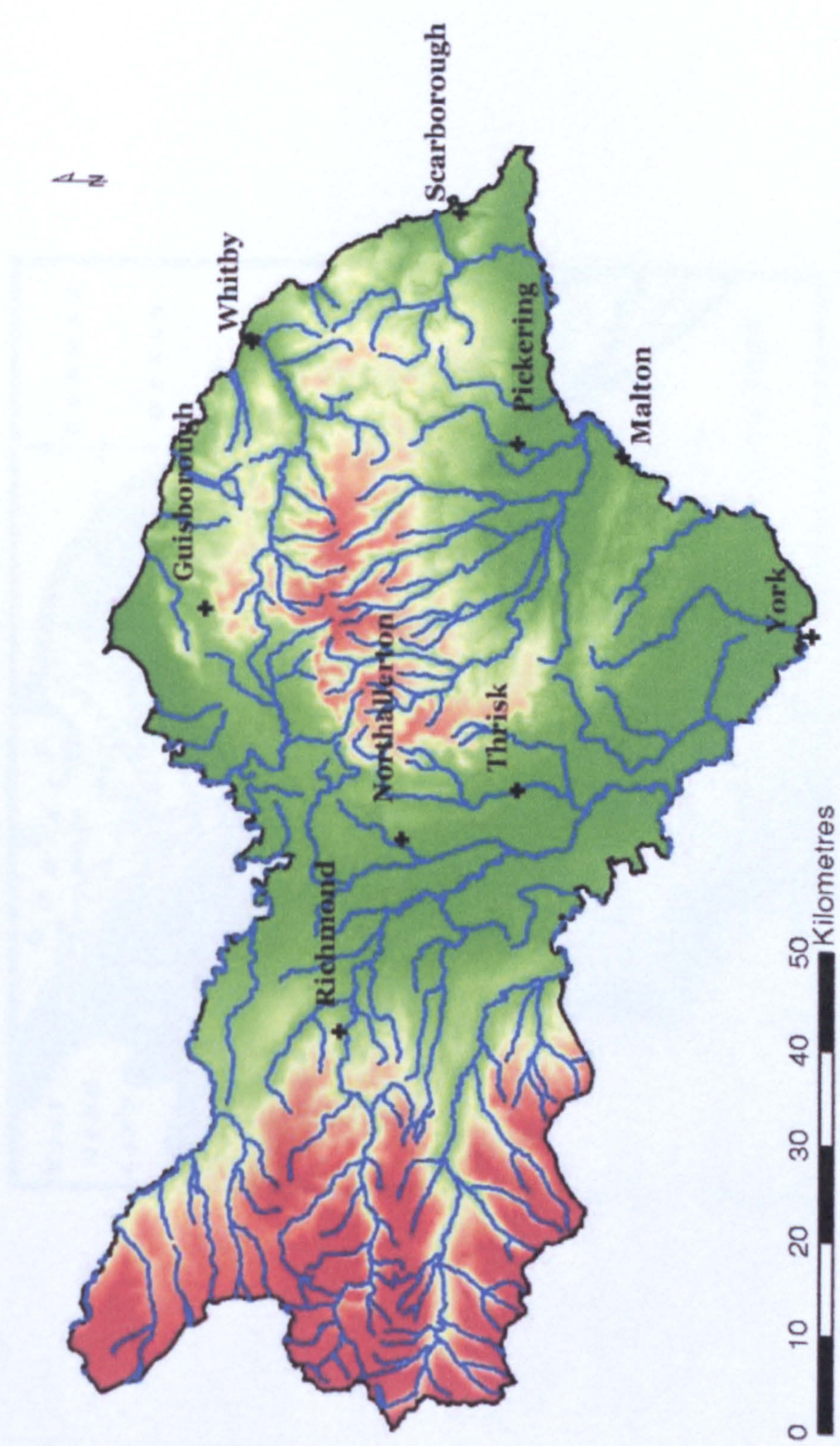
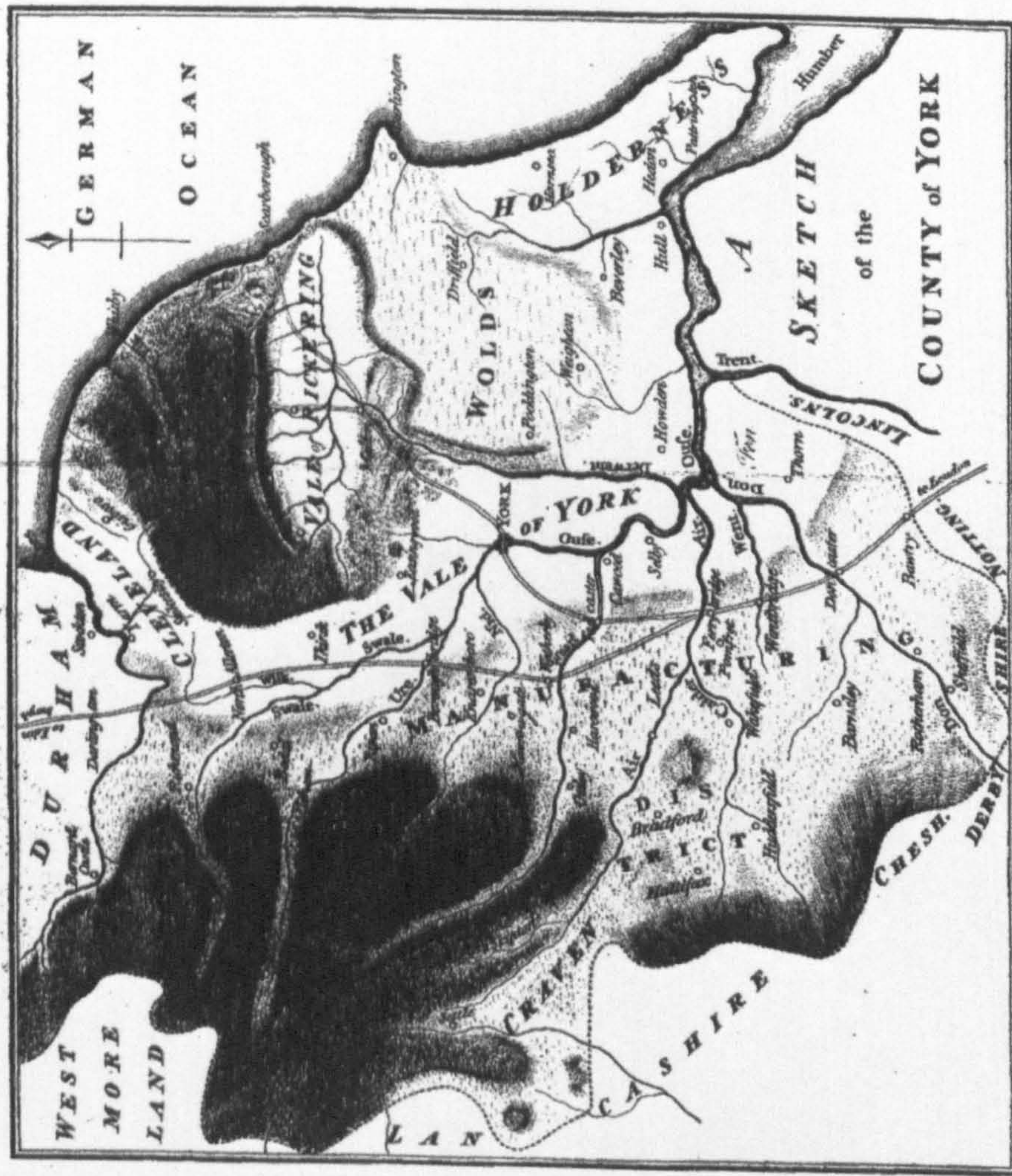


Plate 172: Topographical Map of the North Riding, Yorkshire.



Enlarged according to Act of Parliament Mar. 21st 1796 by T. Collett. Printed by J. G. Smith in 1796 in north's Street before Page 1.

Plate 173: Marshall's Map of Yorkshire. From Rural Economy of Yorkshire (1796).

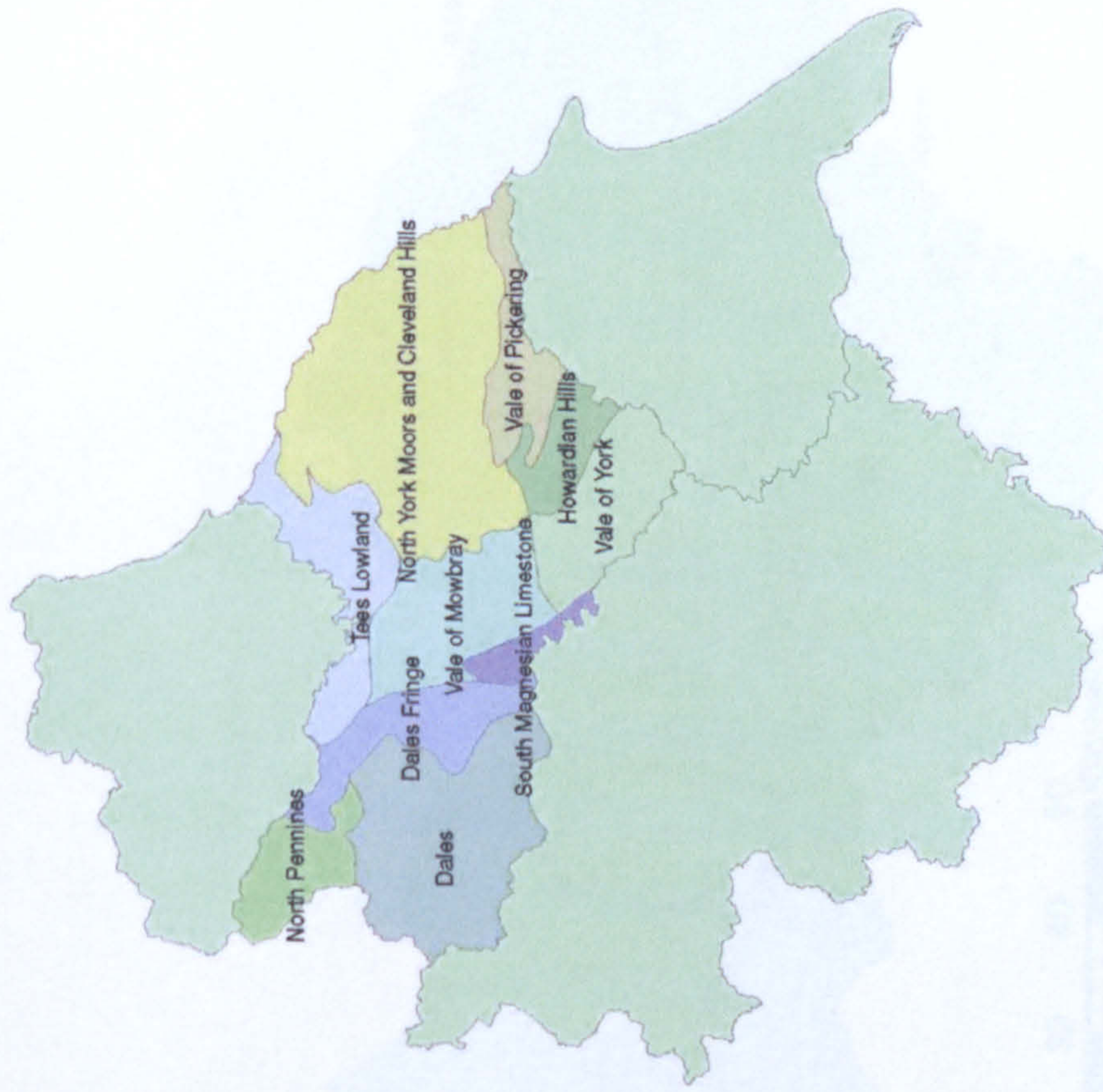


Plate: 174: Character Areas of the North Riding based on Countryside Commission Reports. (2008)

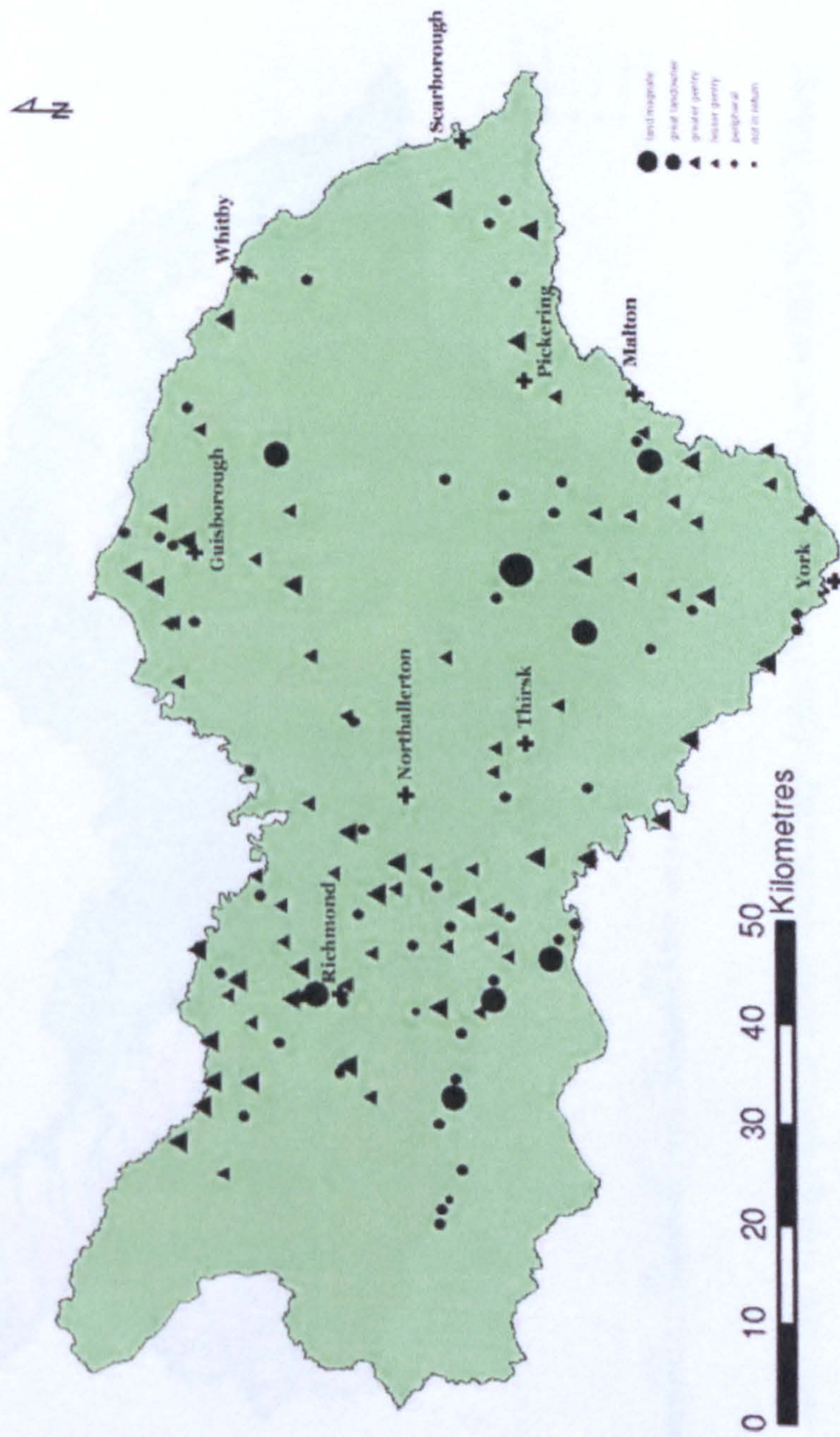


Plate 175: Distribution Map of the Landscape Parks and Gardens in the North Riding.

42

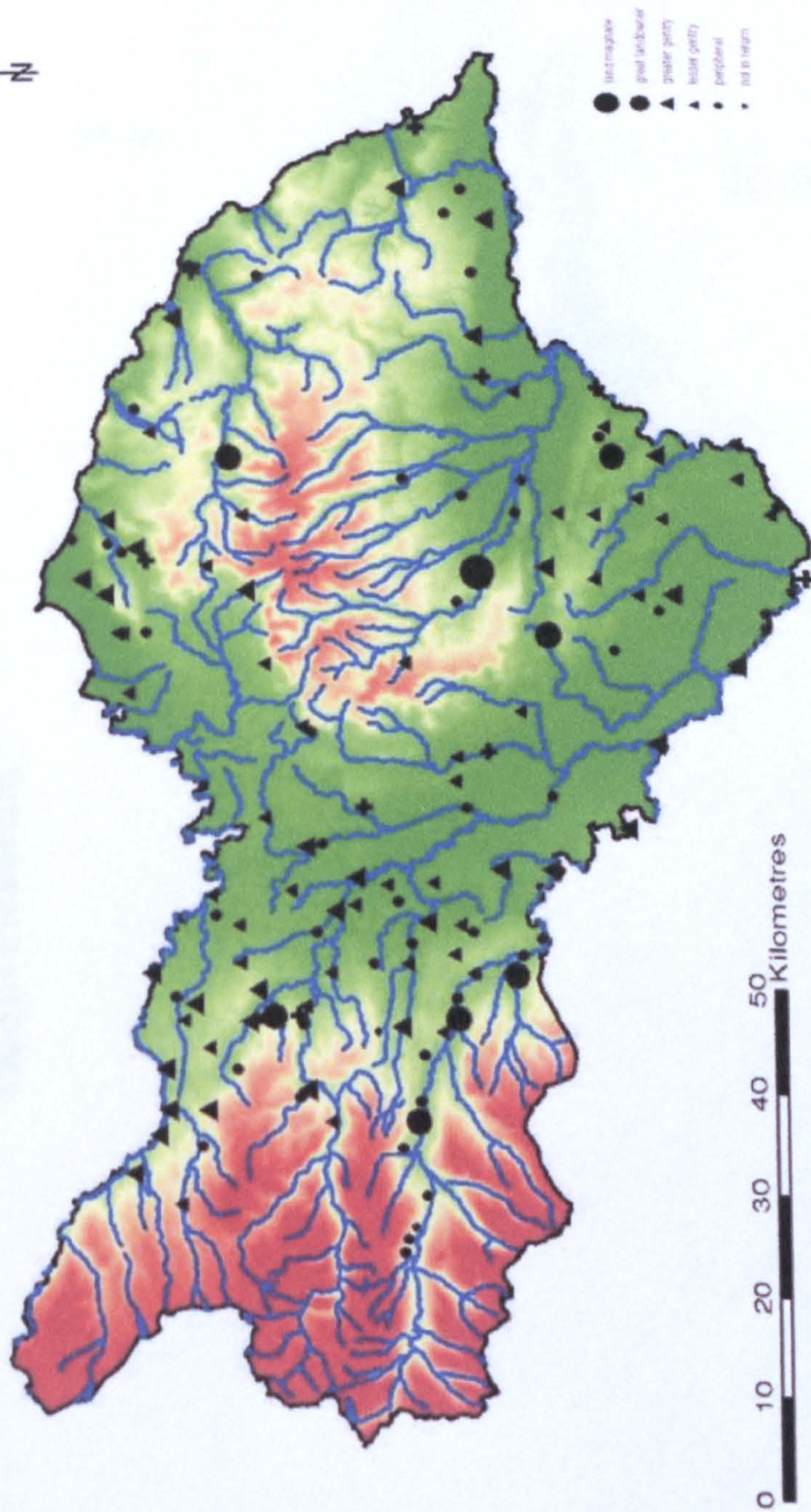


Plate 176: Topographical Distribution Map of the Parks and Gardens in the North Riding.

Vale of Pickering

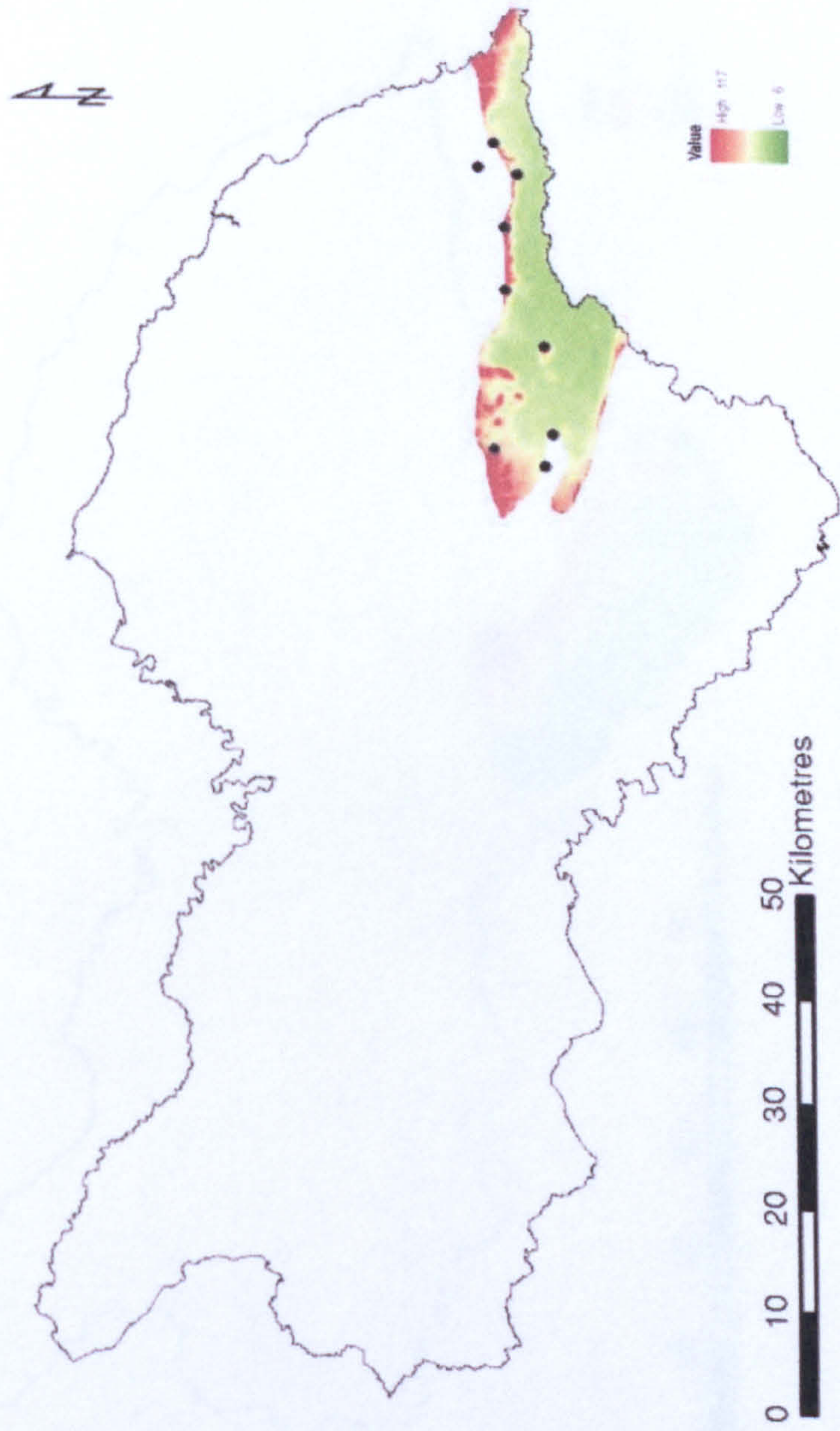


Plate: 177: Topographical Map of the Vale of Pickering.

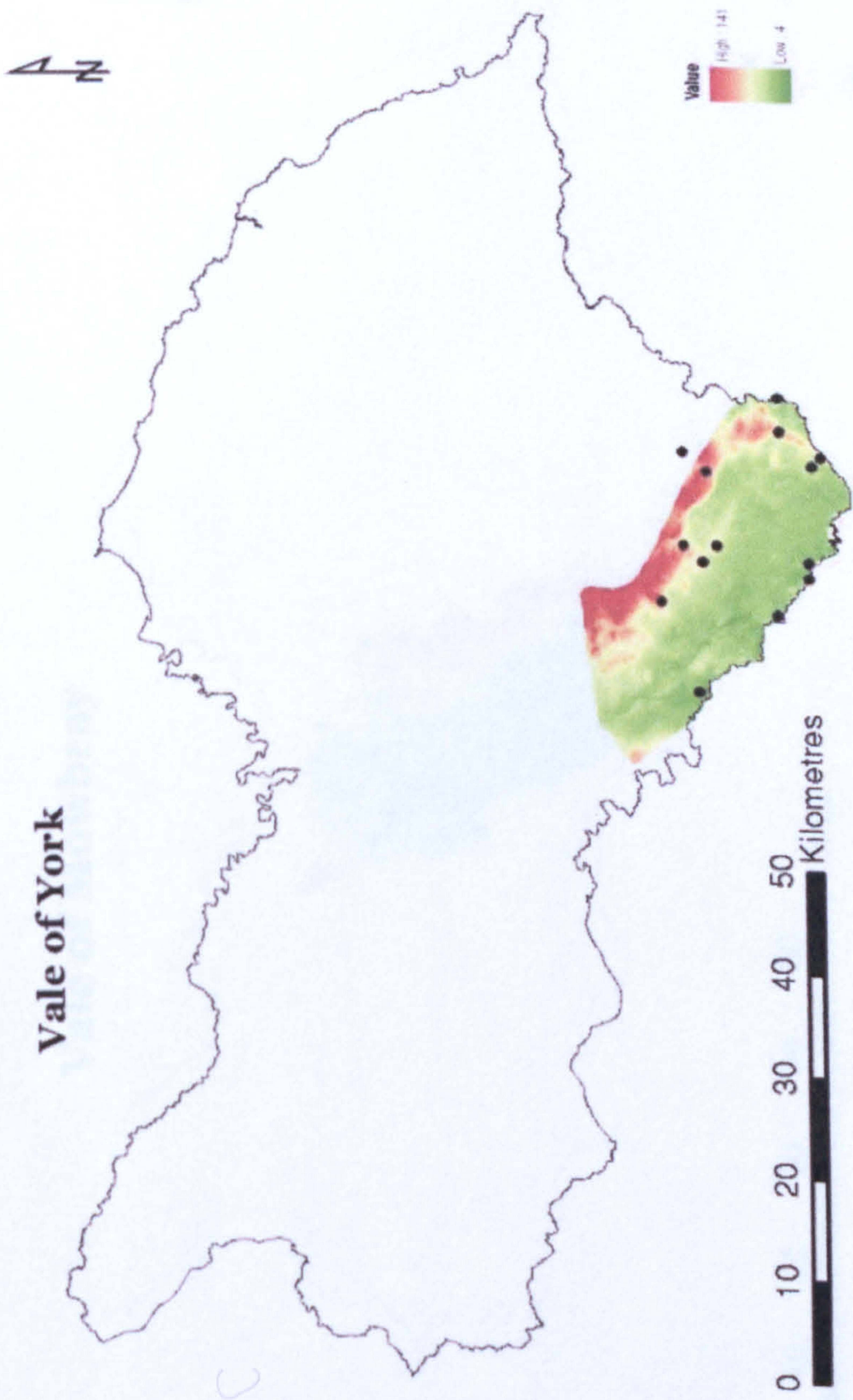


Plate 178: Topographical Map of the Vale of York.

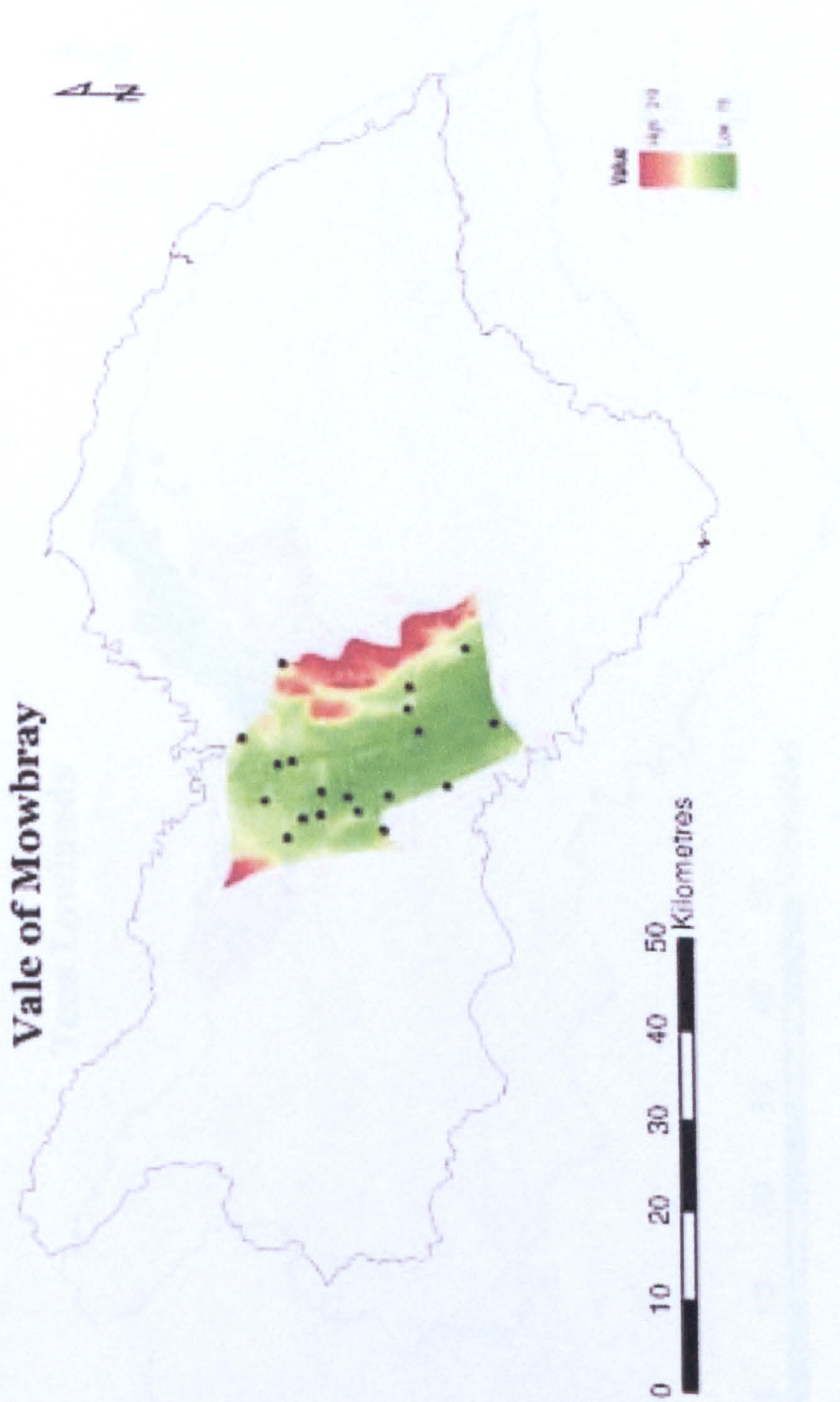


Plate 179: Topographical Map of the Vale of Mowbray.

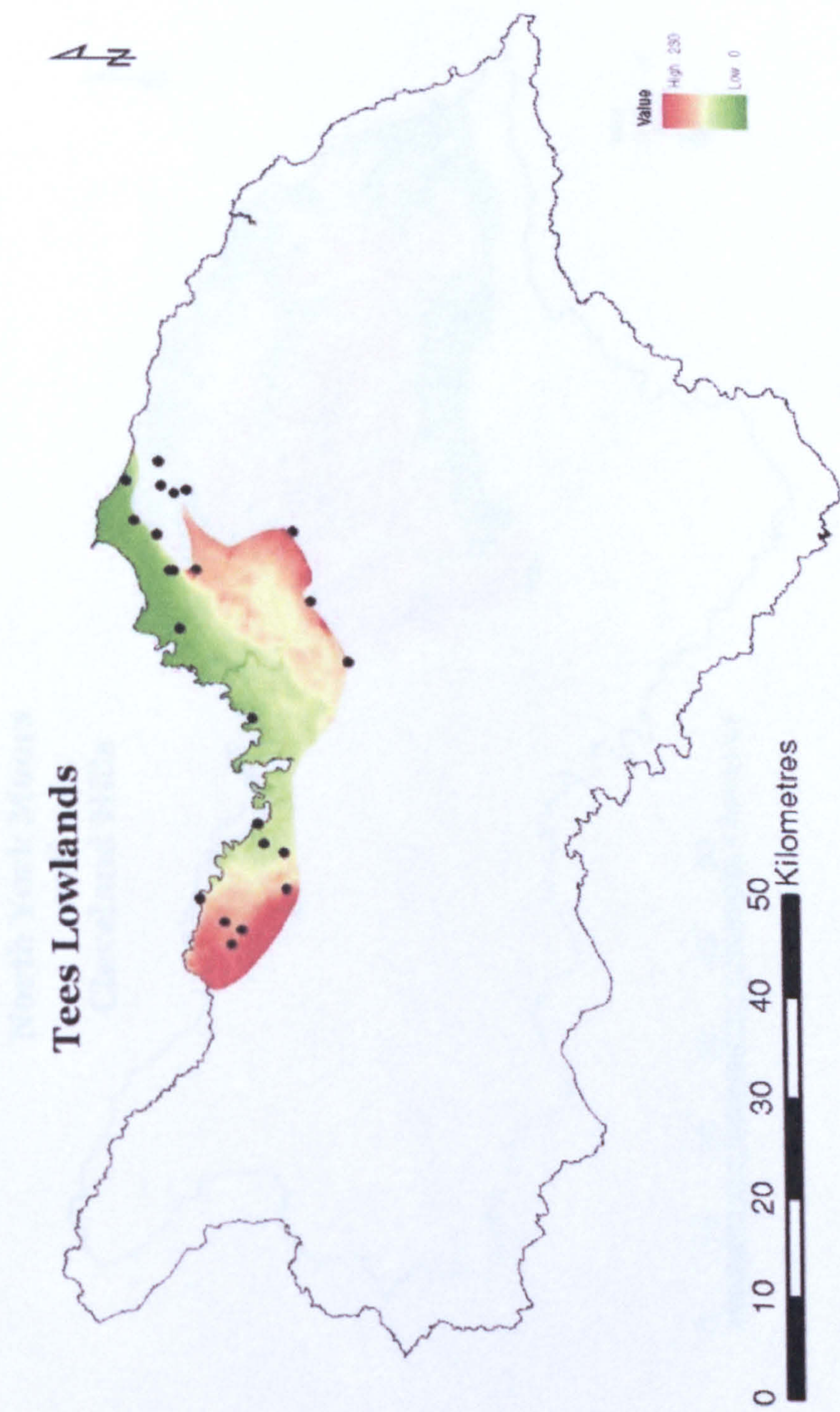


Plate 180: Topographical Map of the Tees Lowlands.

**North York Moors
and
Cleveland Hills**

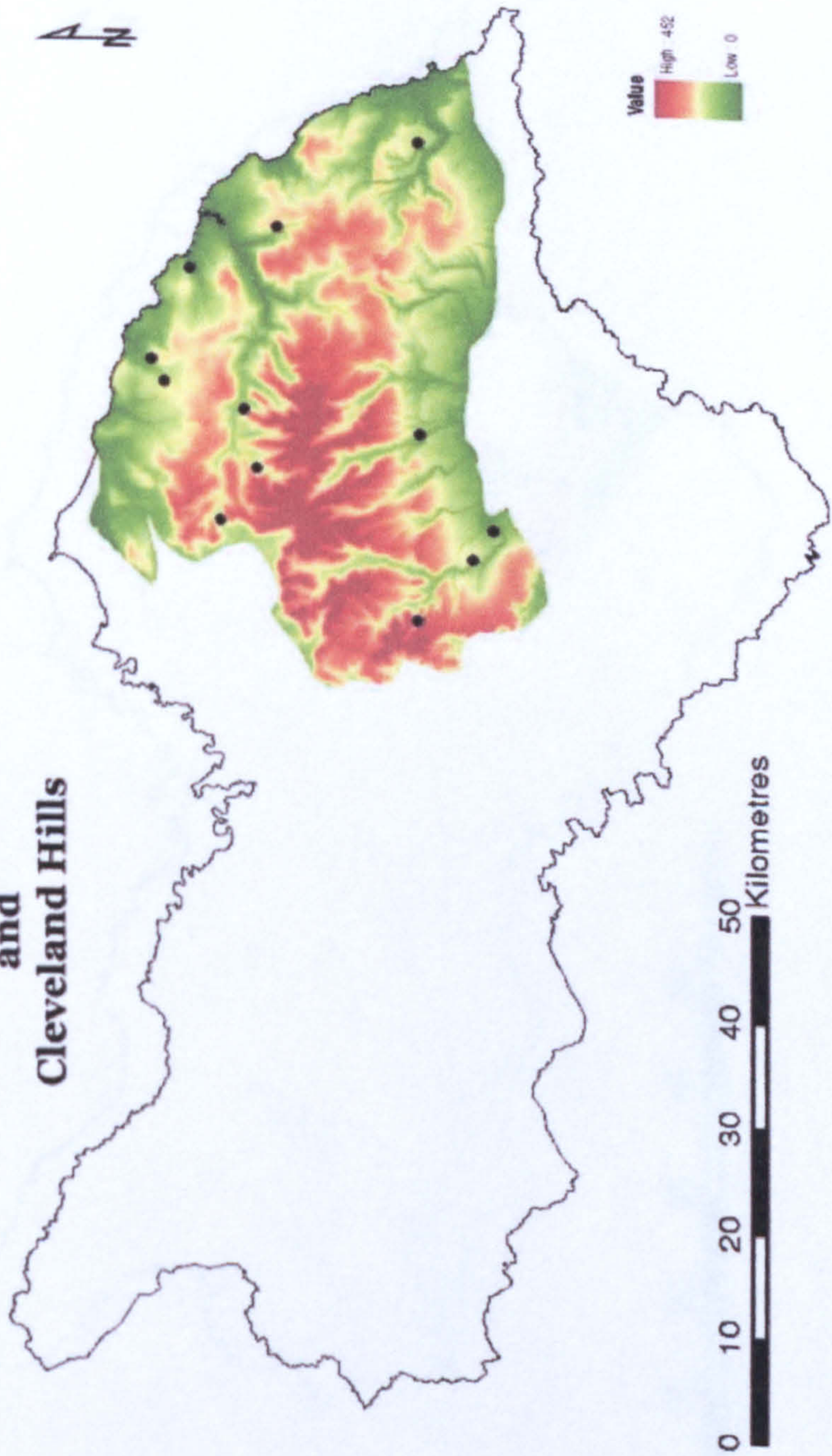


Plate 181: Topographical Map of the North Yorkshire Moors and Cleveland Hills.

Howardian Hills



Plate 182: Topographical Map of the Howardian Hills.

Yorkshire Dales

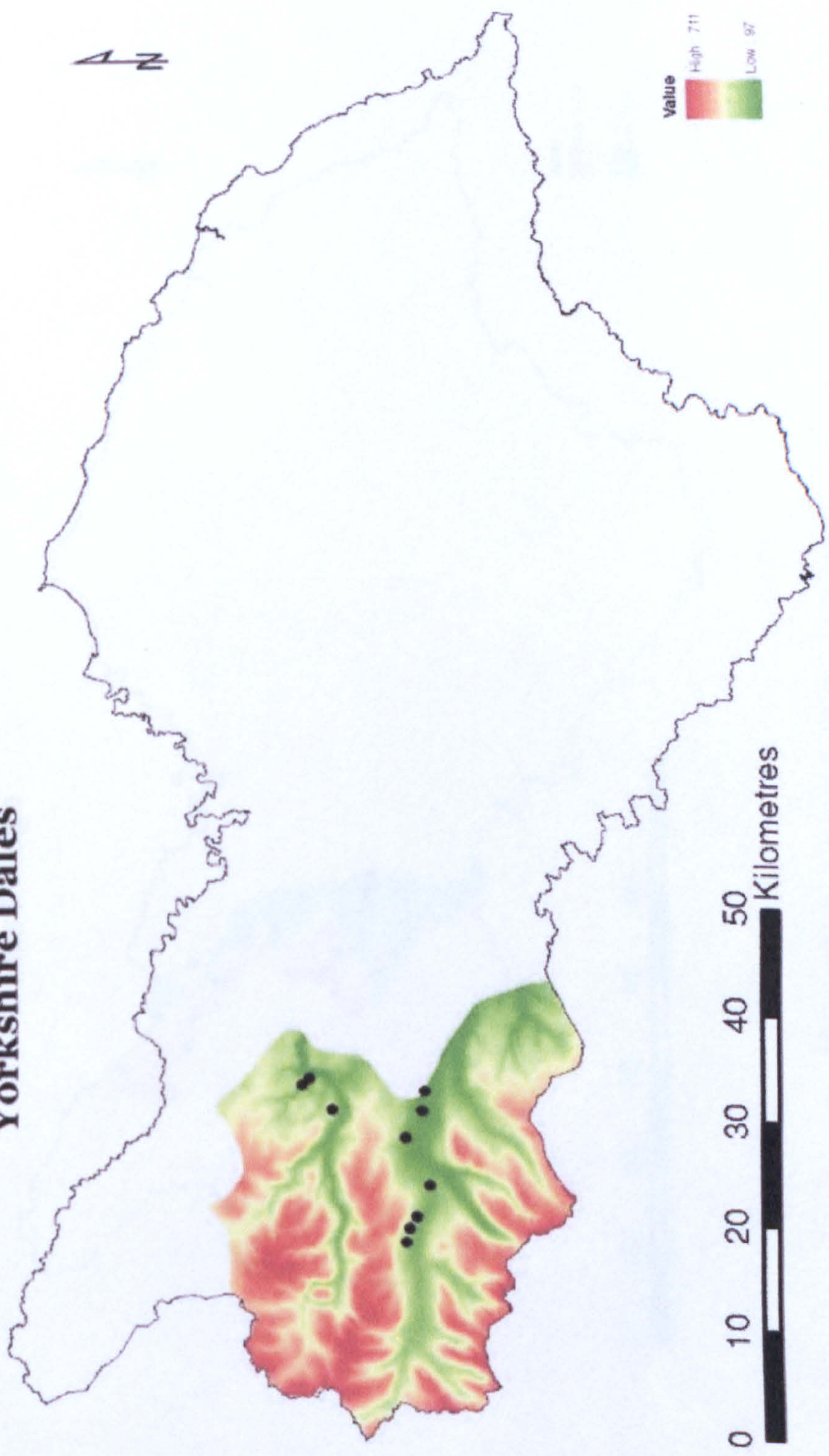


Plate 183: Topographical Map of the Yorkshire Dales

Dales Fringe

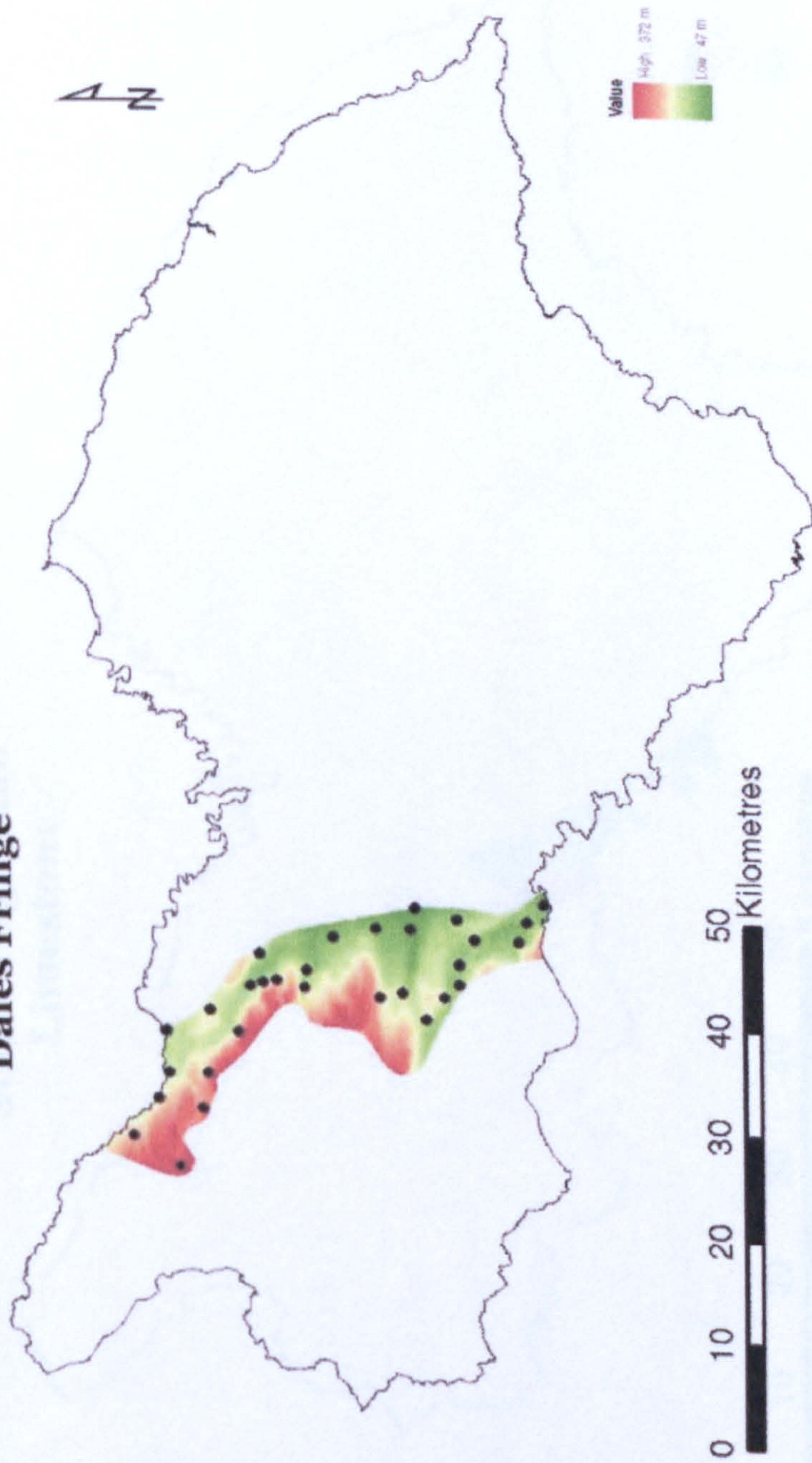


Plate 184: Topographical Map of the Dales Fringe.

**South Magnesian
Limestone**

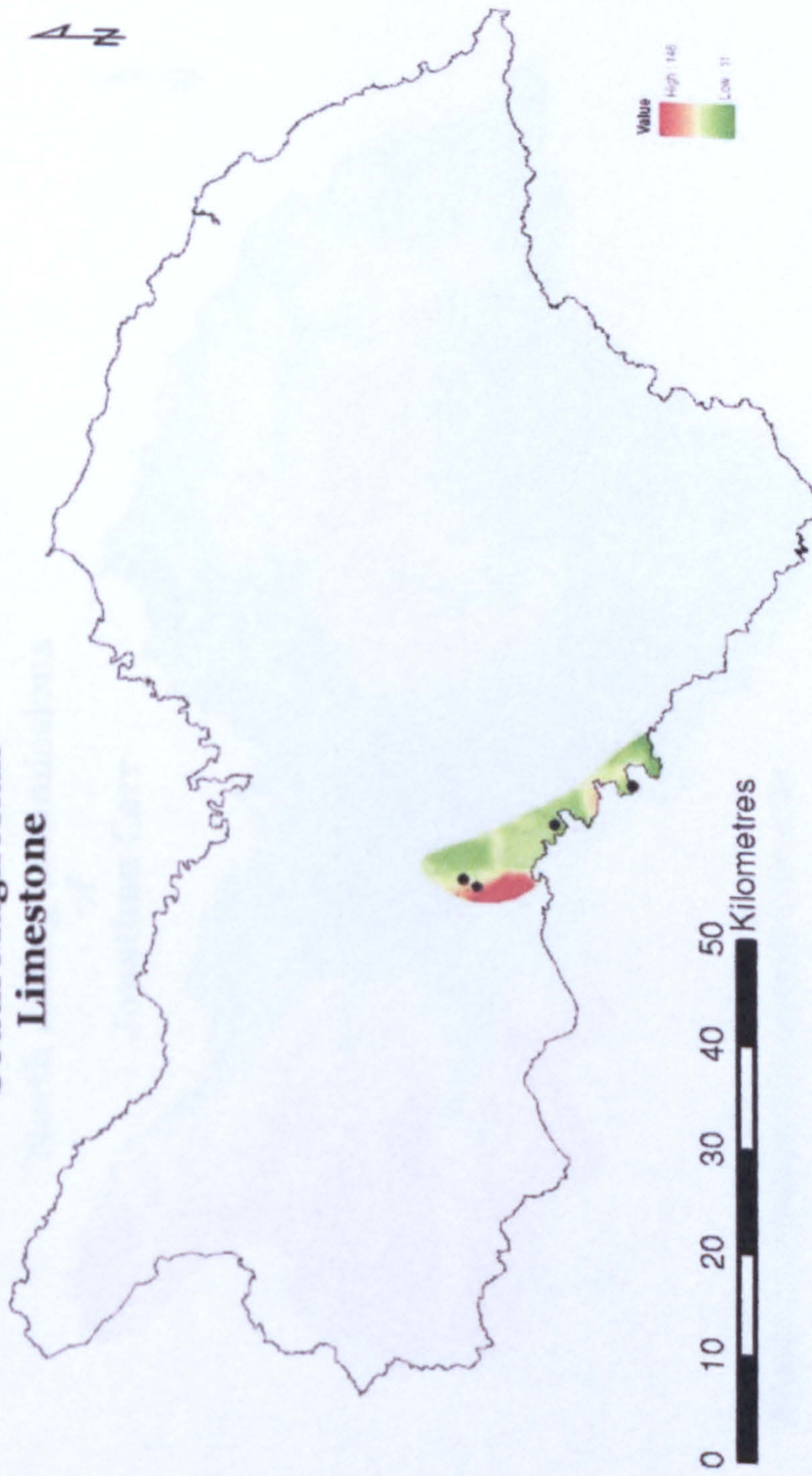


Plate 185: Topographical Map of the South Magnesian Limestone.

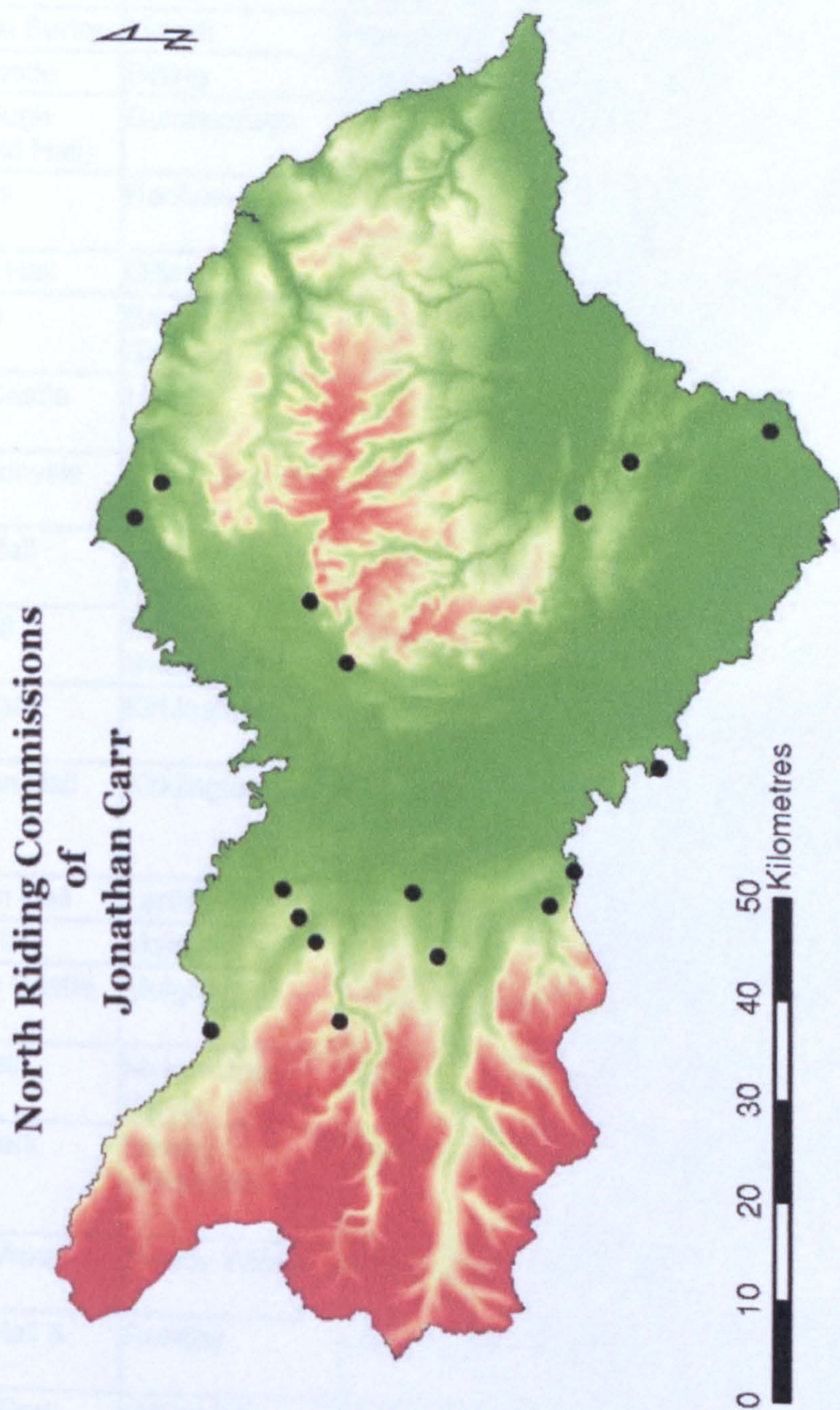


Plate 186: Distribution Map of the Commissions of Jonathan Carr.

North Riding Estates of the Greater Gentry

Table 6

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	NR Acres	NR income
Barningham Manor	Barningham	Gilling West	Milbanke, Mark	9,026	8,500
Bedale Hall	Bedale	Hang E	Peirse, Sir Henry Esq	6,199	7,500
Beningbrough	Beningbrough	Bulmer	Dawnay, Hon Payan (younger son of Dawnays at Danby)	8,500	10,000
Cliffe Hall	Cliffe	Gilling East	Wilson, John Gerald	3,239	4,941
Constable Burton	Fingall	Hang West	Wyville, Marmaduke	3,188	4,045
Gilling Castle	Gilling	Ryedale	Barnes, Lavinia	3,348	3,147
Guisborough Priory (Old Hall)	Guisborough	Langbaugh ED	Chaloner, Admiral T	3,551	5,949
Hackness	Hackness	Whitby Strand	Johnstone, Sir H, [Lord Derwent]	7,238	8,985
Hartforth Hall	Gilling	Gilling West	Cradock, Christopher	3,983	4,634
High Hall	Brompton by Sawdon	Pickering Lythe	Cayley, Sir Digby	7,785	7,842
Hornby Castle	Hornby	Hang East	Duchess of Leeds (Osbourne)	3,234	5,105
Hutton-Bonville Hall	Hutton Bonville	Allerton	Hildyard, John R W (from 1850s) Tenant	3,200 (durham)	3,524 (durham)
Ingleby Hall	Ingleby Greenhow	Langbaugh WD	Philip Lord DeLise & Dudley	4,896	4,484
Kiplin Hall	Bolton Upon Swale	Gilling East	Carpenter, Hon. Capt W	4,186	6,785
Kirkleatham	Kirkleatham	Langbaugh ED	Newcommen, A H T	4,545	5,431
Kirklington Hall	Kirklington	Hallikeld	Wadesforde, Hon Chs Harward Butler Clarke Soutwell	5,163	4,687
Lartington Hall	Lartington	Gilling West	Witham, Rev Thomas	7,510	3,848
Marske Hall	Marske	Gilling West	Hutton, Mrs J T D	12,048	8,683
Mulgrave Castle	Mulgrave	Langbaugh ED	Marquis of Normanby (Phipps)	6,834	7,037
Myton Hall	Myton-Upon-Swale	Bulmer	Stayplton, Henry M. bart	5,119	8,280
Newby Park (Hall)	Newby w/Rainton	Birdforth	Vyner, Hy Fred. S in L Marquis of Ripon @ Studley	9,039	13,775
Newby Wiske Hall	Newby Wiske	Gilling East	Ruston, Hy	5,351	8,885
Rokeby Hall & Park	Rokeby	Gilling West	Moritt, W J S	7,200	8,400
Sedbury Park	Gilling West	Gilling West	Brown, George G	6,886	8,042
Skelton Castle	Marske by the Sea	Langbaugh ED	Wharton, John Thos	10,647	7,659
Stanwick Park	Stanwick of St John	Gilling West	Dowr Duchess of Northumb (Smithson)	5,683	8,370
Sutton Manor (Park)	Sutton On the Forest	Bulmer	Duncombe, Hon A.	3,819	5,418

North Riding Estates of the Greater Gentry

Table 6

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	NR Acres	NR income
Thornton Hall	Thornton Dale	Pickering Lythe	Hill, Rev John Richard	7,632	4,457
Wilton Castle	Wilton	Langbaugh ED	Lowther, Sir C H	3,230	4,029
Wycliffe Hall	Wycliffe	Gilling West	Wycliffe, Marmaduke (bro of Viscount Dunbar)	3,188	4,048

Greater Gentry with Additional Holdings

Table 7

Manor	location	wapentake	1871 Owner	total size of estate
Constable Burton	Fingall	Hang West	Wyville, Marmaduke	same
Hartforth Hall	Gilling	Gilling West	Cradock, Christopher	same
High Hall	Brompton by Sawdon	Pickering Lythe	Cayley, Sir Digby	same
Hornby Castle	Hornby	Hang East	Duchess of Leeds (Osbourne)	great landowner
Ingleby Hall	Ingleby Greenhow	Langbaurgh WD	Philip Lord DeLise & Dudley	same
Lartington Hall	Lartington	Gilling West	Witham, Rev Thomas	same
Newby Park (Hall)	Newby w/Rainton	Birdforth	Vyner, Hy Fred. S in L Marquis of Ripon @ Studley	great landowner
Rokeby Hall & Park	Rokeby	Gilling West	Moritt, W J S	same
Sedbury Park	Gilling West	Gilling West	Brown, George G	same
Wilton Castle	Wilton	Langbaurgh ED	Lowther, Sir C H	same
Wycliffe Hall	Wycliffe	Gilling West	Wycliffe, Marmaduke (bro of Viscount Dunbar)	same

Greater Gentry with Time-depth

Table 8

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	map depth
Beningbrough	Beningbrough	Bulmer	Dawnay, Hon Payan (younger son of Dawnays at Danby)	English Heritage
Constable Burton	Fingall	Hang West	Wyville, Marmaduke	hollow
Gilling Castle	Gilling	Ryedale	Barnes, Lavinia	shallow
Guisborough Priory (Old Hall)	Guisborough	Langbaurgh ED	Chaloner, Admiral T	hollow
Hackness	Hackness	Whitby Strand	Johnstone, Sir H, [Lord Derwent]	shallow
Ingleby Hall	Ingleby Greenhow	Langbaurgh WD	Philip Lord DeLise & Dudley	hollow
Kiplin Hall	Bolton Upon Swale	Gilling East	Carpenter, Hon. Capt W	shallow
Kirkleatham	Kirkleatham	Langbaurgh ED	Newcommen, A H T	deep
Marske Hall	Marske	Gilling West	Hutton, Mrs J T D	shallow
Mulgrave Castle	Mulgrave	Langbaurgh ED	Marquis of Normanby (Phipps)	English Heritage
Newby Park (Hall)	Newby w/Rainton	Birdforth	Vyner, Hy Fred. Son of Marquis of Ripon at Studley	deep
Stanwick Park	Stanwick of St John	Gilling West	Dowr Duchess of Northumb (Smithson)	English Heritage

North Riding Estates of the Lesser Gentry

Table 9

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	NR Acres	NR Income
Acklam Hall	Acklam	Langbaurgh WD	Hustler, Thomas (1808)	2,175	3,019
Aldby Park (Buttercrambe)	Buttercrambe	Bulmer	Darley, Bart. H	2,214	2,495
Aldwark Hall	Aldwark	Bulmer	Lord Walshingham	2,283	2,899
Arden Hall	Arden w/ Ardenside	Birdforth	Tancred, Charles	1093	1,187
Arnecliffe	Ingleby Arnecliffe	Langbaurgh WD	Brown, Douglas Esq	2,535	3,263
Brandsby Hall	Brandsby	Bulmer	Chomley, Francis	2,320	2,761
Brockfield House	Warthill	Bulmer	Agar, Mrs John	1,728	2,564
Brough Hall	Brough (near catterick)	Hang East	Lawson, Sir J	2,672	4,305
Busby Hall	Great Busby	Langbaurgh ED	Marwood, George F Esq	2,520	3,206
Clifton Castle	Clifton upon Ure (sw of thornon watlass)	Hang East	Pulleine, Mrs Henry Percy	2,513	3,472
Cotesque	Coverham	Hang West	Robinson, Henry Thos esq	2,175	2,487
Cowesby Hall	Cowesby	Birdforth	Lloyd, Thomas W	1,181	1,448
Crathorne Hall	Crathorne	Langbaurgh WD	Dugdale, Hy	2,038	2,352
Crayke (Craike) Castle	Crayke	Bulmer	Waite, William	1,165	1,586
Croft Old Hall (moved to clervaux 1770)	Croft on Tees	Gilling East	Chaytor, Sir W R C	2,902	4,225
Easby Abbey (Manory)	Easby near richmond	Gilling East	Jacques, RM	2,548	5,259
Eggleston Abbey Hall	Rokeby	gilling West	Hutchinson, Timothy	2,019	1,881
Forcett Hall	Forcett	Gilling West	Michell, John	2,868	3,663
Fyling Hall	Fylingthorpe	Whitby Strand	Lord Hotham	1,670	1,985
Gilmonby Hall	Bowes	Gilling West	Headlam, Right Hon. E	1,740	1,283
Grinkle Park	Easington (2 mi S)	Langbaurgh ED	Palmer, Charles Mark	2,664	2,804
Halnaby Hall	Croft on Tees (2 mi SW of village)	Gilling East	Todd, W H William	3,094	2,823
Hawk Hills	Hawk Hills	Bulmer	Walker, JWM	2,301	2,478
High Stittenham	High Stittenham (n-e of york)	Bulmer	Duke of Sutherland (Leverson-Gower)	1,853	2,323
Hildenley Hall	Hildenley	ryedale	Strickland, Charles	1,268	1,885
Hornby Grange	Hornby	Allertonshire (Richmondshire)	Blackett, Sir Edward Bart	1,569	1,439
Hovingham Hall	Hovingham	Ryedale	Worsley, William	2,558	3,225

North Riding Estates of the Lesser Gentry

Table 9

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	NR Acres	NR Income
			C		
Hutton Hall	Hutton Lowcross (SW of guisborough)	Langbaugh ED	Pease, J W	1,333	1,725
Kildale	Kildale	Langbaugh WD	Turton, Robert Bell	3,792	2,425
Kilvington Hall	N. Kilvington	Allerton	Meynell, Edgar	1,148	1,753
Kirkby (kirby) Misperton Hall	Kirby Misperton	Pickering Lythe	Tindall, Mrs A	2,434	3,155
Kirkby Hall	Kirkby Fleetham	Hang East	Waller, Edmund	2,800	3,500
Marrick Priory Park	Marrick	Gilling West	Morley, Major	3,502	1,875
Middleton Lodge	Middleton Tyas	Gilling East	Hartley, Leonard L	2,594	4,019
Newton House	Burneston	Hallikeld	Russell, WD esq	2,257	3,959
Normanby Park	Normanby	Langbaugh WD	Ward-Jackson, Rev W.	1,265	1,425
Ormesby Hall	Ormesby	Langbaugh WD	Pennyman, James S Bart	2,223	2,915
Patrick Brompton	Patrick Brompton	Hang E	Elsley, Miss [Charles]	[1,515]	[1,400]
Pepper Hall	North Allerton	Gilling West	Henry Hood	2,134	3,048
Sand Hutton	Sand Hutton	Birdforth	Walker, Sir James Bart	5,819 (n,e)	9,765 (n,e)
Scruton Hall	Scruton (w of northallerton)	Hang East	Coore, Hy	1,546	3,082
Sheriff Hutton	Sheriff Hutton	Bulmer	Thompson, Leonard	1,416	1,876
Sneaton Hall (Castle)	Sneaton	Whitby Strand	Richardson, Mrs Mary	2,183	2,040
Solberge (Sowber Hill)	Newby Wiske	Gilling East	Hutton, John Esq	2,947	5,706
Stillington Hall	Stillington	Bulmer	Croft. Mrs Fanny	2,636	4,108
Thirkelby Park	Thirkelby	Birdforth	Frankland-Russell, Robert Bart.	2,531	3,585
Thornton Steward (Danby Hall)	Thornton Steward	Hang West	Scrope, Samuel T	2,462	1,850
Thornton Watlass Hall	Thornton Watlass (n of masham)	Hang East	Dodsworth, Sir Charles	2,237	3,052
Thorpe Perrow (Well)	Well	Hang East	Milbanke, Sir Fred Acclam	1,696	1,815
West Layton Hall	West Layton	Gilling W	Lord Rokeby (Henry Robinson)	2,835	4,021
Westerdale	Westerdale	Langbaugh ED	Duncombe, Hon Col. Walter Henry Octavius	2,154	2,018
Whitwell on the Hill	Whitwell	bulmer	Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere Bart	1,902	3,605
Wiganthorpe	Wiganthorpe (NW of Terrington) w of castle H	Bulmer	Garforth, Wm Hy	1,064	1,217
Woodend	Thornton Le Street	Allerton	Earl of Cathcart	2,135	3,424

North Riding Estates of the Lesser Gentry

Table 9

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	NR Acres	NR Income
(Thornton Le Street)			(Greenock)		
Woodlands	Ailesby	Whitby Strand	Yeoman, Hy W.	2,736	2,591
Wydale (Weldale) Hall	Snainton	Pickering Lythe	Cayley, Edward	1,866	1,821

Lesser Gentry with Additional Holdings

Table 10

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	Total size of estate
Acklam Hall	Acklam	Langbaurgh WD	Hustler, Thomas (1808)	same
Aldby Park (Buttercrambe)	Buttercrambe	Bulmer	Darley, Bart. H	greater gentry
Clifton Castle	Clifton upon Ure	Hang East	Pulleine, Mrs Henry Percy	greater gentry
Halnaby Hall	Croft on Tees	Gilling East	Todd, W H William	greater gentry
High Stittenham	High Stittenham	Bulmer	Duke of Sutherland (Leveson-Gower)	land magnate
Hildenley Hall	Hildenley	ryedale	Strickland, Charles	great landowner
Hornby Grange	Hornby	Allertonshire (Richmondshire)	Blackett, Sir Edward Bart	great landowner
Kirkby Hall	Kirkby Fleetham	Hang East	Waller, Edmund	greater gentry
Ormesby Hall	Ormesby	Langbaurgh WD	Pennyman, James S Bart	greater gentry
Sand Hutton	Sand Hutton	Birdforth	Walker, Sir James Bart	same
Thornton Steward (Danby Hall)	Thornton Steward	Hang West	Scrope, Samuel T	greater gentry
Thorpe Perrow (Well)	Well	Hang East	Milbanke, Sir Fred Acclam	greater gentry
Westerdale	Westerdale	Langbaurgh ED	Duncombe, Hon Col. Walter Henry Octavius	greater gentry
Woodend (Thornton Le Street)	Thornton Le Street	Allerton	Earl of Cathcart (Greenock)	greater gentry

Lesser Gentry with Time-Depth

Table 11

Manor	Location	Wapentake	1871 Owner	map depth
Acklam Hall	Acklam	Langbaurgh WD	Hustler, Thomas (1808)	hollow
Aldby Park (Buttercrambe)	Buttercrambe	Bulmer	Darley, Bart. H	deep
Arnecliffe	Ingleby Arnecliffe	Langbaurgh WD	Brown, Douglas Esq	English Heritage
Brandsby Hall	Brandsby	Bulmer	Chomley, Francis	mid eighteenth
Brough Hall	Brough	Hang East	Lawson, Sir J	hollow
Busby Hall	Great Busby	Langbaurgh ED	Marwood, George F Esq	deep
Clifton Castle	Clifton upon Ure	Hang East	Pulleine, Mrs Henry Percy	shallow
Croft Old Hall (moved to clervaux 1770)	Croft on Tees	Gilling East	Chaytor, Sir W R C	hollow
Forcett Hall	Forcett	Gilling West	Michell, John	English Heritage
Hovingham Hall	Hovingham	Ryedale	Worsley, William C	deep
Marrick Priory Park	Marrick	Gilling West	Morley, Major	shallow
Sheriff Hutton	Sheriff Hutton	Bulmer	Thompson, Leonard	hollow
Thornton Steward (Danby Hall)	Thornton Steward	Hang West	Scrope, Samuel T	hollow
Thorpe Perrow (Well)	Well	Hang East	Milbanke, Sir Fred Acclam	shallow

North Riding Landscape Parks and Gardens

Table 12

Manor	Location	Size of Estate	1871 Owner	Secondary Estate (s)	Lost
Acklam Hall	Acklam	lesser gentry	Hustler, Thomas (1808)	Worsall Hall since 1866	
Aldburgh	Burton Upon Ure	Peripheral	Hutton, John Timothy D'Arcy		
Aldby Park (Buttercrambe)	Buttercrambe	lesser gentry	Darley, Bart. H		
Arden Hall	Arden w/ Ardenside	lesser gentry	Tancred, Charles		
Arnecliffe	Ingleby Arnecliffe	lesser gentry	Brown, Douglas Esq		
Aske Hall	Aske	great landowner	Earl of Zetland	marske by the sea, uppleatham	
Askrigg (Old Hall)	Askrigg	Peripheral	Vyner, Lady Mary		Lost
Baldersby Park	Baldersby	Peripheral	Viscountess Downe		
Barningham Manor	Barningham	greater gentry	Milbanke, Mark	Snape	
Bear Park	Carperby	Peripheral	Lord Bolton		
Bedale Hall	Bedale	greater gentry	Peirse, Sir Henry Esq		
Beningbrough	Beningbrough	greater gentry	Dawnay, Hon Payan (younger son of Dawnays at Danby)	Overton Hall	
Bolton Hall (Little of Low Bolton)	Wensley	great landowner	Lord Bolton	Bear Park, Elm House, Wensley Hall	
Bolton Upon Swale	Bolton Upon Swale	Peripheral	Carpenter, Hon. William C		
Brandsby Hall	Brandsby	lesser gentry	Chomley, Francis		
Brockfield House	Warthill	lesser gentry	Agar, Mrs John	Holtby House	
Brough Hall	Brough	lesser gentry	Lawson, Sir J		
Busby Hall	Great Busby	lesser gentry	Marwood, George F Esq		
Carlton Hall	Carlton	Peripheral	Duke of Northumberland (Percy family)		Lost
Castle Howard (Henderskelfe)	Bulmer with Henderskelfe	great landowner	Earl of Carlisle	East Thrope	
Clervaux Castle	Croft on Tees	Peripheral	Chaytor, Sir W R C		Lost
Cliffe Hall	Cliffe	greater gentry	Wilson, John Gerald		
Clifton Castle	Clifton upon Ure	lesser gentry	Pulleine, Mrs Henry Percy	Crake hall	
Clints Hall	Marske	Peripheral	Huttons of masham		Lost
Constable Burton	Fingall	greater gentry	Wyville, Marmaduke		
Crake Hall (Great Crake Hall)	Great Crakehall	Peripheral	Pulleine, Mrs Henry Percy		
Croft Old Hall	Croft on Tees	lesser gentry	Chaytor, Sir W R C	see Clervaux	

North Riding Landscape Parks and Gardens

Table 12

Manor	Location	Size of Estate	1871 Owner	Secondary Estate (s)	Lost
(moved to clervaux 1770)				Castle (1770) family relocated	
Danby Castle	Danby	great landowner	Viscount Downe	Baldersby Park, Wykeham Abbey, Hutton Bushell	
Dowthwaite Dale Lodge	Hutton Le Hole	Peripheral	Darley, Henry Brewster		
Duncombe Park (Helmsley Castle)	Helmsley	land magnate	Earl of Feversham		
Easby Abbey (Manory)	Easby	lesser gentry	Jacques, RM	temple grounds richmond	
Easingwold Hall	Easingwold	Peripheral	Wombwell, Sir George O.		
East Thorpe	New Malton	Peripheral	Asorbed into Castle Howard Estate		Lost
Ebberston Hall	Ebberston	Peripheral	Cayley, Sir Digby		
Elm House	Redmire	Peripheral	Lord Bolton		
Farifield	Slekton upon ure	Peripheral	DeGrey-Vyner, Robert Charles Esq		
Forcett Hall	Forcett	lesser gentry	Michell, John		
Gayles Hall	Gayles	Peripheral	Duke of Northumberland (Percy Family)		
Gilling Castle	Gilling	greater gentry	Barnes, Lavinia		
Gillingwood Hall	Gilling	Peripheral	Wharton, John Thos		Lost
Gilmonby Hall	Bowes	lesser gentry	Headlam, Right Hon. E		Lost
Guisborough Priory (Old Hall)	Guisborough	greater gentry	Chaloner, Admiral T	Tocketts	Lost
Hackness	Hackness	greater gentry	Johnstone, Sir H, [Lord Derwent]		
Halnaby Hall	Croft on Tees	lesser gentry	Todd, W H William	Leases Hall	
Hartforth Hall	Gilling	greater gentry	Cradock, Christopher		
Hauxwell Hall	East Hauxwell	Landowner not listed in Return	Dalton,		
High Hall	Brompton by Sawdon	greater gentry	Cayley, Sir Digby	Ebberston	
High Stittenham	High Stittenham	lesser gentry	Duke of Sutherland (Levenson-Gower)		
Hildenley Hall	Hildenley	lesser gentry	Strickland, Charles	Howsham, York House, Hunting Lodge in Malton	Lost
Holtby House	Holtby	Peripheral	Agar, Mrs John		
Hornby Castle	Hornby	greater gentry	Duchess of Leeds (Osbourne)	langton (duke lives there per return)	

North Riding Landscape Parks and Gardens

Table 12

Manor	Location	Size of Estate	1871 Owner	Secondary Estate (s)	Lost
Hornby Grange	Hornby	lesser gentry	Blackett, Sir Edward Bart		
Hovingham Hall	Hovingham	lesser gentry	Worsley, William C		
Huby Hall	Huby	Peripheral	Wombwell, Sir George O		
Hutton Buscel (Bushel)	Hutton Buscel (Bushel)	Peripheral	Viscount Downe		
Hutton-Bonville Hall	Hutton Bonville	greater gentry	Hildyard, John R W (from 1850s) Tenant		Lost
Ingleby Hall	Ingleby Greenhow	greater gentry	Philip Lord DeLise & Dudley		
Jervaulx Abbey (ruins)	East Witton	great landowner	Marquis of Ailesbury	tanfield,, kilgram	
Kildale	Kildale	lesser gentry	Turton, Robert Bell		
Kilgrim Grange	Kilgrim Bridge	Peripheral	Earl of Ailesbury		
Kilvington Hall	N. Kilvington	lesser gentry	Meynell, Edgar		
Kiplin Hall	Bolton Upon Swale	greater gentry	Carpenter, Hon. Capt W	Bolton upon Swale	
Kirkby (kirby) Misperton Hall	Kirby Misperton	lesser gentry	Tindall, Mrs A		
Kirkby Hall	Kirkby Fleetham	lesser gentry	Waller, Edmund		
Kirkleatham	Kirkleatham	greater gentry	Newcommen, A H T		
Kirklington Hall	Kirklington	greater gentry	Wadesforde, Hon Chs Harward Butler Clarke Soutwell		
Langton Lodge	Little Langton	Peripheral	Duke of Leeds (Osbourne)		
Lartington Hall	Lartington	greater gentry	Witham, Rev Thomas		
Lazenby Hall	Lazenby	Peripheral	uo-e-hutton bonville		
Leases Hall	Aiskew	Peripheral	Wilson-Todd, William Henry		
Marrick Priory Park	Marrick	lesser gentry	Morley, Major		
Marske Hall	Marske	greater gentry	Hutton, Mrs J T D	aldburgh, clints	
Marske Hall	Marske By the Sea	Peripheral	Marquess of Zetland	Upleatham	
Middleton Lodge	Middleton Tyas	lesser gentry	Hartley, Leonard L		
Mount Grace Priory	East Harlsey	Peripheral	Brown, Douglas Esq		
Mulgrave Castle	Mulgrave	greater gentry	Marquis of Normanby (Phipps)		
Myton Hall	Myton-Upon-Swale	greater gentry	Stayplton, Henry M. bart		
Nappa Hall	Askrigg	Peripheral	Vyner, Lady Mary		
Ness Hall	East Ness	Peripheral	Ruston, Hy		
Newburgh Priory	Coxwold	great	Wombwell, Sir	Huby Hall,	

North Riding Landscape Parks and Gardens

Table 12

Manor	Location	Size of Estate	1871 Owner	Secondary Estate (s)	Lost
(Newburgh Park)		landowner	George O Bart	Easingwold, Thornton Hill	
Newby Park (Hall)	Newby w/Rainton	greater gentry	Vyner, Hy Fred. S in L Marquis of Ripon @ Studley	Nappa Hall, askrigg, fairfield	
Newby Wiske Hall	Newby Wiske	greater gentry	Ruston, Hy	Ness Hall, Nunnington	
Newton House	Burneston	lesser gentry	Russell, WD esq		Lost
Normanby Park	Normanby	lesser gentry	Ward-Jackson, Rev W.	Upsall Hall	
Norton Conyers	Norton Conyers	Landowner not listed in Return	NIR- Graham, Sir Reginald Henry		
Nunnington Hall	Nunnington	Peripheral	Ruston, Hy		
Ormesby Hall	Ormesby	lesser gentry	Pennyman, James S Bart		
Overton Hall	Overton	Peripheral	Dawnay, Hon. Payan		
Patrick Brompton	Patrick Brompton	lesser gentry	Elsley, Miss [Charles]		
Pepper Hall	North Allerton	lesser gentry	Henry Hood		
Riveaulx Terrace	Riveaulx	Peripheral	Earl of Feversham		
Rokeby Hall & Park	Rokeby	greater gentry	Moritt, W J S		
Sand Hutton	Sand Hutton	lesser gentry	Walker, Sir James Bart		Lost
Scargill Castle	Scargill	Peripheral	Wycliffe, Marmaduke		
Scruton Hall	Scruton	lesser gentry	Coore, Hy		
Sedbury Park	Gilling West	greater gentry	Brown, George G		Lost
Sheriff Hutton	Sheriff Hutton	lesser gentry	Thompson, Leonard		
Sion Hill (breckenborough castle)	Kirkby Wiske	Peripheral	Dowager Duchess of Northumberland		Lost
Skelton Castle	Marske by the Sea	greater gentry	Wharton, John Thos	Gillingwood	
Snape (Well Hall)	Snape	Peripheral	Milbanke, Mark	Barningham Brother at Thorpe Perrow	
Spennithorne Hall	Spennithorne	Peripheral	Chaytor, John C (son)		
Stanwick Park	Stanwick of St John	greater gentry	Dowr Duchess of Northumb (Smithson)	Carlton, Sion Hill, (Krikby Wiske), Gayles	Lost
Stillington Hall	Stillington	lesser gentry	Croft. Mrs Fanny		
Sutton Manor (Park)	Sutton On the Forest	greater gentry	Duncombe, Hon A.		

North Riding Landscape Parks and Gardens

Table 12

Manor	Location	Size of Estate	1871 Owner	Secondary Estate (s)	Lost
Swinton Park	Swinton	great landowner	Harcourt, Mrs Danby [Lister, Samuel Cunliff]	assoc with manor of masham	
Tanfield	West Tanfield	Peripheral	Marquis of Ailesbury		
Temple Grounds (Yorke Park/ The Green)	Richmond	Peripheral	Jaques, R M		Lost
Thirkelby Park	Thirkelby	lesser gentry	Frankland-Russell, Robert Bart.		
Thornton Hall	Thornton Dale	greater gentry	Hill, Rev John Richard	roxby hall	
Thornton Steward (Danby Hall)	Thornton Steward	lesser gentry	Scrope, Samuel T		
Thornton Watlass Hall	Thornton Watlass	lesser gentry	Dodsworth, Sir Charles		
Thorpe Perrow (Well)	Well	lesser gentry	Milbanke, Sir Fred Acclam		
Tocketts Hall	Tocketts	Peripheral	Chaloner, Admiral T		Lost
Upleatham	Upleatham	Peripheral	Earl of Zetland		Lost
Upsall Hall	Upsall	Peripheral	Ward-Jackson, Rev W.		
Welburn Hall	Welburn	Peripheral	Earl of Feversham		Lost
Wensley Hall	Wensley	Peripheral	Orde-Powlett, Lt Col. William Thomas (eld. Bolton)		
Westerdale	Westerdale	lesser gentry	Duncombe, Hon Col. Walter Henry Octavius		
Whitwell on the Hill	Whitwell	lesser gentry	Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere Bart	Rhydd Court worchestershire SEAT Whitwell	
Wigganthorpe	Wigganthorpe	lesser gentry	Garforth, Wm Hy		Lost
Wilton Castle	Wilton	greater gentry	Lowther, Sir C H		
Woodend (Thornton Le Street)	Thornton Le Street	lesser gentry	Earl of Cathcart (Greenock)		Lost
Woodhall Park	Woodhall	Landowner not in Return	NIR- Bankes, Mr W Lightfoot		
Worsall Hall	Low Worsall	Peripheral	Hustler, Thos		
Wycliffe Hall	Wycliffe	greater gentry	Wycliffe, Marmaduke (bro of Viscount Dunbar)	Scargill	
Wykeham (Abbey) Hall	Wykeham	Peripheral	Viscount Downe		

Gazetteer: Of the Eighteenth Century Landscape Parks and
Gardens within the North Riding of Yorkshire **in Volume II**

Leslie E. Johansen
PhD
University of York
Archaeology
2009

Gazetteer

ACLKAM HALL
Acklam, Langbraugh West

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1707: Illustration of Acklam in Cleveland in the County of Yorke, the seat of the Honourable Sir Wm Hustler Kt. By Knyff and Kip

1720: Illustration of Aclam Hall in *Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook*

1770: Jeffreys' County Map of Yorkshire

1856: First Edition OS Map

Digital aerial photographs

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Thomas Hustler

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,175 acres

£3,019 per annum

SECONDARY ESTATES:

Worsall Hall

The Knyff and Kip illustration portrays an elegant county seat within a series of formal gardens and ponds around the hall. A formal woodland with rectilinear ponds lies to the north. A wide avenue runs through arable land the south of the hall with a rectilinear water feature running along the eastern edge of this approach. Samuel Buck's illustration in the *Yorkshire Sketchbook* portrays a series of formal garden compartments to the south of the hall. A row of trees lies on the left side of these gardens, but little detail lies beyond. Jeffreys' *County Map of Yorkshire* portrays the avenue but little else of the gardens or wider parkland. The First Edition OS map contains traces of the formal gardens, ponds, woodland and approach. A long narrow 'fish pond' runs at a forty-five degree angle on north-east side of the hall. Hedgerows line the fields to the north and north-west of the gardens. Analysis of the landscape within the aerial photograph shows removal of the formal gardens, ponds and woodlands around the hall. Remnants of the woodland plantations on the south-east and south-west edges of the formal gardens create two woodland belts separating the hall from the housing developments beyond. The formal approach portrayed in Knyff and Kip's illustration remains, but the water features have been removed.

ALDBY PARK (BUTTERCRAMBE)
Buttercrambe, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry
(Greater Gentry)

LISTED: GD2057 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1720: Illustration of Aldby Hall in *Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Handbook*

1746: The map of the lordship of Buttercrambe and Aldby...belonging to Henry Brewster Darley, esqr. Surveyed in the hear 1746 by Robert Bewlay. NYCRO ZDA MP88

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1829: A Plan of the Estate of Henry Darley Esqr. Containing the townships of Buttercrambe and Aldby with part of the Township of Sand Hutton in the North Riding of the County of York. Surveyed in June 1829 NYCRO MIC1249/11

1854-56: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Henry Darley (in family since 1557)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	2,214 acres £2,495 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	2,573 acres in the East Riding £3,639 per annum

The sketch by Samuel Buck detailed the earlier Tudor house with a fenced garden along the main square of Buttercrambe with a wooded area to the left of the hall. The 1746 plan and designs attributed to Thomas Knowlton portray the house situated further east, the village houses along the square were removed in order to establish a beech avenue, running through open parkland, connecting the hall to views over the working landscape, to 'Buttercrambe Mere' beyond. At this time, plantations existed to the north-east of the hall separating it from the deer park beyond and additional plantations the south-west, separating the hall from the village of Buttercrambe. An avenue runs through these two woodland areas on a south to north axis crossing the hall. To the east of the hall are six grass terraces which step down to the River Derwent, allowing for views out over the Wolds beyond. To the south-east of the hall are earthwork remains of two mounds and the dry moat of King Edwin's early medieval castle which is also presumed to be the site of a Roman or Brigantine fort controlling the river crossing at the River Derventio. These features were incorporated into the design of the garden implemented by Thomas Knowlton in 1746.

The formal gardens and terraces appearing around the hall in the 1746 plan, remained by the time of the 1829 map. Additional houses along the main street of Buttercrambe were removed and replaced by a kitchen garden. The woodlands to the north-east of the hall were no longer evident and scattered plantation clumps established in their place. However, the trees along the avenue to the west of the hall were retained, while a straight approach was created further south of this avenue ending just south of a circular drive directly west of the hall. The wider parkland appears to have maintained a similar design from the time of the 1746 plan to the First Edition OS map. There is a softening of the formal gardens near the hall by the nineteenth century, however without detail on the 1770 Jeffreys map it is not possible to state whether these elements were retained over the eighteenth century or if they were removed, only to be re-established in the nineteenth century. On site survey the gardens and terraces near the house and beech avenue are still established. An iron cage was added to the gardens near the house in the nineteenth century to house a pet lion, which never arrived to Aldby.

ALDBURGH HALL

Burton upon Ure, Hang East

Under- Marske Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

No date: Plan of the Estate (NYCRO MIC2001/34)

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs J T D Hutton

In all three maps the country is represented as a rural estate with what appears to be the remains of terraces around the hall, an avenue approaching the hall from the south with woodland plantations to the south and the north of the hall. Very little design is apparent on the grounds surrounding the hall.

ARDEN HALL

Arden with Ardenside

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Charles Tancred (since 1574)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,093 acres
£1,187 per annum

Arden Hall is situated on the former site of a Benedictine Nunnery of Arden. In 1680 the house was constructed by Charles Tancred who incorporated parts of the earlier structure. According to the VCH, beyond the incorporation of an outbuilding and portions of the ancient walling little of the earlier Nunnery existed (1923). The First Edition OS map details the house sitting along the southern side of a woodland plantation situated within a narrow moorland valley with hanging woodlands along the valley sides.

ARNLCIFFE HALL

Ingleby Arnecliffe, Langbraugh West

Lesser Gentry

LISTED: GD2305 (I)
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1719: sketch by Samuel Buck
1852: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Douglas Brown Esq
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,535 acres
£ 3,263 per annum

The sketch by Buck portrays the landscape at Arncliffe with a walled garden. The first edition OS map details the house situated west of the village of Ingleby Arncliffe, with a small strip of parkland running north to south along the base Arncliffe Woods which covers the scarp of the Cleveland Hills. The house is separated from the village by arable lands. The tree-lined approach runs through these fields to a small woodland-plantation and All Saints Church situated to the north-west of the house. Gardens lie to the west and linear fishponds and former moat lie just to the south of the gardens. There are no maps available detailing these alterations, however according to English Heritage the walled garden was not removed until 1753.

ASKE HALL

Aske, Gilling West

Great Landowner
(Land Magnate)

LISTED: GD2058 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857:	First Edition OS Map
n.d. (c. 1727):	Map of the Lordship of Aske NYCRO ZNK M1/1
1762:	The Lordship of Aske NYCRO ZNK M1/3
1763:	Plans of the Grounds of Aske Hall NYCRO ZNK M1/4,

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Earl of Zetland (Dundas)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	11,614 acres £ 21,674 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	56, 556 acres in Orkney and Zetland £ 27, 650 per annum

The analysis of the evolution of the design aesthetics at Aske Hall involved four maps and plans from 1727 of the estate owned by the Duke of Wharton through the changes instituted between 1727 and 1761 during the ownership of Sir Conyers D'Arcy and the later retention and evolution of this design by the Dundas family. In addition there is a sketch of the house and walled garden by Samuel Buck (1719) and two paintings of the house and grounds by George Cuitt Senior. By 1720 the designed landscape comprised of a walled forecourt as detailed on Buck's sketch of the house. By the 1727 map a start of a late-geometric garden was in progress with a ha-ha wall running north south along the eastern side of the house. Comparing the fields and designed elements of Aske Hall from the 1727 plan with the 1761 plan tree-lined avenues were added to the original south-east approach and along a newly created approach from the east. These two approaches joined to the east of the hall along the ha-ha wall which was retained from the design shown on the 1727 map, and from which prospects were made over the parkland to the south and south-east of the hall to the wider working landscape beyond. To the north of the hall additional plantations were added around an open field labelled 'Coney Garth' on the 1727 map, creating an isolated open space. According to the English Heritage register, plans were drawn by Thomas Kent in c.1748 for a temple which was to be added to this area of the parkland. The 1727 portrays the hall situated within a wooded area surrounded by arable fields. The 'Wheat Close', to the east of Coney Garth on the 1727 map became the location of the kitchen garden. A plantation strip running south-west of the kitchen garden was increased to create a continuous belt joining the existing woodlands along Aske beck on the western edge of the park. To manage high water levels in the parkland a series of stepped ponds and cascades and additional woodlands were added along the beck culminating in a formal pond with a classical temple situated within the park to the east of the hall.

The 1763 plan, created the same year the Dundas family purchased the estate, a gothic temple, attributed to William Kent (EH GD2058, Condillac 2004) had been added to Coney Garth. Serpentine paths, a series of cabinets and classical statuary were added to the plantations surrounding the Garth. Plantations were added to visibly isolate the kitchen garden from the hall. Plantation were added to the south-east and eastern boundary of the parkland were increased and reworked to create a pleasure-ground with serpentine paths and additional water features and a menagerie. A castellated tower was erected at Oliver Duckett creating an eye-catcher within the 'outlying rising ground' (Condillac 2004) to the east of the parkland, suggesting that the woodland plantations along the beck were not to completely disconnect the hall from the wider working landscape.

Capability Brown was approached by Sir Lawrence Dundas to redesign the landscape and reportedly visited the hall in 1769 (EH GD2058). Upon analysis of the 1857 first edition Ordnance Survey very little of the existing landscape park and garden created by D'Arcy in the earlier part of the century had been changed or altered. The avenue from the north-east of the hall was softened and re-established as a gently curving approach, likewise the southern avenue was softened and moved further south along the beck and created as a curved approach through the park. A new gate, gatehouse and bridge were added and this approach was given a gentle curve through the

parkland. Only remnants of the tree-lined approach were allowed to remain. The pond added to the east of the hall by D'Arcy was enlarged slightly and given more naturalistic outlines. Beyond these subtle adjustments to the approach and pond, the overall design aesthetic of the landscape appears to have remained relatively unchanged between 1763 and 1857. The straight paths within the pleasure-ground to the north-west of the hall were softened but it is not possible to state if these changes were implemented by Brown, or just an eventual naturalization of the design over the nineteenth century.

ASKRIGG OLD HALL (Demolished)

Under- Newby Park

Askrigg, Hang West

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

n.d [early 18th c]: A survey of the fields belonging to Mr Lightfoot

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Lady Henry Vyner (indirect descent since 1664)

The house, situated on the northern side of the village main street was originally constructed as two houses in 1467 by Henry Smythe and Thos Pearson. In 1678 the house was reconstructed in stone by William Thornton. In 1746, when the last Thornton passed away the old hall was then divided into two properties belonging to John Addison and James Lightfoot (Kershaw 2005). The early eighteenth century survey details the house and property of Mr Lightfoot details the property stretching up the rising slope north of the house. Immediately behind the house was a walled garden with alcove seat, north of which was a field labeled 'Croft Hill' which contained a tower folly, 'calf close' with a small square belted park beyond. The First Edition OS map and later surveys by YGT (Lazenby 2007) both detail remnants of this earlier property. Beyond the alcove seat and folly there appears to be little evidence of an overall design aesthetic throughout the property.

BALDERSBY PARK

Under - Danby

Baldersby, Birdforth and Hallikeld

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Viscountess Downe

Baldersby Hall was built in 1720 by Colen Campbell. The only cartographic evidence for this landscape is the First Edition OS Map. The house sits on the southern side of the River Swale with a small area of plantings between. A belted park lies to the south of the house and curves from the south-east to the south-west stretching along the southern edges of the river. Directly to the south of the house is an angled belt lying open towards the house. Within this belt to the south-west of the house is a walled kitchen garden to the west of which is one of the lodges. Another lodge lies at the other end of this belt at its eastern point. Beyond these two lodges are the ends of a ha-ha wall which curves to the house. Within this area of the park, south of the house is a long linear fish pond which runs perpendicular from the front of the house. To the west of this pond are remnants of the former avenue to the house. Within this part of the park are scattered trees. Outside of this ha-ha wall in the south-western part of the wider park is 'black wood' with the keepers lodge on its eastern edge and the stable block on its north-western edge. Within this area of the park are several parallel strips of trees, as they do not focus on the house they potentially functioned as deer runs.

There is one line of trees running from the south-west to the house, possible remnants of a former avenue. On the north-western edge of the park, just below the river is a strip of woodland in which is an obelisk.

Baldersby Park now functions as the Queen Marys School for Girls. The area between the ha-ha wall and approaches from the south-western and south-eastern lodges are still grassed landscape. The pond still exists to the south of the house. Although the footprint of the former kitchen garden exists in situ the area is used as a holiday park. The north-western strip of woodland has increased in size and the obelisk remains within.

BARNINGHAM MANOR
Barningham, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1770: Jeffreys Map of Yorkshire
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Mark Milbank (in family since late- 17c to Early- 18 th c
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	9,026 acres £8,500 per annum

The landscape of Barningham Manor sits off the south-western edge of the village of Barningham, lying south of St Michaels Church. On Jeffrey's map it is represented as lying fenced in wooded parkland, oblong in shape. A very similar landscape is represented on the First Edition OS map. The house sits back from the main street. Remnants of a short avenue lies north of the house. Terraces or parterres lie to the south of the hall and a walled garden to the south-east. Beyond which is the wooded pleasure ground in the same form as the parkland represented on Jeffrey's map. Paths wind through the woodland which includes several hills, seats, a deer pond, garden icehouse and summerhouse. Views from the house look out over the village to the north-west and the working landscape to the north-east.

BEAR PARK
Carperby, Hang West

Under - Bolton Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Lord Bolton
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This estate functioned mainly as a hunting lodge and the park itself comprises of several fields with remnants of hedgerow boundaries. Beyond a formal tree-lined approach indicated on the First Edition OS map (1856), there are few designed elements to this estate.

BEDALE HALL
Bedale, Hang East

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir Henry Pierse Esq. (purchased in 1889 from Stapletons who held the manor since 11th century)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 6,199 acres
£7,500 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Hutton Bonville (prior seat)

The house sits on the north-western edge of the village. North of the house is a small area of lawn from which an avenue runs to the west. The northern edge of the lawn is a plantation belt continuing to the west and curving south, isolating this area from the wider landscape which continues to the north-west. This area is open parkland, a long naturalized fishpond lies on the north-western area and is bound by a large wood labelled 'Pond Wood'. The kitchen garden lies to the south-east of the house. There appears to be remnants of plantations which possibly existed between the house and the garden. To the south-west and west of this area lie fields with a scattering of remnant hedgerows.

BENINGBROUGH HALL
Beningbrough, Bulmer

Greater Gentry

LISTED: GD2059 (II)
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1720: Sketch of the hall by Samuel Buck
1848-52: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Hon. Payan Dawnay (since 1827 prior owners Boucher family held since 1556)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 8,500 acres
£10,000 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Overton Hall

Beningborough lies within a bend of the River Ouse to the south-east of the village Newton-upon-Ouse. Buck's sketch of the hall, details the formal terrace lying to the south of the hall. By the first edition OS map this area is open to the parkland to the north, throughout which are scattered plantings and clumps. Parts of the avenue still existed. Wooded pleasure-ground lies to the west of the house where a walled garden lies to the east. A small terrace of plantations lies to the south and south-east of the house divided by the parkland with a ha-ha wall. This area of parkland contains some clumps and clusters of trees. There are some straight alignment of trees possible remnants of avenues. To the east north-east of the house are the stables and a long thin carp pond running north with other fish ponds further to the east beyond a plantation and the workshop. A plantation belt surrounds the entire parkland separating it from the working landscapes beyond.

BOLTON HALL
Wensley, Hang West

Great Landowner

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1707 (altered 1792) : A Map of Bolton Hall in the North Riding
1723: Map of Manors of Wensley and Preston
n.d. (mid 18th c): A Map of his Grace the Duke of Bolton's seat
1828: Plan of the Right Hon Lord Bolton's Estate... by W Alderson
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Lord Bolton

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

15,418 acres
£ 13,824 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

13,808 acres in Hants
£ 13,824 per annum

The 1723 map details formal gardens located in proximity to the hall. To the west there were extensive woodlands cut through with rides, straight avenues and open spaces. An avenue from the south of the hall acted as the main approach. By the mid- eighteenth century the woods to the west of the hall were cut with serpentine paths however, most of the original design was retained. On the later eighteenth-century map, areas with prospects were marked including the creation of a large open area in the shape of an hourglass cut out of the woodland, thus opening prospects to the north of the estate and to the south over the River Ure .

By the nineteenth-century Ordinance Survey, many of the paths within the woodlands appear to be cut with serpentine paths. A fish pond was added to Haremire wood just to the west of the hall. A gently curving approach replaced the straight avenue evident on the mid nineteenth-century estate map. The formal elements around the hall had been maintained and the overall design of the woodlands to the west of the hall remained fairly untouched . Once again, even though some design elements within the landscape park and garden appear to have been softened and naturalized by the nineteenth-century OS map, the traditional formal elements seem to have been retained. However, with the lack of maps and cartographic evidence available from the later part of the eighteenth century it is not possible to state whether there was a continuity of design from the mid eighteenth-century to the mid nineteenth century.

BOLTON UPON SWALE
Bolton-upon-Swale, Gilling West

Under- Kiplin Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Captain W. C. Carpenter (purchased by George Crowe in 1794)

The only map available for Bolton Upon Swale is the First Edition OS Map. The house is situated on the south-eastern side of the village along the south-western edge of Bolton Beck. There is a small garden to the south of the house and there is not evidence of a wider parkland. The house and

gardens are still there. A cluster of buildings lie to the south of the garden. And two clumps of plantings have been added to the north-east and east of the house along the side of the beck, potentially to isolate the house.

BRANDSBY HALL

Brandsby, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1746: An accurate survey of the lordship of Brandsby, the estate of Francis Cholmley esq. by John Haynes NYCRO ZQG IV 16/16 [MIC 1754/146]

1798: Plan showing hall, fishpond, park endorsed crofts, lea close, leas close pleasure ground, garden, etc... NYCRO ZQG IV 16/14 [MIC 1754/157-158]

1856: First Edition OS Map

1876: Corrected from a plan made in 1830 by Francis Dickson of Easingwold NYCRO ZQG IV 16/10 [MIC 1754/165]

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Francis Chomley

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,320 acres

£ 2,761 per annum

In the 1746 survey of Brandsby, the hall and ancillary buildings are located within an open area of land on the southern edge of the main street of the village of Brandsby. There is little to no depiction of a designed landscape around the hall. By the 1798 estate plan, a tree-lined approach curves towards the hall from the east. The house itself is represented in profile with trees surrounding. However since the hall is represented in elevation it is not possible to discern the layout of these plantations. Scattered trees are located throughout the lands to the south, some appear to be remnant field boundary plantings. A narrow rectilinear fishpond lies to the south-west of the hall. All but one of the houses and attached fields along the main road of Brandsby located to the west of the hall, represented on the 1746 survey, are not on this later map. Even though the village lands were absorbed into the estate properties, they were not integrated into the designed aesthetic of the landscape. Since the village was not relocated to lands within the wider estate, it is possible that the village was a redundant at the time. By the First Edition OS map the edges of the pond have been naturalized. Gardens, woodlands and plantings appear around the house. A ha-ha appears to separate this area from the parkland beyond (NOTE: Will verify with a site survey). This same design is represented in the 1876 map.

BROCKFIELD HOUSE

Warthill, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs John Agar

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

1,728 acres

£ 2,564 per annum

The only cartographic evidence we have for Brockfield is the First Edition OS map. Which portrays the house, gardens and lawns situated approximately 1000 yard east of the village of Warthill. The house is situated on the southern edge of a small plantation. The stable block and kitchen gardens

lie 200 yards to the east of the house. A small terrace and ha-ha wall lies to the south-east of the house with an area of 'lawn' with scattered plantations beyond. Currently the house and gardens still stand as represented on the First Edition OS map, however a portion of the south-western half of the former 'lawn' has been turned into arable land.

BROUGH HALL
Brough, Hang East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1720: Illustration of Aclam Hall in *Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook*, 386

1727: Exact survey of lordship of Brough belonging to Sir John Lawson baronet of Brough taken by Ambrose Appleby of Eggleston AD 1727

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1836: Property of William Lawson Collected from various surveys by T Bradley and Jon Richmond.

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir J Lawson

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,672 acres

£ 4,305 per annum

The manor of Brough, owned by the de Burgh family since the late thirteenth century, passed indirectly through the female line to Sir Robert Lawson in 1574. It has remained in the Lawson family through to the early twentieth century except for one brief moment during the Civil War. In 1653 the hall was sequestered from John Lawson for treason and sold to John Rushworth. However, Brough was restored to John Lawson in 1665 by Charles II, who made John a baronet at the same time (VCH I, 304). At the time of Bateman's *Landed Gentry*, Sir J. Lawson owned a total of 2,672 acres earning a total of £4,305 per annum.

Analysis of the maps available for this estate indicate that a designed landscape was not established around the hall until the late-eighteenth century or early-nineteenth century. The 1727 survey does not portray a designed landscape associated with the hall. The 1770 Jeffreys County Map portrays the hall with scattered trees to the south, suggesting that the landscape was developed within the latter part of the eighteenth century, however without further detail on this map it is not possible to verify the existence of a designed landscape during this period of the eighteenth century. The first estate map with designs evident is the 1836 plan, which portrays woodlands to the east and west of the hall and a terrace to the south, from which views out over fields the south are afforded. Plantation belts lie on the western side of these fields and a large curved pond with plantation belts to the east of the hall. A designed park with scattered plantations lies to the north and north-west of the hall with a woodland plantation lying on the western edge of this park (see appendix, figure 7.8). A similar design is represented on the First Edition OS map and aerial photographs, both show in greater detail, a formal garden to the south of the hall, hedgerows along the fields to the south of the hall and paths throughout the woodland plantations to the west of the hall (see appendix, figure 7.9).

BUSBY HALL
Great Busby, Langbraugh East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1720: Illustration of Aclam Hall in *Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook*, 317
- n.d.[late 18th century]: A plan of improvements for the ground adjoining to Buzby Hall the seat of Wm Marwood esqr. By A Sparrow NYCRO ZDU MIC1752/352
- 1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
- 1834: A plan of the Rev. George Marwood's land at Busby Hall, April 21, 1831. NYCRO ZDU MIC1754/355
- 1857: First Edition OS map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	George F Marwood Esq
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	2,520 acres £ 3,206 per annum

This manor passed through several families since 1425, when Busby was first mention as part of the estates of the Nevills form Sheriff Hutton. In 1596 it was conveyed to Henry Jenkins, a citizen of York married to a daughter of William Tancred. The estate was sold to Charles Turner of Kirkleatham Hall in 1698 who appeared to possess the estate through to 1764. At this time the descent of the estate remains unknown until the end of the nineteenth century, when the hall was in the possession of George Marwood who owned a total of 2,938 acres of land within the riding earning a total of £3,636 per annum.

An eighteenth-century map of an unknown date by A. Sparrow details the house and landscaped and gardens encircled by woodland plantations. South west of the hall is an area labelled 'Hanging Lawn' through which curves the main approach from Carlton. The stable block to the north of the hall is encircled by a woodland belt. Open parkland with scattered trees and clumps lies to the east of the hall with a wooded pleasure-ground and pasture lands beyond. To the south of the parkland is a large area dedicated to formal gardens surrounded by a woodland belt on all sides. To the south and south-west of the hall is a woodland plantation which curves, leaving a small opening for a curving approach which enters the parkland from the south-east (see appendix, figure 7.6). The exact date of this map within the eighteenth century is unknown, however the cartouche has the estate belonging to a William Marwood, thus dating the map to the later half of the eighteenth century. Jeffrey's representation of Busby does not contain enough detail to discern whether the map by Sparrow was created between 1764 when the hall was still in possession of the Turner family and 1771, the date of Jeffreys *Map of Yorkshire* or if it was created after this date. However, the designed elements portrayed on A Sparrow's eighteenth century map, exist in the same form within the First Edition OS map (1857). However, greater detail is given to the wider lands within the estate detailing scattered plantations within the 'Lawn' to the west of the hall and the existence of 'Busby Wood' further south-east.

CARLTON HALL (Demolished)

Under-Stanwick Park

Carlton, Gilling West

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Dowager Duchess of Northumberland
(Percy) (purchased from the Pulleines sometime after 1780)

The house lies within a woodland plantation with formal gardens to the north, the kitchen garden to the north-west within 'bellfield plantation'. The woodland narrows down to wide plantation belts which circles around both to the north of the house and to the south of the house creating two separate areas of open parkland. The park to the north is smaller and does not contain any internal plantations. The park to the south contains clumps an internal 'tennis plantation'. Within in the woodland belt to the south-west of the house lies the kennels. This woodland belt edges the parkland of the neighbouring estate of Stanwick, which belonged to the Percys since 1638. It was not until after 1780 that Carlton was purchased by the Percys. So from 1668 through to the nineteenth century we have two designed parks and gardens in close proximity to each other.

CASTLE HOWARD

Bulmer with Henderskelfe, Bulmer

Great Landowner
(Land Magnate)

LISTED: GD2061 (I)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1694: Observations and Dimensions of the Lands Lying in the Manor of Castle Howard by R Fowler
- 1719: Ground Plan of Castle Howard by Colen Campbell
- 1744: Observations and Dimensions of the Lands Lying in the lands of Castle Howard.
- 1772: A Plan of the Park and Plantations at Castle Howard
- 1772: View of the South Parterre At Castle Howard by William Marlow
- 1800: View of Castle Howard from the North-West by Hendrik De Cort
- 1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Earl of Carlisle (Howard)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 13,030 acres
£ 14,502 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: 65,510 acres
£ 35,099 per annum

The 1694 map of Henderskelfe portrays the prior manor house of Henderskelfe Castle situated on the northern side of the village street. Walled gardens are situated around the house. Open lands lie to the north and a woodland (Wray Wood) is situated to the east beyond the last village house on the north garden is situated to the east. The map details the properties of the village houses and the working landscape and parklands beyond. The 1719 illustration by Colen Campbell is a bird's eye view of the house with a walled garden to the ort of the new house of Castle Howard, kitchen gardens to the south-east, terraces and rectilinear pond and wilderness on the south.

The 1744 map portrays more details of the early 18th landscape designed by Vanburgh et al. This portrays the house situated further east than the former manor house, closer to Wray wood. The wood details some of the bastion walls and a few internal paths. The village houses were removed whilst the path of the main street was utilized as 'The Broad Walk' to the east. The walls of the northern terrace illustrated by Colen Campbell are evident as are the kitchen gardens, terraces and

wilderness to the south of the house. The lands to the north of the house are open parkland, to the north-west area rectilinear plantations surrounding the approach, whilst the lands beyond the wilderness to the south are enclosed fields containing circular clumps. The South Lake and New River Cascades are situated to the south-east and to the north within the parklands. 'Mount Sion Wood' to the east and 'Pretty Wood' to the south-east are cut with geometric paths and cabinets. The lands be The main approach is via a grand avenue from the south-east which passes through the Carmire and Pyramid gates.

The 1772 map details a similar landscape with the removal of the walled terrace to the north of the house, opening up views out across the parklands. Whilst a grass terrace is in place south of the house, the wilderness is no longer represented (A similar landscape is detailed on the 1772 view of the South Terrace by William Marlow). Wray wood is cut with more paths, and the southern pond is enlarged and the edges naturalized. The approach remains much as it was detailed in the 1744 map. A similar landscape was intact by the time of the first edition OS map with the addition of the Great Lake north of the house which was constructed in 1795-9. This landscape remains intact today.

CLERVAULX CASTLE (Demolished)

Croft on Tees, Gilling East

under Croft

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1843: Plan of township of Croft

1857: First Edition OS map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir W R C Chaytor

See Croft Clervaulx page 134 for details

CLIFFE HALL

Cliffe, Gilling East

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

John Gerald Wilson (bought in 1825 from Witham family which held since 1420)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,239 acres

£4,941 per annum

Cliffe Hall sits west of the village on the southern bank of the River Tees. The First Edition OS map shows the house with lawns near the hall, separated from the parkland with what appears to be a ha-ha wall. A thin woodland plantation runs north of these lawns stretching 1000 yards from the west of the house and culminating at Cliffe Village 2000 to the east. The kitchen garden lies 50 yards to the west of the house nestled in the southern edge of this woodland plantation. An additional strip of plantation runs along the eastern edge of the house and lawns and runs south, creating an isolated situation for the house. To the east of this lies open parkland with scattered plantations and a small belt along the east and southern boundaries beyond which lie hedgerow lined fields. There are a few walks indicated within the woodlands and a Tumulus appears within the parkland to the east of the house. Beyond these features there is very little towards an overall design aesthetic within the landscape.

CLIFTON CASTLE
Clifton Upon Ure, Hang East

Lesser Gentry
(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1792: A Plan of Timoth Hutton Esqs estate at Clifton... by Henry Morley. NYCRO ZAW239 [MIC 1754/409]

1817: Clifton on Yore. A Plan of Timoth Hutto Esqrs Clifton Estate. Surveyed... by Thomas Bradley, Richmond. NYCRO ZAW240 [MIC1754/415]

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs Henry Percy Pulleine

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,818 acres

£ 3,881 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

753 acres in Northumberland at £524

470 acres in Durham at £319 per annum

The 1792 map shows Clifton Castle with views out over 'Bank Yard' to the river further south. Two woodland plantations lie to the east and west of the hall along the bend in the river labelled 'Plantations' and 'Black Dub Barkwood' respectively. To the west of the hall is an 'Apple Garth', to the right 'Hanness Ing' and to the north 'Crab Tree Close' beyond these areas are pastures, closes and meadows, all portraying a working estate. By the 1817 estate map major changes were made to the internal layout and designation of land use throughout the estate. Extensive woodland plantations were established around the hall, separating the hall off from view out over the river to the south. Additional woodlands were established around the area labelled 'Apple Garth' on the 1792 map, now established as a walled kitchen garden on the 1817 map. The area labelled 'Hanness Close' to the east of the hall was designated as lawn, over which views could be achieved from the hall. Beyond the lawn were additional woodlands, beyond which were fields labelled 'High Pasture', 'Quarry Hill', 'Spring Close', and 'Quarry Close'. To the north of the hall 'Crabtree Close' is retained, but again surrounded by woodland plantations. Beyond this are additional fields through which runs an avenue approach. To the north-west of the hall and kitchen gardens is a large woodland called 'Waggitt Hill Plantation' beyond which, to the west and the south-west lie additional fields, bound by the River Ure on their western side. All of these outer fields are contained within a plantation belt isolating views of the hall from the roads running on the eastern and northern perimeters of the estate.

The only differences indicated on the OS map are more scattered plantations within the working fields and an absence of delineation of field boundaries within these areas. On the OS map the field labelled 'Crakewood Ploughing' located on the far western edge of the estate, on both the 1792 and 1817 maps becomes a woodland labelled 'Crake Wood' joining with 'Great Wood' lying to the west of the hall. Analysis of aerial photographs of the site, portray a similar designed landscape as those indicated on the 1817 estate plan and the First Edition OS map. The woodlands to the south of the hall are not as dense as portrayed on these earlier maps, therefore allowing views over the river to fields beyond which contain scattered plantations, effectively blocking views of a quarry located further to the south-west. Analysis of the woodland plantations within the aerial photographs, indicate a regular plantation pattern of trees within 'Crake Wood' yet a more natural, and varied species plantation within the 'Great Wood'; indicating that the possible function of 'Crake Wood' as productive, whilst 'Great Wood' is for pleasure.

CLINTS HALL (Demolished)
Marske, Gilling West

Under- Marske Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1757: Plan of Clints (NYCRO ZAZ M3)
- 1787: Painting 'Clints in Yorkshire, the Seat of Miles Stapleton Esqr'
- 1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
- 1840: Plan of Clints and Skelton Estates (NYCRO MIC2001/99)
- 1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs J T D Hutton

This estate seems to display an early implementation of a natural design aesthetic which was to become popular later in the eighteenth century. The hall sat on the far end of a sweeping lawn, nestled in a woodland area at the base of a natural scarp. The walled kitchen gardens and stables were removed from the hall and placed further west along the edge of the beck. The parkland consisted of woodlands and pasture with the scarp to the north and Marske Beck to the south. There is little evidence from the early-eighteenth century to ascertain whether the landscape portrayed in these maps and plans were a new design or an evolution of an existing design. However, over the latter part of the century there were very few adjustments to the aesthetic of this landscape park and garden. Timothy Hutton had the hall destroyed when he purchased the estate in nineteenth century however the stables and landscape was retained.

CONSTABLE BURTON

Fingall, Hang West

Greater Gentry

LISTED: GD2062 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1610: John Speed's map of the North and East Rydings
- 1707: Illustration of Constable Burton in Knyff and Kip's *Britannia Illustrata*
- 1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
- 1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Marmaduke Wyvill (in family since 1321
Indirect through Le Scrope family)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,188 acres
£4,045 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

5,121 acres in the West Riding
£5,096 per annum

Constable Burton appears on John Speeds map of the North and East Ridings as a park. The Knyff and Kip illustration also portrays a country house with formal gardens sitting within a parkland. The illustration details formal a terrace and parterres to the east and south of the hall, stables and walled gardens to the west all enclosed within a wall separating these grounds from the surrounding open parkland. An additional walled garden in the distant parkland to the north-west and rectilinear water gardens to the north-east of the hall within the park. What appears to be an avenue runs in a south-east direction from the hall. Woodlands surround the south, east and west of the open parkland with Burton Beck running along the eastern boundary. To the north-west beyond the woodland lies additional parkland with views of the dales in the distance.

The hall and stable buildings pictured in the Knyff and Kip Map were replaced by a new house built by Carr in 1762-7. According to the English Heritage report the new house was built in 1762-8 on the same site of the former hall (EH GD2062). The overall layout of the parkland portrayed on the First Edition OS map shows a very similar layout to that illustrated by Knyff and Kip. There is only remnant traces of the former woodlands to the south of the hall, and the OS map indicates this as the location a summerhouse. The avenue to the south-east of the hall is no longer present at this time and what appears to be remnants of south-west running avenue is to the west of the house on the OS map, however it appears to be running due west. It is uncertain if this is due to creative license by the illustrators or if it is a different feature altogether. There is an additional avenue running north-west from the hall to the kitchen garden, which appears to be in the same location as that represented on the 1710 illustration. The wider woodlands and park appear to be very much the same as those represented by Knyff and Kip. There is an additional park building in an area north of the house labelled Foal park, which according to English Heritage acts as an eye-catcher. The OS map shows the house separated from the wider parkland by a ha-ha wall and the absence of formal gardens around the hall and the lawn appears to step down to the edge of the beck.

Analysis of aerial photographs indicates that the woodlands to the south and south-west of the house and parkland have been removed and the addition of a lake to the south-east of the house labelled D'arcy's Lake on the EH boundary map. Beyond this few changes appear to have occurred within the landscape since 1857.

CROFT HALL AND CLERVAULX CASTLE *Croft on Tees, Gilling East*

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1722:** A map of the estate of Mr Chaytor lying at Croft... surveyed October the 12th Anno Domini 1722 NYCRO ZQH6/44 MIC1982/33
- 1771:** Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
- 1843:** Plan of township of Croft
- 1857:** First Edition OS map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Sir W R C Chaytor
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	2,902 acres £ 4,225 per annum

Analysis of the Chaytor family's estate in Croft portrays a designed landscape with a move towards a natural aesthetic which occurred at the end of the eighteenth century. The estate of Croft belonged to the Clervaux family since 1464. In 1548 the estate passed to the Chaytor family through the female line. By the end of the eighteenth century Sir William Chaytor owned a total of 2,864 acres earning a total of £4,105 per annum.

The 1722 map portrays Croft Hall located on the western edge of the village surrounded by gardens with wider parkland to the south and west (see appendix, figure 7.10). According to the VCH, in the 1770s Sir William Chaytor, the first baronet, abandoned Croft Hall and relocated the family seat to a newly built hall called Clervaux Castle half a mile south-west of the village, on land indicated as pasture on the 1722 map (VCH 1914, 163). Analysis of the 1770 Jeffreys *Yorkshire County Map* indicates that the new hall was not yet constructed.

Clearvaux Castle appears on the 1843 map located within an open parkland with a woodland plantation to the north and south and a plantation belt to the west of the hall

(see appendix, figure 7.11). The OS map indicates gardens developed around the hall. However, since they were not portrayed on the 1843 map it is not possible to ascertain their date of implementation. Despite a scattering of trees to the east of the hall the wider parkland did not appear to have an overall formal design aesthetic. Clervaulx Castle has since been demolished and only the stable remains visible on aerial photographs.

DANBY CASTLE

Danby, Langbraugh East

Great Landowner

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Viscount Downe
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 15,271 acres
£ 18,966 per annum

TOTAL HOLDINGS: 15,518 acres
£ 19,262 per annum

Danby Castle estate consisted of lands scattered throughout the moors, in and around the townships of Castleton and Danby. A small terraced garden lies to the south of the lodge and a grassed terrace to the east. As the estate served as the hunting lodge for the Dawnay family, the rest of the estate never evolved into a larger designed landscape park and garden.

DOWTHWAITE DALE LODGE

Hutton-le-Hole, Ryedale

Under- Aldby

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Henry Brewster Darley

The only cartographic evidence available for Douthwaite Dale is the first Edition OS map. This details the house sitting within a long narrow valley of the moors along the south-eastern base of a scarp. Woodlands line both walls of the valley. There is a small area of garden near the house whilst open parkland stretches to the south which is cut with the River Dove. There are a few scattered trees within the valley floor, however there does not appear to be an overall design aesthetic. The house is not open to the public and the closest view was from the top of the valley Rigg. From this advantage the house is quite nestled at the base of the scarp and secluded from views.

DUNCOMBE PARK

Helmsley, Ryedale

Land Magnate

LISTED: GD2063 (I)
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Earl of Feversham
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 39,312 acres
£ 34,328 per annum

The analysis of the implementation and evolution of the design aesthetic within this landscape are limited to written descriptions and three maps all dating from the end of the eighteenth century. This park and garden, though containing and maintaining formal elements, did not appear to contain the strict formal geometric paths and patterns seen elsewhere in the North Riding. Unfortunately, the 1792 map does not include the hall, terraces and gardens, but it does include the wooded scarp and the land near the River Rye. Although the formal elements around the hall are on the 1822 map, the overall design of the landscape is a serpentine-style landscape. The terrace has been attributed to Bridgeman.

The map details a sunken parterre to the east separated by the hall from a raised grass ride known as 'Broad Walk'. Two blocks of woodland were situated to the north and south of the parterre and hall. A 'massive rusticated serpentine ha-ha wall' separated this 'formal' area from the wooded escarpment to the east, affording views out over the valley of the River Rye to the east, with additional views of the castle ruins to the north. To the west of the hall is extensive parkland surrounded by a belt of woodlands interspersed with walks and rides (English Heritage GD2063, 1998).

EASBY ABBEY
Easby, Gilling East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: R M Jacques
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,548 acres
£ 5,259 per annum

The First Edition OS map is the only cartographic evidence available for the designed landscape at Easby. The house sits on the road along higher ground. Gardens and a walled kitchen garden lies to the south-east of the house, views down over an open field are afforded to the south-west, the farthest edges are bound by woodland. Views to the west are out over St Agatha's Church and Abbey ruins, the River Swale and the town of Richmond beyond. Upon site visit a similar landscape is detailed on the OS map.

EASINGWOLD HALL
Easingwold, Bulmer

Under -Newburgh Priory

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir George O Wombwell

Easingwold Hall lies on the northern side of the village. By the time of the First Edition OS Map the only remnants of a designed landscape associated with the house is a small garden lying to the south between the house and the village street. A linear fishpond in the figure of an 'L' lies to the

north of the house with arable lands beyond. The grounds and fish ponds are no longer in evidence.

EAST THORPE (Demolished)

New Malton, Ryedale

Under-Castle Howard

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1854: First Edition OS Map

n.d.: Map of the Estate of East Thorpe

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Earl of Carlisle (Howard)

Both maps detail the house situated sat on the edge of a parkland entirely encapsulated within a wider woodland belt. Even though there are three maps available for this estate, a wider design aesthetic is not evident.

EBBERSTON HALL (LODGE)

Ebberston, Pickering Lythe

Under- High Hall

LISTED: GD2064 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

Mid 17th c: Plan of the Estate (NYCRO MIC1930/489)

c1745: Three paintings of the Hall attributed to John Setterington

1770: Map Enclosure map of Ebberston

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir Digby Cayley (since 1857, purchased from Thompson family which held since 1673)

On the mid seventeenth-century map Ebberston Hall is situated within a walled garden and has a straight approach from the village main street to the south with water features to the west and a woodland plantation to the east.

Houses were located on the southern side of the village street. The hall was redesigned by Colen Campbell in 1718 as a hunting lodge in the style of an Italian villa. An extensive water garden consisting of a central canal and cascades was created to the north of the hall, attributed to Switzer. According to descriptions by Colin Campbell and later depicted in 1745 paintings, the canal ran beneath the hall and continued to the south. The 1745 paintings of the house detail views to the north from the lodge, to the south and east to the lodge. South of the house contained a walled garden with additional water features. However, it is uncertain if this southern extension of the canal was indeed realised. The 1770 enclosure map only shows the canal north of the house. Whilst south of the house was open land between the lodge and the village main street with the village houses still on the south of the village road.

The first Edition OS Map, the estate shows the canal to the north, increased woodlands to the north-west and north-east, a plantation belt along the northern boundary of the park and open parkland to the south of the hall. The village buildings across the main street from the hall were removed allowing views out over the working landscape throughout the vale. The water features located north of the house Ebberston have survived to date. . .

ELM HOUSE

Under -Bolton Hall

Redmire, Hang West

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Lord Bolton

Elm House sits away from the village of Redmire. Small gardens are on the south-east of the hall and it appears that a ha-ha separates the hall from the parkland beyond. The parkland is small and contains no formal design. Hedgerows along prior field boundaries exist within this park.

FAIRFIELD LODGE house demolished
Skelton-Upon-Ure, Bulmer

Under -Newby Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1853-4: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Robert Charles DeGrey-Vyner Esq

Fairfield Lodge was used by the Vyners as a stud farm (VCH). The only available cartographic evidence available for Fairfield Lodge is the 1st Edition OS map which portrays the lodge house and grounds situated on the northern edge of a bend in the River Ure about half a mile south of the village of Skelton-Upon-Ure. The lodge house lies within a plantation belt along the eastern edge of the small park. The extensive stable block lies beyond the northern end of this plantation. Scattered plantations lie within the small parkland to the west and south-west of the lodge. Although the house has been demolished, the stable blocks still exist and the grounds of the parkland now serve as part of the York Golf Centre.

FORCETT HALL
Forcett, Gilling West

Lesser Gentry

LISTED: GD2065 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1770 Painting of Forcett Park from lake and grotto George Cuitt the Elder
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: John Michell
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,868 acres
£ 3,663 per annum

The first edition OS map shows Forcett hall sitting within a parkland which is completely surrounded by woodland plantations or belts. The entire parkland has the shape of a tear-drop. A large plantation rests in the northern part of the park, the widest part, the house lies at the southern edge of this plantation. The kitchen gardens are to the north-east of the house separated from view by plantings. St Cuthbert's Church lies to the east of the house. A ha-ha separates the house from the open parkland to the south. Midway through is a large fishpond with naturalized edges culminating in a decoy on the eastern end. the pond stretches north-west to south-east across the spanse of the park with the mount situated within the northern plantation lies on the lake's north-western tip. Beyond the pond is more open parkland with a second woodland plantation at the southern tip of the parkland. The eastern and western boundaries of the park are bound with shelter belts. The painting of Forcett Park details a lake with naturalistic edges, the grotto with the

temple upon a wooded mount. The house sits back in the distance across the sweeping parkland separated by a ha-ha wall. Sheep, cattle, deer are scattered across the park, whilst geese and a boat skim across the pond.

GAYLES HALL
Gayles, Gilling West

Under Stanwick Park

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Duke of Northumberland (Percy) (indirect through Wycliffe family held since 1563-64)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 5,083 acres
£6,511 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Duchess at Stanwick Park

Gayles Hall lies to the south of the village. A small area of garden lie stoth south and east of the house and an avenue approaches from the south-east. The hall looks out on an area of open land to the east, south and west which is surrounded by woodland plantations labelled 'park wood', 'barnfield planation', 'grotto plantation' which lies a distance from the house to the west and 'Swinery wood' to the north-west. An ancient site labelled 'Castle Seeds Camp' lies within the northern area of 'grotto plantation'.

GILLING CASTLE
Gilling, Ryedale

Greater Gentry

LISTED: GD2066 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

No date: Plan of the Estate (NYCRO MIC1496/233-34)

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1850: Painting of Gilling Castle

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Mrs Lavinia Barnes (in family since 13th c Etton to Fairfax, Barnes family is connected with Cholmleys and Stricklands)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 3,348 acres
£3,147 per annum

Both maps of the estate detail similar landscape park and gardens for Gilling Castle. The house is situated on a hill above the village of Gilling. It is separated from views with a woodland plantation and the entire parkland is isolated by a wide woodland plantation. The house sits on the north-eastern edge of the park. A garden lies to the east of the house whilst steep terraces descend to the south of the house to a narrow valley, the other side of which is lined with trees. The land to the south-west rises up to a viewing terrace or platform which is bound to the north-west and south-west by a narrow belt of trees which meet up to the avenue. From the platform one can look out over the house and the wider lower grounds to the south-east within and beyond the park.. On the west of the platform, 400 meters from the house is the start of the wide double avenue which extends to the south-west to meet up with the large woodland at the west of the park. The first

edition OS map has a temple located within the woodland just north of the end of the avenue. Several ponds are located within the woodlands. The internal parkland along the avenue and south of the house are dedicated to agriculture. Views of this working land is strategically obstructed by plantations or belts however there are numerous views focusing on the wider landscape beyond the village and park.

GILINGWOOD HALL (Demolished)
Gilling, Gilling West

Under- Skelton Castle

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856-57: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: John Thomas Wharton (in family since 1609)

There is no visible designed landscape within the surrounding lands of Gillingwood evident on the first edition OS map. The house sits within agrarian lands and has large woodland plantations to the south-west of the house.

GUISBOROUGH PRIORY (old Hall Demolished)
Guisborough, Langbaurgh East Division

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1707: Illustration of Guisborough Priory in Knyff and Kip's *Britannia Illustrata*
1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
1773: A rough map of the manor of Guisborough surveyed by Seagrave
1854: Plan of hall and gardens situate at Guisborough
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Admiral T Chaloner (in family since 1550)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 3,551 acres
£5,949 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Tocketts Hall

The Knyff and Kip illustration is oriented on the east-west axis of the park and garden of Guisborough with views of the North Sea in the distance. The house sits set back from the city street with a walled courtyard separating the house from the road. The stable block lies immediately to the south of the house. Surrounding the northern and eastern sides of the house are a series of formal gardens, parterres, and walks. A short distance, beyond a baroque parterre lies the kitchen garden, to the east of this is a formal plantation with banqueting? Tower and mausoleum. Further east is a bowling lawn, St Nicholas Church and the ruins of Guisborough Priory. To the south-east of the gardens is a rectilinear pond with central pyramid-island. Rectilinear ponds stretch further to the east. The designed landscape ends with an avenue terminating in a small woodland plantation. Views out over the working landscape stretch to the sea beyond. The only thing represented on Jeffrey's Map is the house, the rectilinear pond, the church and what Jeffreys labelled as 'castle' ruins.

The 1773 map portrays a landscape similar to the one illustrated by Knyff and Kip. However, the lakes southeast of the house were naturalized and a diamond shape tree-lined walk was added south of the abbey ruins and a serpentine approach was added through the woodlands south of the pond. The 1854 plan shows the same landscape as that portrayed on the 1770 map, with additional woodland plantations added to the gardens. Additionally plantations were added to the area where the house formerly stood. In 1857 the house was demolished and a new house was built a short distance to the east of Guisborough Hall. The North wall with the north window was left standing acting as a ruin and many of the formal features around the former house remained. The Chaloner's new house, Long Hall, appears on the First Edition OS map isolated within

a naturalistic woodland. A set of buildings illustrated east of the abbey ruins within the working landscape are not evident on the OS map, and if distances are accurate, these buildings might possibly have been removed in order to create the isolated setting for Long Hall (currently known as Guisborough Hall). Remnants of the formal gardens and bowling green to the north- northeast of the hall and eastern facing walks still exist. The rectilinear ponds have been given naturalistic edges and the woodland plantation remains but has extended to the east.

HACKNESS HALL

Hackness, Whitby Strand

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1774: 'Plan and Survey' of the Estate (NYCRO ZF 9/5)

1804: Map of the Estate (NYCRO ZF 9/8)

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir H Johnstone (since 1696, indirectly through Vanden Bempde)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

7,238 acres

£8,985 per annum

The 1774 map shows the hall sitting within enclosed fields to the south of the village of Hackness. Beyond a formal approach to the hall from the south, there is little visible evidence of a designed aesthetic around the hall. By the 1804 map the village lying to the north of the hall was removed and rebuilt to the south-east at the mouth of the valley. A walled garden was constructed on the former site of the village, a woodland belt was placed around the village church which was retained. The former manor house was destroyed and a hall built deeper into the valley base. The fields surrounding the hall were emparked and an open lawn with scattered plantations was created in the area from the valley mouth up to the hall. A large serpentine pond was placed along the western edge of the lawn. A narrow tree line was planted along the roads to the south of the hall blocking views of the village and continuing along the roads to the west of this pond and to the north of the hall. This landscape virtually remained intact by the time of the First Edition OS map and to the time of current aerial photographs.

HALNABY HALL (demolished)

Croft on Tees, Gilling East

Lesser Gentry

(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

W H William Todd (purchased 1850)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,094 acres

£ 2,823 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

1306 acres in the ER (Tressel Park valued at £2570 and 94 acres in Lincoln worth £ 160 per annum

The only map available for analysis is the First Edition OS map which details the house situated within a woodland plantation with views open across the parkland and fishpond to the north-east. An avenue is situated beyond running to the north-east. East and south-east of the house and plantation is a smaller parkland with a surrounding shelterbelt.

HARTFORTH HALL
Gilling, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Christopher Cradock (incomplete descent conveyed to Cradock family in 1720)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 3,983 acres
£4,634 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: 430 acres in Durham
£597 per annum

On the First Edition OS map the hall is surrounded by open land with a large woodland to the west of the house. There is a light hint of trees to the east of the house, however there is no further detail of a designed landscape evident. The map is pale around this site and it is possible that any designs which might have been in existence at the time of the first Edition OS map are just not visible on this reproduction. There is indication that Roman remains exist to the south of the house.

HAUXWELL HALL
East Hauxwell, Hang West

Not in Return

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir Charles Dalton (direct since 1467)

Hauxwell Hall lies to the west of the village and is approached by an avenue running westward to a green to the east of the house which is situated on the south-eastern edge of a small woodland plantation. To the house of this house an open parkland, midway through lies a series of three staggered fish ponds running east-west. Further south in the park is an obelisk beyond which is a strip of woodland running along Risedale Beck. The church of St Oswalds is situated within the south-eastern area of the park north of the beck. The surrounding fields to the north, north-west and west of the house and grounds are complete enclosed with hedge (possible functioning as a hunting landscape).

HIGH HALL (BROMPTON HALL)
Brompton By Sawdon, Pickering Lythe

Greater Gentry
VALE OF PICKERING

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir Digby Cayley
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 7,785 acres
£7,842 per annum
SECONDARY ESTATES: Ebberston Lodge
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: 674 acres in WR
£ 1,284 per annum

The First Edition OS Map portrays High Hall situated on the southern side of the main street, of the village of Brompton. The house and All Saints Church, to the south are both situated within what appears to be gardens a small area of lawn and plantations. This area is bound on all sides by village streets. However, further south is a small enclosed parkland with a naturalistic pond, icehouse and scattered plantings. Again this parkland is confined to an area within village streets. Directly to the west is a small linear strip of green space, neither indicated as park or lawn in which lies Low Hall within a plantation in the south-west corner. The house currently serves as a school. The house and grounds are mainly in tact.

HIGH STITTENHAM
High Stittenham, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry
(Land Magnate)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Levenson-Gower, the Duke of Sutherland
 (since 12th century)
 LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,853 acres
 £ 2,323 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Seat Trentham Hall, Staffs
 1, 176, 454 acres in Sutherland at £56, 957
 149,999 acres in Ross at £12,002
 17,495 acres in Salop at £40418
 12,744 acres in Stafford at £29,987 per annum

The First Edition OS Map portrays High Stittenham situated amongst small gardens and plantations on the south-western edge of Stittenham Wood. The house is approached from the south via Stittenham Lane, a tree lined approach, neither a straight avenue nor a serpentine approach. Working landscape is situated to the south and south-east of the house and gardens. The is not an overlying design aesthetic throughout the grounds detailed on the First Edition OS map.

HILDENLEY HALL (Demolished)
Hildenley, Ryedale

Lesser Gentry
(Great Landowner)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1854-5: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Charles Strickland (Indirect pre-1565)
 LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,268 acres
 £ 1,885 per annum
 ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Seat Boynton Hall ER
 14, 732 acres in ER and WR
 £ 15,115 per annum

The First Edition OS Map details Hhpondildenley Hall sitting along the southern base of Hildenley Wood, a strip of woodland stretching east-west along the ridge. To the south of the house lies a small fish pond beyond which lies the stables. The parkland stretches east-west at which end are as series of ponds and 'Old Grotto'. Views to the south were over the landscape at neighboring Castle Howard with the woodland of East Thorpe lying to the north-west of Hildenley Wood. Charles Strickland was highly interested in botany and gardening and planted rare species within his grounds and greenhouses including palm trees, which still thrive today (Marriott 2008).

HOLTBY HOUSE

Holtby, Bulmer
VALE OF YORK

Under -Brockfield

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Mrs John Agar
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,723 acres
£ 2,564 per annum

The only cartographic evidence available for Holtby House is the 1st Edition OS Map which portrays the house along the eastern edge of the village, situated within a small garden and a very small area of park or lawn further to the east. Arable fields lie beyond.

HORNBY CASTLE

Hornby, Hang East

Greater Gentry
Land Magnate

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1610: John Speed's Map of the North and East Riding of Yorkshire
1770: Jeffrey's Map of the North Riding
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Duchess of Leeds (indirect since 12th cent.
thru de Hornbys, Darcys to Osbournes)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,587 acres owned by Duchess
£3,873 per annum
Duke owns Langton Hall
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: 17,597 acres in WR at £17,597
5,911 in Cornwall (Godolphin Park) at £4,776
3,117 in Bucks at £5821
436 in Cambridge at £664
1 in Middlesex at £650

Other than a building marking the site, there is not any detail of Hornby Castle on Jeffrey's 1770 Map, however John Speed's map indicates that a parkland was evident around Hornby Castle in 1610. The First Edition OS map details Hornby Castle set back from St Mary's Church separated by 'Springs Wood'. A lawn lies to the south and east of the house separated from the wider parkland with a ha-ha. To the south of the church and west of the hall lies an area containing more formal plantings, which attaches to additional woodlands. Within the eastern side of these woodlands lies a bowling green bound on the east by a long 'Bowling Green Pond' which runs along the eastern edge of this woodland separating it from the parkland opening up to the east. The southern edge of the parkland is bound by woodlands, plantation belts and a series of ponds called 'stone pond', 'the decoy' and ending in a square pond called the 'New Decoy' lying sheltered within a woodland labeled 'Bessingby Plantation'. A boat house is situated on the south-west corner of 'the decoy' and a banqueting house (blt by John Carr) lies within the plantations to the south. The parkland continues further to the east and contains scattered clumps, plantings and fish ponds. A tree lined

'track of ditch' runs through the park, which divides the aesthetic of plantings within. To the west the plantings are more scattered and clumped where as to the east there appears to be linear patterns occurring (possibly the indication of the incorporation of prior field boundaries). An avenue leads to the north-eastern corner of the parkland to the 'West Close Plantation' and fox coverts. The parkland surrounds the house on the south, east and north where an additional avenue runs from the northern elevation of the house. Within the wider working landscape situated to the south, south-east and east of the house are four farms constructed by John Carr including Home Farm, Arbour Hill (an eye catcher), Street House and Round Hill Farm.

HORNBY GRANGE

Hornby, Allertonshire

Lesser Gentry

(Great Landowner)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir Edward Blackett Bart

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

1,569 acres

£ 1,439 per annum

TOTAL HOLDINGS:

17,476 acres in

£ 16183 per annum

The only cartographic maps available for Hornby Grange is the First Edition OS map. The house is portrayed sitting within a small park with scattered plantations and potential remnants of a former avenue. The park is surrounded by a series of linear belts and rectangular plantations except to the south where views can be afforded over the River Wiske to the south. The kitchen garden lies about 100 meters away from the house to the south-west within in a plantation. A square pond lies beyond a strip of plantation to the north of the house. The lands of the former park are now arable. The house and some of the former belts, the garden and pond are still in existence. The lands of the former park are now arable.

HOVINGHAM HALL

Hovingham, Ryedale

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1700: A Plan of the Gardens of Thomas Worsley at Hovingham

1824: Plan of Hovingham Hall

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

William C Worsley

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,558 acres

£ 3,225 per annum

The 1700 plan shows the old manor house (demolished 1830) facing south situated to the west of All Saints Church and the village. To the north-east is a pond and other estate buildings to the north is a lawn with avenue, to the west are gardens and house and gardens. To the south-east of the old manor house sits the new house built by Thomas Worsley in 1684. This new house faces west out over the narrow valley parkland and is connected to the old manor house by a wing. Immediately west of the house is a grass lawn with a narrow walk. South of the lawn is a water canal and to the west a ha-ha wall and water canal separate the lawn from the parkland to the west. The canal runs north and meets up with a long narrow geometric water feature known as the river

which runs west along the northern edge of the parkland. To the north of this river lies plantations and a small pond. At the end of the park and the river are plantations cut with a straight walk. To the south of the park across a village road is a wide avenue which runs up a rising slope.

The 1824 map again details both houses, however they are represented as one large structure. The map also details the stables attached to the eastern side of the new manor house. By this time the walk on the western lawn has been removed, to the north-east of the old house gardens and plantations exist where a pond once stood. The river (canal) is still there but its western end culminates in a large pond with naturalized edges containing a small island. North of the river is the plantation is well established and is cut with paths, potentially serving as a pleasure-garden.

By the first edition OS map only portrays the new house, in gardens exist in the place of the old manor house. The gardens around this area are similar to those represented on the 1824 plan. In place of the river (canal) the park now has a large fish pond which cuts across the park to the south, at the north it bends to the west and a natural river course runs through the park to the west. The wide canal is still existent to the south of the park. The OS map details the extent of the park to the west, Hovingham Wood beyond and the estate lands to the south and south-west, which were not portrayed on the earlier plans which only detailed the gardens and parklands near the house.

HUBY HALL (partially demolished)
Huby, Bulmer

Under -Newburgh Priory

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir George O Wombwell

The only evidence of design visible on the 1st Edition OS map are the medieval fish ponds located about 50 yards to the east of the village main street. The house once owned by local architect William Wakefield is not indicated on the OS map. These ponds still exist today and only a gabled brick front of the house or wing exists (Pevsner 1966, 196).

HUTTON- BONVILLE HALL (Demolished)
Hutton Bonville, Allerton

Under Bedale Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1720: Sketch by Samuel Buck
1725: Painting of Hutton Bonville Hound
1819: 'A Plan of Hutton Bonville estate near Northallerton' NYCRO MIC 1982/305
1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: John Richard Hilyard (purchased in 1879)
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: 3,200 acres in Durham (Horsley Hall)
£ 3,524 per annum

The landscape detailed on the sketch by Samuel Buck and the Painting contain gardens and a walled court to the south of the house. The landscape represented on the 1819 plan and the OS map detail a naturalistic landscape and both appear to be relatively the same. Blocks of plantations lie to the north-east of the house through which runs an approach from the north. The house lies in the

north-eastern corner of a field labelled 'colt paddock' directly south of the house on the eastern edge of this is St Lawrence's Church. On the plan a southern approach runs past the church to the house. South-west of the house is a small plantation labelled 'Crow Wood' with a small square pond within is portrayed on the First Edition OS map. On the earlier plan there is a linear pond running along the eastern edge of this woodland with a garden further to the east and an orchard to the south. None of these features are visible on the later OS map. A belt runs from the southern edge of this wood and edges the northern edge of the River Wiske appears on both maps. According to the VCH, the landscape was filled with coverts, 'which generally supplied sport in the hunting season' (Page 1913). The belted strip that runs across the southern boundary of the colt paddock on the plan does not appear on the First Edition OS map. By the 1854 OS map the Northern Rail line was laid down 100 yards to the east of the house and church. The OS map details a belt was along the western side of the track and a plantation block to the south-east of the church. Although the belts were not proposed on the earlier plan, two lines appear where the later train-line was laid. It is not certain if this detail was added later or at the time of the rail. Current aerial photographs indicate that the linear pond on the plan was realised. The woodland belts are now gone and the lands have been put to arable use.

HUTTON BUSCEL (BUSHEL)

Hutton Buscel (Bushel), Pickering Lythe

Under -Danby Castle

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Viscount Downe

The OS map shows extensive gardens around the hall with a small park to the south and south-west. There is an ice house within the park and a few scattered plantings but an overall design is not implemented.

INGLEBY MANOR

Ingleby Greenhow, Langbaugh West Division

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1707: Illustration of Ingleby Manor in Knyff and Kip's *Britannia Illustrata*

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1856-57: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Lord DeLisle and Dudley (indirect descent through marriage from Foulis, who purchased the estate in 1608)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

4,896 acres

£4,484 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

4,356 acres in the Kent

£5,748 per annum

It is important to note that the designed landscape of Ingleby portrayed in the early eighteenth century illustration by Knyff and Kip is oriented southwards with the Cleveland Hills illustrated in the distance. The landscape portrayed on the 1707 Knyff and Kip illustration is dictated by formal design with two alleys running away from the house one running to the north in the direction of

the village and the other running to the south drawing focus on the Cleveland Hills in the distance. Walled gardens lie to the north of the and south of the house, with formal terraced gardens stepping down to the beck on the west. To the east of the hall is a tree-line-walled water garden with two avenues running from the house eastwards. To the south-east of the hall is an area of woodland surrounded by an area illustrated with regular plantation. Further to the south of this is open parkland with two serpentine water features and a rectilinear pond. Open lawn lies north of the house and walled garden which is enclosed by the woodland running along the banks of the beck.

Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire portrays the house with the avenue along the north and a woodland plantation to the south utilizing the eastern line of the avenue pictured on the 1707 illustration. This southern woodland labelled 'high woodland' is still in the same form as on Jeffery's Map. A formal garden lies between this woodland and the house. There are not any visible traces of the formal gardens and terraces to the west and the water gardens and alleys to the east. A formal garden lies to the immediate west of the house with lawn and woodland beyond, possibly the woodland featured south-east of the house on the 1707 illustration. There is not any trace of the former walled water garden, except for a line of trees running on the axis of the formal tree-lined-wall. Further south of this woodland are fields with remnant hedgerows with no evidence of the earlier water features. The northern approach winds through the woodland running along side the beck to the north of the hall and there is no evidence of the avenue illustrated by Knyff and Kip

JERVAULX ABBEY
East Witton, Hang West

Great Landowner
(Land Magnate)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1807: Plan of Jervaulx Abbey with intended alterations
1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

Marquis of Ailesbury
15,502 acres
£ 17,897 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

55,051 acres in the East Riding
£ 59,716 per annum

Maps of East Witton and Jervaulx Abbey dating from 1627 to 1886 indicates that beyond the abbey ruins, situated to the south of the house, a small walled garden was the only element of a designed landscape until 1807 map, which proposed a naturalistic landscape with clumps in the wider parkland to the south and the establishment of a pleasure-ground around the house. Aerial images and a site visit revealed that the pleasure-grounds and gardens were developed near the house. Parkland to the south of the house, beyond the abbey ruins was developed into a naturalistic parkland with clumps and shelter belts, whilst the lands to the north did not appear to become part of the design.

KILGRAM GRANGE
Kilgram Bridge, Hang West

Under - Jervaulx

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Earl of Ailesbury

The Grange is situated on the eastern edge of the lands of Jervaulx Abbey along the River Ure. The 1856 First Edition OS map is very light so detail is hard to discern. There are gardens to the east of the hall and what appears to be an arched line of trees to the south, which could either be remnants of a prior avenue or possible remnants of woodland. This hall appears on the 1793 map of Jervaulx Abbey (see appendix, figure 5.21) again the detail is very light, so it is not possible to come to any conclusion.

KILVINGTON HALL
North Kilvington, Allerton

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Edgar Meynell
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,148 acres
£ 1,753 per annum

The old hall lies about 1000 yards north of the village of South Kilvington and within the hamlet of North Kilvington. At the time of the of the 1st Edition OS map only the site of the old hall, boundaries of the park, the moat, and a small plantation west of the RC Chapel were evident. The new house which was built in 1835 lay one mile north-east of the old hall. The house sits within a woodland plantation. A kitchen garden lies to the north of the house. There are several blocks of woodland plantation around the house and a narrow belt of trees surrounds the 'wider parkland' and a few scattered trees exist with, however there is not a very prominent visual aesthetic within this wider landscape. The current landscape lies much the same for both the old house and the new hall. Tree cover surrounds the kitchen garden represented on the 1st Edition OS map north of the new hall. However the plantation, woodland blocks and wider 'parkland' remain much the same.

KIPLIN HALL
Bolton-Upon-Swale, Gilling East

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1723: Map of Estate of Christopher Crowe Lying at High Kipling & Low Kipling in Parish of Bolton and in County of York
1780: Painting of hall by George Cuitt the Younger
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Captain Walter Cecil [Talbot] Carpenter heir of Sara and John Carpenter (Earl and Countess of Tyconell), descended indirectly from Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) owner in 1578 to Crowe to Carpenters through marriages
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 4,186 acres
£6,785 per annum

Report mentions from 1625 nature of setting of Kiplin shifts from agrarian to natural, is there a 17th century Map?

The 1723 map of Kiplin(g) portrays a country house with a small garden-plantation to the west situated within the wider working landscape. The house sits on the north-eastern side of the Kiplin Beck with a large woodland further to the south east. By the First Edition OS map, the landscape surrounding the house had changed dramatically, however the exact date of these changes remains unknown. In the 1820s the gothic wing was added to the house for Lord Tycronnell, so it is possible that many of the changes to the estate were carried out at this time.

By the first Edition OS map, gardens lie to the north of the hall, a pleasure garden with fish ponds stretching to the east, with a lawn separated by the parkland to the south and south-east of the hall by a ha-ha. The pleasure ground to the east of the hall, curves south within the parkland sheltering the house. (Why?) The parkland continues further east and is edged by a thin plantation belt, which isolates the hall from the wider working landscape to the east and the mill located along the beck south-east of the park. Within the parkland are scattered trees including remnant plantings of earlier field boundaries which stretched eastward from the hall. By a later nineteenth-century OS map, a formal avenue was planted along the footprint of the southern most row of remnant field boundaries. The beck is dammed creating a narrow serpentine 'fish pond' west of the hall, running diagonally across the park from north-west to south-west. North and north-east of the house across the road are various nurseries and plantations.

KIRKBY HALL

Kirkby Fleetham, Langbaugh East

Lesser Gentry
(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1770: Jeffrey's Map

1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Edmund Waller

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,800 acres

£ 3,500 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

4,104 acres in Gloucestershire

(Farmington Lodge)

£ 4,472 per annum

In 1720 John Aislabie of Studley Royal (West Riding) purchased the 3,000 acre estate of Kirkby Fleetham for his son William for £20,000. The old house situated on the south-eastern side of the village was demolished and a new hall was built on the upland plateau to the north of the village of Kirkby Fleetham. It is not certain when this was carried out, however according to Rev Kenneth McLeod (2001), a local historian 'there is record of a tremendous expenditure' during the 1720s at Kirkby Fleetham including the replanting of the terrace and refurbishing of the drive (McLeod 2001). Three temples were incorporated along the terrace walk, affording views out over the Vale of York to and the North York Moors the east, and the Dale Fringe to the west. This landscape design is like the terraces created at Duncombe Park (1713) and Rievalux Terrace, although part of the plan, was not realized until 1758. This design was also used within the High Ride (1738) at John Aislabie's West Riding property of Studley Royal designed in 1738.

This landscape is represented on both Jeffrey's County Map (1770) and The First Edition OS Map. The hall and St Mary's church are located on the north-western end of the 'terrace'. There are stepped terraces in front of the house to the east. Views are afforded over a small parkland to the

east, the River Swale, and the Vale of York and North York Moors beyond. A ha-ha and a stream managed by three weirs, runs along the base of the plateau. The kitchen gardens are south of the just south of the house and an ice house lies to the north.

Although the terrace is currently in divided ownership, the landscape and house, now a hotel are still existent. The only changes to the landscape represented on the First Edition OS map is the addition of Victorian gardens near the house and the small parkland is now arable land (Eyres 1981).

KIRKBY MISPERTON

Kirkby Misperton, Pickering Lythe
VALE OF PICKERING

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs A Tindall (held by the family since 1685)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,434 acres
£3,155 per annum

The designed landscape represented on the First Edition OS map is set back from the main road to the north of the village of Kirkby Misperton. A ha-ha separates the grounds near the house from parkland to the south and south east. Within this parkland lies an oblong pond running south-east away from the house. A lodge is located at the south-eastern corner of the parkland. Plantations separate the house from the Rectory and Village Church of St Lawrence located to the south-west of the house. Further plantations lie to the north of the house with additional parkland beyond. There are a few remnant trees along the earlier field boundaries within. An obelisk lies at the north-western edge of the plantation and a summerhouse lies further north along the Long walk within the parkland. At the far end of the northern parkland is a large pond with small island, running along the southern edge of Costa Beck. The ponds edges are naturalistic in style, however the extreme ends of the pond are pointed indicating possible earlier decoys. The site is now the attraction known as Flamingo Land. The areas of Muddy Duck Farm, the Zoo and Lost Kingdom are situated within the designed landscape of Kirkby Misperton. Many of the features still exist (such as the ponds and the Long Walk.

KIRKLEATHAM HALL

Kirkleatham, Langbaugh East Division

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1707: Illustration of Kirkleatham Hall in Knyff and Kip's *Britannia Illustrata*

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire

1774: A Plan of the Parish and Manor of Kirkleatham belonging to Charles Turner Esq.
by Thos Atkinson

1847: Plan of Kirkleatham by George Pierson of Guisborough

1857: First Edition OS Map

1874: Panorama of Kirkleatham by Edwin A Penley
unknown date: Photograph of south elevation of Kirkleatham hall

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 4,545 acres
£5,431 per annum

The aesthetic of the landscapes at Kirkleatham hall illustrated by Knyff and Kip is best described as a village estate with elaborate walled gardens and small woodland plantations. The house sits within the walled enclosure on the eastern edge of these gardens with a line of trees separating the house from a north-south running road. To the south of the hall within a walled area is what appears to be a bowling green with players. A narrow plantation of trees further to the south separates this green from the village houses along an east-west running village road. Additional houses and gardens lie on the southern side of this road with a farm house and a series of enclosed fields in the lands beyond with views of the village of Yerby the Cleveland Hills in the near distance. Further west along this road are the kitchen gardens and farm houses and Sir William Turner's Hospital (established 1676) on the western edge of the illustration. Immediately west of Kirkleatham hall are walled formal gardens with additional village buildings lying to the west along a north-south running lane. A woodland plantation and the village church lies on the western side of this lane. The Free School (established 1709) which lies beyond this plantation is not included within the illustration. The main approach to the Hall is from this lane and runs on the northern side of the walled gardens. Access to the house is through a gate centre on the north façade of the hall.

According to the Kirkleatham Museum in the 1760s Charles Turner carried out agricultural and estate reforms and had the hall remodelled. Although the 1774 plan of the estate does not detail the Hall it does indicate a removal of the village houses to the west and south of the hall. There is no evidence or detail of walled gardens to the west or south of the house. A large open lawn lies to the north of the hall a boundary wall with turrets lies along the northern boundary separating this area from the working landscape further north. The Stable block was built slightly to the north-west of the house within these grounds. The main entrance is from a triumphal arch added on the eastern edge of this lawn where it meets the road running the length of the eastern boundary. Additional gates were established on the road running along the western side of this land, effectively pushing the public routes back away from the main house. The farm house lying to the south of the house and the all the hedgerows were removed from this area opening up the working landscape to create a large open area labelled 'long lawn'. On the eastern side of this lawn a long narrow rectilinear fish pond was added running the length of the 'long lawn' past the working landscape to the northern edge of the village of Yearby lying further south. In the distance on the northern face of the Cleveland hills lies a park with pond and park house which is also represented on the 1770s Map by Jeffreys.

The 1847 Map of the estate shows improvements to the designed landscape portrayed on the 1774 plan. By this time the running along the eastern side of the house has been shifted to curve further towards the east allowing for a curved lawn to be created in its place. A woodland plantation follows the curve of this new route separating the road and fields beyond from view. The main approach is still from the east, but at this time the approach comes through the woodlands, through the lawn towards the triumphal arch and earlier boundary wall situated further west within the lawn. Additional plantings appear on the east side of the house. Plantation belts are added running the full length of eastern edge of the 'long lawn', shorter plantations are added to the south of this lawn to hiding the village from view and on the western side along the length of the site of the kitchen garden (which does not appear on this map). Finally a wider woodland plantation is added to the northern edge of the distant parkland.

The landscape portrayed on the first Edition OS Map indicates that most of these improvements were carried out with the exception of the removal of the kitchen garden. The house was sold in the 1950s and demolished. Upon a site visit, the western gates, stable block, part of the northern boundary wall and turrets and the triumphal arch still stand. The lawn to the east and north of the house still survives. The kitchen garden, the Hospital and former Free School (now called the Old Hall) remain. However, a modern school building sits on the site of the former hall and a roundabout connecting the A147 to the B1269 lies in the site of the 'long lawn'. The 1874 painting is from the distant parkland looking down over the house and grounds of Kirkleatham portraying a naturalistic landscape.

KIRKLINGTON HALL
Kirklington, Hallikeld

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Hon Henry Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde (direct descent since 1086)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	5,163 acres £4,687 per annum

The site of the hall is set back from the north-western end of the village. With gardens to the south and north. A strip of land lies further to the north edged by a planting labelled 'nursery'. Further north-west lies working landscape with Kirklington Wood and fishponds beyond.

LANGTON HALL
Little Langton, Gilling East

Greater Gentry
(Land Magnate)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Duke of Leeds
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	3,234 acres £5,105 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	Wife is at Hornby Castle 14,772 acres in N & W Ridings worth £21,470 p.a. 5,911 acres in Cornwall worth £4,776 per annum 3,117 acres in Bucks worth £5,821 per annum 436 acres in Cambridge worth £664 per annum 1 acre in Middlesex worth £650 per annum
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Langton Hall lies within a small strip of woodland on the eastern end of the village of Little Langton. There appears to be small gardens near the western side of the house.

LARTINGTON HALL
Lartington, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

LISTED: GD1722 II

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1720: Sketch by Samuel Buck

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Rev Thomas Witham

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

7,150 acres

£3,848 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

6 acres in Northumbria

£17 per annum

The Buck sketch portrays a walled garden with geometric walks and plantings situated to the side of the house. The house sits on the eastern end of the village main street surrounded by woodland plantations. A formal garden lies to the south and east with a ha-ha wall lying to the east of the house, separating these woodlands from the open parkland beyond. The kitchen garden lies 110 yards away from the house to the north-east within a woodland belt labelled 'grotto wood'. A larger 'whisky wood' and 'spring wood' lie to the north-west of the house and north of the village. Both 'Grotto wood' to the north and 'Dacken Flat Wood' to the south run eastward to the edge of the River Tees, isolating the house, parkland and fields beyond.

LEASES HALL

Aiskew, Hang East

UNDER-Halnaby

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Thomas Hustler

Leases Hall lies about 1 mile north of Leeming Bar. On the 1st Edition OS map, the house is situated on the northern edge of a small block of plantation. A small tree-lined 'lawn' lies to the south of the house. Parkland lies to the north of the house which contains several divided fields. Beyond remnant trees along the field boundaries there is very little design within the parkland. There is a narrow plantation strip lying on the western boundary of the park along the road running north-west out of Leeming Bar. The road-side edge of this belt is very straight whereas the western-park-facing edge of the belt is curvaceous and mid-way up its length is an ice-house. As this belt reaches the far end of the park it turns to the east at a right angle and extends to the east blocking views of the distant landscape from the house. At the very far eastern point of this belt is a circular area labelled 'The Mount'. A strip of trees line the road that lies on the eastern edge of the park. The aesthetic of this park appears to be more in line with the aesthetic of *ferme ornée*. There is no information in regard to the date of the house, the landscape and the descent of the estate is incomplete it is very difficult to date or estimate the time of the landscape. The boundaries of the fields which made up this 'parkland' still exist today. However many of the trees within the plantation, along the eastern edge of the park and within the plantation near the house and some of the trees within the belt along the north-west boundary of the park are no longer there.

MARRICK PRIORY

Marrick, Gilling West

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1782: A plan of Woodhouse Farm... and the manor of Marrick Priory belonging to William Powlett Powlett Esq. made by Geo Jackson NYCRO ZHP [MIC1324/331]

1852: Plan of the parish of Marrick in the North Riding NYCRO ZAZ(M)18 [MIC 1324/352-353]

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Major Morley
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 3,502 acres
£1,875 per annum

In 1670 the estate of Marrick was sold to John Mitford and Christopher Cratford, trustees acting on behalf of Charles Paulet, Lord St. John of Basly, son of the fifth Marques of Winchester. The hall followed the family indirectly until it was sold to Josias Morley of Beamsley in 1817. According to Bateman a Major Morley owned a total of 3,502 acres of land earning £1,875 per annum.

The designed landscape appears to be relatively the same within all three maps. The hall lies within fields a fair distance south-west of the village along the northern bank of the River Swale. There are no designed elements near the hall. However, the wider landscape has woodland plantations.

MARSKE HALL

Marske, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1732: Estate Map (NYCRO MIC2001/9)
1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Mrs J T D Hutton (in family since 1597)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 12,048 acres
£8,683 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Clints Hall and Aldburgh Hall

On the 1732 map the park and garden at Marske Hall contains an avenue (possible deer run) east of the hall running south-east towards the River Swale; to the east of the house is a swath of woodland running along Marske Beck which winds its way through fields to the River Swale. This plantation separates the house from the village of Marske to the east and the working fields further east. A narrow planting of trees runs along the northern edge of the River Swale which runs across the southern edge of the estate lands. There is a short approach from the village of Marske. The area near the house is not very detailed, but there appears to be a bit of garden and plantation to the north-west in proximity to the house and what appears to be a ha-ha wall which separates the land near the house from the open fields to the south and south, south-west and south-east. This area contains irregular shaped fields labelled as park, field, close and thicket. There are no plantations within this area beyond the run and a woodland to the south, south-west ('Active' woodland of death) which separates these fields from the 'Great Park' further west and various fields of pastureland but does not block views from the house out over these lands. The fields located to the east of Marske Beck are in strips running perpendicular to the River.

The landscape represented on the First Edition OS map, appears to be somewhat naturalized but overall, very similar overall with the addition of a woodland belt running to the south-west meeting up with a rather large woodland labelled 'deer park wood' which curves around to the south of the hall separating the parkland near the house and the house from the 'deer park' (formerly labelled 'great park'). There is very little, but a scattering of trees left from the former

woodland located to the south-south-west' mentioned above. At this time the river is no longer completely blocked by a strip of plantings. The run to the south-east of the hall is now labelled 'Cat Bank'. More pleasure ground has been established to the north of the house containing several fish ponds connecting with the swath of woodland along the beck. And some of the village buildings and strip fields appear to have been removed with open land in their place. Area of lawn near the house appears to be more naturalized rather than the formal square of land indicated on the 1723 map. The wider landscape remained virtually unchanged, except for an additional woodland belt running from the west of the gardens near the hall to the woodlands south-west of the parkland. A road or approach runs through the parkland to the hall, it bends but remains very straight, following the established boundaries of the existent field boundaries.

MARSKE HALL

Marske by the Sea, Langbaurgh East

Under -Aske Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Marquess of Zetland

The only available map for Marske Hall is the 1857 first edition OS map. Marske is a small landscape situated on the main street of the village. The OS map indicates a small garden to the north of the hall and a small area of woodland to the south. A rectangular-shaped parkland lies to the north-east, and there are very few plantations or designed elements within this area. While the spaces within the woodland and the garden areas appear to be naturalistic on the OS map, earlier documentation or material evidence is not available for analysis.

MIDDLETON LODGE

Middleton Tyas, Gilling East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Leonard L Hartley
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,594 acres
£ 4,019 per annum

The First Edition OS map is currently the only cartographic evidence available for Middleton Lodge which details the house situated within a plantation north of the village of Middleton. To the north-west of the house and west of the stable is a walled kitchen garden. To the east of the plantation is an open parkland bound by Acre Howden Plantation (with a limestone quarry), Acre Howden Spring Plantation to the north and Shunna Plantation to the east.

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY

East Harlsey, Birdforth

Under -Arnecliffe

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Douglas Brown Esq (1744)

The only available map for Mount Grace Priory is the first edition OS map. Mount Grace Priory lies three miles south of Arnecliffe Hall along the base of Holly Nook woods which line the scarp up to the North York Moors to the east. The house lies to the south of the cloisters of the former priory. To the west of the house are former priory fishponds. A small tract of open land lies to the east of the woodlands and south of the house. Beyond the formal priory landscape there is not an overall design associated with the lands of Mount Grace Priory.

MULGRAVE CASTLE

Mulgrave, Langbaugh East Division

Greater Gentry

LISTED: GD2067 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Marquis of Normanby (Phipps) (indirect descent through family since 1592)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

6,834 acres

£7,035 per annum

Mulgrave Castle lies south of the village of Lythe and west of the coastal town of Sandsend. The park contains two parallel valleys created by Sandsend and East Row Becks. The old castle, dating from the twelfth century, lies in ruin on a narrow wooded ridge between the two valleys one mile to the south-west of the present hall. The new hall lies on high ground on the northern side of the park and commands views out over the steep valleys to the south and the sea to the east. Repton was approached by the landowners and created a Red Book for the estate, however this book is held in private collection and has not been accessible to this point. The first edition OS map indicates that the parks and gardens at Mulgrave incorporated the rugged coastal cliffs, the deep rocky walls of the valleys, the wooded high grounds. The main approach is through a tunnel cut in the ridge of the valley revealing dramatic and sublime views of the castle ruins, the park and the sea (English Heritage GD2067 2000) According to English Heritage formal gardens were removed near the hall, later to be replanted in the twentieth century. However, a formal garden lies to the east of the house on the First Edition OS map. Lawns and grasslands were retained, while new wooded plantations were added near the hall as proposed by Repton, to connect the wilderness of the valleys to the hall. Paths and trails wind through the woods and along the ridges of the valleys passing cascades, rocky glens and rushing water scattered throughout the landscape. Vistas of the grasslands, valleys, the old castle ruins and the sea are experienced as one moves throughout the landscape (First Edition OS map 1857, English Heritage GD 2067 2000).

MYTON HALL

Myton-upon-Swale, Bulmer

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1770: Jeffreys Yorkshire County Map

1854-55: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Henry M Stapylton Bart (in family since 1614)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 5,119 acres
£8,280 per annum

Myton Hall is located on the north-eastern end of the village of Myton upon Swale. The hall, a brick rendered house, was constructed c 1693 (VCH). The 1st Edition OS Map portrays the house sits back from the village street, separated by a series of gardens, terraces and plantations. The house is situated along the eastern edge of the River Swale, views over which are afforded out over a lawn to the west. This lawn continues to the north of the house, beyond which lie arable lands. 'The Hall Lane' runs along the eastern edge of the house and gardens and heads out through arable lands to the north-east. Immediately to the east of this lane is a small open parkland with scattered plantations with a thin straight plantation belt along it's eastern border, an area labelled 'Long Walk' starts at the southern edge of this belt and runs in a south-easterly direction. A woodland with naturalized ponds and estate buildings lies along the southern edge of the parkland. Capitals from Byland Abbey lie within the grounds. The landscape represented in the 1st Edition OS map, is still intact, with the exception of the woodland along the southern edge of the park. Although a small line of trees lies along this southern boundary, and a little clump of trees remains in the western are of this woodland, the remainder of this plantation has since disappeared. The lands to the north of the house have been planted with scattered trees. The rest of the landscape remains pretty much as represented on the 1st Edition OS map.

NAPPA HALL
Askrigg, Hang West

Under- Newby Park

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Lady Henry Vyner (in family since 1571
through Metcalfe and Weddell families)

The first Edition OS map details the house situated along the southern edge of a small plantation. Stepped terraces lie to the south of the house with the Wensley River beyond.

NESS HALL
East Ness Ryedale
Vale of Pickering

Under- Newby Wiske

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1770: Jeffrey's Map of Yorkshire
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Hy Ruston (followed descent of Nunnington from
1295 and Newby Wiske when purchased in
1839 by William Ruston)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 7,599 acres

On the 1770 map Hall is represented as a house on the north-eastern side of the village of East Ness lying on the Rye River with fenced parkland lying to the south on the opposite side of the main street. By the First Edition OS map this earlier hall had been demolished and open land is in its place. A new house was erected in the lands to the west of the site of the earlier hall. There are gardens to the south of the site of the hall and a fenced park further south across the street. There is a fox covert, but beyond this there are no additional plantations within the parkland. The house is currently privately owned. Although the footprint of the gardens and grounds appear to be in tact an extensive designed landscape no longer exists.

NEWBIGGIN HALL
Egton, Langbaurgh East

Under -Woodlands

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1853: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Hy W Yeoman

Newbiggin Hall was in the possession of the Salvin family from 1665 to 1736 when it was sold to George Duck of Marske for £4,800. It stayed within the family until it was purchased by Henry Walker Yeoman of Woodlands in 1812. By the end of the nineteenth century a later Henry held a total of 2,736 acres throughout the North Riding, including Newton Hall and Woodlands, located in Ailesby, Whitby Strand. His lands brought in a total of £2,591 per annum in rents.

Newbiggin Hall lies on the northern edge of the River Eske. This area of the OS map does not give a lot of detail within designed landscape and the wider estate. There is an indication of formal gardens around the hall with a small woodland plantation to the south-west. Fields lie to the south of the hall allowing for views out over the fields beyond. Since this is the only cartographic evidence available at this time, it is not possible to understand the implementation and evolution of the designed landscape of Newbiggin. It is therefore not possible to discern if the features indicated on the First Edition OS map are retained from early designs or are of a more recent date.

NEWBURGH PRIORY
Coxwold, Birdforth

Great Landowner

LISTED: GD2068 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

- 1605: Plat of Newburgh Priory by Francis Mayson
- c1695-1700 Two paintings of Newburgh Priory View to North and South
- 1722: Survey of Newburgh Priory by William Jones
- 1744: Survey of Newburgh Priory by John Haynes
- 1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

Sir George O Wombwell Bart
12,226 acres
£ 14,500 per annum

The evolution of the designed landscape of Newburgh Priory can be traced through two early seventeenth-century paintings of the estate, six maps spanning the early- seventeenth century, from a short time prior to the occupation of Sir William Bellasis Bart, through the eighteenth century and up to the nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey (NYCRO ZDV, MIC 1504/145; NYCRO ZDV VI 2, MIC 1504/160; NYCRO ZDV VI 4; NYCRO ZDV VI 6, MIC 1504/390; ZDV VI 17; First Edition OS 1856). 'The plat of Newburgh' made by Francis Mayson of Terrington in 1605 shows walled gardens and orchards to the south and south-west of the hall (see appendix, figure 5.8). Surrounding this area was a small walled park with lodge and further to the south-east a larger enclosed woodland. Throughout the evolution of Newburgh the formal gardens around the hall were not only maintained, but were actually increased over the century as additional parkland was incorporated into the design.

By 1722 common lands to the south of the estate were incorporated into the wider parkland and the formal gardens and pleasure-grounds increased further into the existent parkland to the south and south-east of the hall (see appendix, figure 5.9). The woodland to the east of the hall was redesigned into a pleasure ground with additional plantings cut with straight formal paths, square moated ponds and fish ponds. By 1744 the walls surrounding the formal gardens around the hall were removed and the gardens were increased by absorbing parkland further to the south (see appendix, figure 5.10). The woodlands to the east of the hall were increased and restructured with straight avenues, winding paths, cabinets, water features and statuary throughout. A crenellated wall separated this area from the wider parklands which were enclosed by a woodland belt containing additional paths with cabinets and statuary. A bastion wall with radiating points, similar to the walls established at Castle Howard, separated the internal parkland, gardens and hall from the wider deer park to the east and south-east of the hall. At this time the formal elements also increased further north with the inclusion of a formal pond created in the field located to the north of the hall on the 1722 map of the estate.

By the nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey, the general shape of the woodland gardens and wider parklands were retained, however, their internal formality was softened with tree growth obscuring the paths visible on the 1744 map (see appendix, figure 5.11) Without evidence dated between 1744 to 1845 it is difficult to ascertain whether the formal elements were indeed groomed into a more natural aesthetic. During a site survey the pleasure-grounds to the east of the hall were found to still contain natural ponds and streams and serpentine paths throughout however, the patterns and internal aesthetics were more natural than the designs portrayed on the 1744 map. Site survey also revealed that the formal gardens and terraces to the south of the hall have been removed and grass lawns were established in their place. The outlying woodland belt and bastion wall no longer existed, and as the land is leased out to tenants, it was inaccessible at the time of the site survey. However, upon discussion with the current landowner there was recollection of a large ditch (suspected Ha Ha) at the southern boundary of the parkland. Analysis of aerial photographs and initial visual survey of the site indicate residual woodland formations matching the woodland pattern indicated on the 1744 survey of the estate.

NEWBY HALL

Newby with Rainton, Birdforth

Greater Gentry

(Great Landowner)

LISTED: GD2069 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1682: A Survey of the Lordship of Newby belonging to Sir Edward Blackett... Held in Private Collection.

1707: *Illustration of Newby Hall in Knyff and Kip's Britannia Illustrata*

1710: Engraving of the West front

1766: A Plan of alterations designed for Newby...by T White

1771: Jeffreys 1771 Map of Yorkshire
1772: A Plan of Newby by Jno Flintoff
1803: Plan of Alterations designed for Newby. Held in Private Collection.
1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Lady Henry Vyner (in family since 1748 through Weddell family)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	9,039 acres £13,755 per annum Askrigg Hall, Nappa Hall Son at Fairfield Lodge
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	14,443 acres in Lincolnshire worth £18,544 p.a. 3,223 acres in Cheshire worth £5,374 per annum

The 1682 Survey of the estate portrays the house sitting on the northern side of the River Eure separated from the water with terraced gardens. To the east and north of the house are plantations with working fields beyond. West of the house is open land with a woodland beyond and the main entrance was to the from the north. The designed landscape portrayed within the 1707 Knyff and Kip illustration and the 1710 engraving portray a very different design to the landscape. A new house is built with the main entrance on the western elevation. Formal parterres appear to the west, south and north of the house. The kitchen garden lies to the south of the hall along the bank of the river with ponds and plantations further to the east along the rivers edge. Avenues radiate out from the house to the south-west and north-west with a large central double-tree lined avenue running due west. This double avenue picks up on the east of the hall drawing the eye out over the open parkland beyond which contains a rectilinear pond and woodland. The working landscape of the Vale of York stretches out into the distance.

The 1766 plan of Alterations by Thomas White were to remove all of the formal elements near the house and establish a plantation belt surrounding a parkland with curved internal edges, scattered plantings and a pond to the east of the house. The kitchen garden was to remain by the river's edge but to be sheltered within the southern plantation belt.. Additionally White proposed to create an additional belted parkland with clumps beyond. This 'external' parkland was proposed to be established by utilizing working lands and the plantation belts were to be curved internally and externally, not necessarily following established field boundaries. By the 1772 plan indicates that the formal elements were removed and the 'internal' belted parkland with pond was established. However, the external parkland was not realized and the lands remained arable. At this time the orientation of the house was shifted from the west to the east.

By the 1805 plan the south-eastern half of the 'external' parkland was realized creating a long narrow belted parkland. The majority of the external and internal edges of the plantation belt remained linear following prior field boundaries except for a small area to the south, where this belt meets with the plantation surrounding the kitchen garden. The north-west area of this external parkland remained working lands associated with the home farm.

Analysis of the First Edition OS map, aerial photographs and site visits reveal that there are remnant trees from the avenues radiating from the western side of the hall and gardens. The double tree-lined avenue running east from the hall was removed by the first edition OS map, however, a newly planted single avenue exists on aerial photographs running along a similar path. The wider parkland illustrated appears to have remain unchanged in all of these three later sources. The First Edition OS Map portrays a formal garden south of the hall separating the house fro the lawn beyond and river beyond. And upon site visit and analysis of aerial photographs, the terraces to the south and west of the house, the rockery and water gardens created during the later part of the eighteenth-century remain.

NEWBY WISKE HALL
Newby Wiske, Gilling East

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856-57: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Hy Ruston
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	5,351 acres £8,885 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	Nunnington Hall and Ness Hall

The First Edition OS map shows *Newby Wiske Hall* lying on the south-western edge of the village. The house sits back within a parkland which surrounded by woodland plantations and belts on the east, south and south-west. There is evidence of gardens near the house.

NEWTON HALL
Ugglebarnby, Whitby Strand

Under - Woodlands

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Hy W Yeoman
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Lying in a remote location away from Ugglebarnby, Newton Hall was in possession of the Swinburne family from 1545 to 1604 when it was sold to George Bolles, the Lord Mayor of London. The estate descended indirectly through this family to the co-heirs of Sir Cyril Wych bart., John Washer and Mary Turton in 1746. In 1790 the estate was sold to Henry Walker Yeoman of Woodlands, who later purchased the additional estate of Newbiggin Hall in 1812. At the time of Bateman, Hy W. Yeoman owned a total of 2,736 acres of land earning a total of £2,591 per annum.

The First Edition OS map portrays Newton Hall with Newton House situated a distance to the south-east. Walled gardens lie to the south of the Hall and west of the House separated by an open field. To the north of the house and east of the hall lies the remains of what appears to be a pleasure-ground with an obelisk and well. Newton Hall Wood lies to the west of the hall running north to south and contains a 'spring well' and 'the Hermitage'. This wood connects with the 'Quarry Bank' plantation which lies to the south of Newton Hall and House. There are no hedgerows edging, nor are there any sort of designed plantations evident within the fields within the lands around the hall and the house. With no earlier cartographic evidence available, it is difficult to decipher the extent or style of the designed landscape of Newton Hall. The design portrayed on the OS map appears to be very naturalistic as seen at the end of the nineteenth century.

NEWTON HOUSE (Demolished)

Lesser Gentry

Burneston, Hallikeld

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1848: Exelby, Leeming, Newton, Londonderry and Theakstone by John Humphries
NYCRO MIC 2045/167
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: WD Russell
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,257 acres
£ 3,959 per annum

There is very little information in the *Victoria County Histories* in regard to the descent of ownership Newton House. According to Genuki Robert Russell, the father of Elizabeth Russell (b. 1777) the Countess of Darlington, lived in Newton House. Bateman and the *Return* list a Robert Russell owning the hall and 2,257 acres of land within the North Riding and earning a total of £3,959 per annum.

The house lies on the north-east corner of two roads within the village of Londonderry. The hall is set back from the street within the parkland and is approached from the south by a drive which curves around a woodland plantation and runs along the western edge of open parkland with scattered clumps. The parkland is surrounded by a plantation belt. A woodland labelled 'Fox Covert Woods' lies further to the east. Gardens lie directly to the east of the hall and a formal woodland plantation lies to the north.

NORMANBY PARK (demolished 1861)
Normanby, Langbaugh West

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Rev W Ward-Jackson (since purchase in 1764)
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,265 acres
£ 1,425 per annum

The only available map for Normanby Park is the First Edition OS map which details the house situated within a landscape comprise of series of woodland plantations containing small open areas, due to condition of map, details are difficult to make out.

NORTON CONYERS
Norton Conyers, Hallikeld

Not In Return

LISTED: GD 2070 II
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1770 painting of Norton Conyers
n.d. painting of parkland at Norton Conyers
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Sir Reginald Henry Graham

The OS map of Norton Conyers shows the house situated within a parkland south-west of the village. South of the house are terraces and a ha-ha affording uninterrupted views out over 'the lawn'. To the east of the house a woodland plantation separates the house from view of the street. From this plantation a small shelter belt runs the boundary of the parkland to the north, separating the house and park from the village beyond. An avenue is still existent running north-east from the north-east corner of the house. The main approach now is from the village main street and runs south-west then turns south to the house. To the north-west of the house within the parkland is a woodland plantation labeled 'high wood' with a fish pond. South-west of this plantation is the 'Kennel plantation'. The 1770 painting illustrates the house, ha-ha wall, gardens stables and estate buildings from the south-east.

NUNNINGTON HALL

Nunnington, Ryedale Vale of Pickering

Under- Newby Wiske

LISTED: GD2072 II

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1720: Sketch by Samuel Buck

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Hy Ruston

Samuel Buck's sketch details formal gardens to the south of the house. The first Edition OS map shows the house situated on the southern bank of the Rye River at the eastern end of the village. There are extensive gardens surrounding the hall, a plantation with ponds to the east running southwards. To the west of this is open lawn with a central avenue running north to the house. On the western side of this lawn lies the hospital and school. West of this is a lane, a strip of trees and the location of Nunnington Lodge within another area of lawn.

The house is currently a property of the National Trust and is open to the public. The house and grounds are mainly intact as represented on the First Edition OS map. The only difference is the removal of the central avenue in the grounds closest to the house and the woodland plantation along the south-eastern edge of the extended lawn.

ORMESBY HALL

Ormesby, Langbaugh WD

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856-57: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

James S Pennyman (since 1600)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,233 acres

£ 2,915 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

940 acres in Durham at £886 per annum

The house is approached from the north-west via a serpentine approach which winds through a parkland with clumps and a surrounding shelter belt. To the south, west and south-west of the

house are formal gardens with view to the rising lands located further south. The stable block attributed to John Carr is situated to the north-east of the house and St Cuthbert church is situated within a plantation to the south-east of the house.

OVERTON HALL
Nunnington, Ryedale

Under- Beningbrough

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1850-54: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Hon. Payan Dawnay (part of Beningbrough Estate since 1664)

Only the site of the Ancient Hall is indicated on the eastern side of the village. There is no evidence of gardens or a designed landscape associated with this site.

PATRICK BROMPTON HALL
Patrick Brompton, Hang East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Miss [Charles] Elsley
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: [1,515] acres
£ [1,400] per annum

The first edition OS map details Patrick Brompton situated along the southern side of the village main street. A small area of garden lies to the south and east of the house with a walled kitchen garden situated to the south-west. The parkland stretches to the south and is cut from north to south by Brompton Beck. There are a few scattered trees and an avenue which runs through the park from the east turning north to the house. Beyond these features there does not appear to be an overall design detailed on the First Edition OS map.

PEPPER HALL (PEPPER ARDEN HALL)
North Allerton, Gilling West

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map
1949: 'Plan of Estate at South Cowton in the North Riding of the County of York the Property of the Hon Richard Pepper-Arden' (NYCRO Mic 1497/120)

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Henry Hood
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 2,134 acres
£ 3,048 per annum

There are two maps available for this landscape, although the 1949 plan falls outside the date range of this study it shows greater detail of the landscape features. The entire landscape is surrounded by plantation belts. These belts follow the edges of field boundaries and are linear on the external side, however the angles are curved within the interior of the park. The house sits within a plantation in the middle of the parkland on its western side. The house is oriented to the north-east with views open out across the terrace and ha-ha to the parkland beyond. Curved paths meander throughout the plantation and the approach enters the plantation from the west of this plantation. The kitchen garden oriented to the south, lies to the south-east of the hall, running at a forty-five degree angle from the house on a north-west/south-east axis. The stable block lies to the north of the house along the isolation belt along the northern edge of the park. On the south-eastern side of the park is a large plantation block. Two square ponds lie within the deep park located to the south-west of the house. The current landscape is very much the same as the landscape represented on the First Edition OS map. The only alterations being a circular pond in the area of the square pump head to the south-west of the house, the block plantation on the north-eastern side of the park only exists as a foot-print and the internal lands are now under plough.

RIEVAULX TERRACE
Rievaulx, Ryedale

Under -Duncombe Park

LISTED: GD2074 (I)
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Earl of Feversham

It was originally Charles Duncombe's intention to extend the landscape park towards the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, a twelfth-century Cistercian abbey located to the west of the hall. Although this plan was not carried out by Charles' nephew and heir, Thomas Duncombe was able to create a small walk above the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey in 1718. Not extensive in design, Rievaulx Terrace was unique in its manipulation of the moving prospect, the terraced walk was created on an escarpment above the Abbey ruins. A Doric and Ionic temple were placed at the ends of the terrace and as visitors walked along the terrace from one temple to the other views out over the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey could be afforded whilst contemplating the dynamics between loss of architecture, religious order and national history against the ideas of power, improvement and modernism (NYCRO MIC 1599/100; First Edition OS Map 1857).

ROKEBY PARK
Rokeby, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

LISTED:GD1724 II*
AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
n.d. (early 18th c): Painting of the north Aspect of Rokeby
1770:A Plan of JS Moritt Esq's Park Rokeby by W Wildon
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: WJS Morritt (since purchase in 1770)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

7,200 acres
£ 8,400 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

1 acre in Durham at £ 3 and
58 acres in Westmoreland at £124 per annum

The painting of the north aspect details two walled gardens situated to east and west of the house with a forecourt to the south and open parkland beyond. The 1770 plan details the house situated to east of the River Greta. A pleasure-ground cut with paths is situated between the house and the river. To the south of the house is an open naturalistic landscape with regularly placed clumps. The southern, south-western and western edges of the parkland are surrounded by a plantation belt cut with a serpentine walk. The house is approached from the south where this plantation meets with the Greta River. An avenue runs north crossing a narrow shelter belt, on the other side of this belt the approach runs in a serpentine path across the parkland to the house. An additional wide avenue is cut through the woodland plantation belt to situated to the south-west of the house. A series of straight cuts which go through to the parkland radiate off of this cut. The first edition OS map details a very similar landscape, with a softening of the geometrically planted clumps, the removal of the wide cut located to the south-west of the house. In addition the OS map details gardens to the west of the house and a smaller open parkland between the house and the River Tees to the north.

SAND HUTTON HALL (Demolished)

Sand Hutton, Birdforth

VALE OF YORK

Lesser Gentry

(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir James Walker (incomplete descent)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,239 acres
£2,669 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

3,580 acres in the East Riding worth £7,096 p.a.
795 acres in Bucks worth £1,394 per annum
241 acres in Lancashire worth £2,717 per annum
51 acres in Derbyshire worth £ 106 per annum

The landscape at Sand Hutton lies on the southern side of the main street and is bound on the east and west by village streets. The house sits within the parkland with plantations isolating the house from the north and the western edges of the park. A curved plantation and walled garden are directly north of the house and lawns, edged by a ha-ha wall separate the house from the parkland to the east, south and west. Scattered plantations exist throughout the park and a large naturalistic fishpond with island lies in the south-eastern corner of the park. Within the parkland and plantations are an icehouse, lodge, boathouse and bridge. South of the park are various fields and woodland plantations creating an area isolated from the wider working landscapes. Beyond the designed parkland to the south-east is a 'Buttercrambe wood' belonging to the neighbouring estate. The house was demolished in

SCARGILL CASTLE

Sand Hutton, Birdforth

Under- Wycliffe

(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Marduke Wycliffe

Scar Gill Hall (Hall Green on the First Edition OS map) sits on the south-western edge of open parkland west of the ruins of Scargill Castle. 'Henning Wood' lies to the west of Hall Green and stretches north to meet up with a larger 'Mill Wood' to the north-west. The woodland also curves eastward wrapping around the parkland meeting up with 'Thorns Wood' north east of the hall and 'Gill Wood' to the east and south-east, finally closing around to the south-west encircling the Broad Mires, the site of the old village and the hall of Scargill.

SCRUTON HALL
Scruton, Hang East

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1839: A Plan of Scruton. NYCRO MIC 2006/109

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Hy Coore
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,546 acres
£ 3,082 per annum

In 1086 the estate of Scruton was held by Picot 'who was most certainly the founder of the family of Lascelles' (VCH I, 345). In 1286 the estate was sold to Andrew Markenfield of Markenfield Hall in the West Riding. Thomas Danby of Thorpe Perrow bought the manor in 1571 and it remained within this family until the estate was sold to Thomas Gale, a well known antiquarian and Dean of York in 1688. Scruton remained within the Gale family and descended indirectly through the female line to Lieutenant Colonel Foster Lechmere Coore. At the time of the Bateman's Great Landowners Hy Coore owned a total of 1,546 acres of land within the riding earning a total of £3,082 per annum.

The only cartographic evidence available of this estate dates from 1839, when the estate was in possession of the Coore family. There is little change in the layout and design of the landscape at Scruton from the 1839 plan and the 1857 First Edition OS map. Both of these sources portray the hall within a parkland, located on the northern edge of the village of Scruton. Woodland belts separate the hall from the main street and the village houses to the south-east. St Ragunds Church lies to the east of the hall and views to the west of the hall look out over a parkland with scattered plantings and clumps. A woodland plantation lies to the north of the hall which encloses a smaller parkland, beyond which lies a woodland labelled 'Crow Wood'. The only difference between the two maps are the woodland belts on the northern and western edges of the parkland portrayed on the 1839 plan are absent on the First Edition OS map.

SEDBURY HALL (Demolished)
Gilling, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: George Gilpin-Brown (purchased in 1846 from Hildyard family indirect ownership since 1349 through D'Arcy, Wyville, Gasgoigne and Welles families)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 6,886 acres
£8,042 per annum

Sedbury Hall lies within a tear-drop shaped park set back 1500 yards from the eastern side of the village. The house is surrounded by plantations and lawns. A walled area of garden lies to the south of the hall and the kitchen garden lies to the north. A plantation belt surrounds the kitchen garden and continues north and turns drastically to the south-east forming the top of the tear-drop shape enclosing the internal parkland surrounding the house. A cluster of plantations run eastward across the parkland, starting from the south-eastern edge of the plantations within proximity of the house and ending at the south-eastern tip of the plantation belt. The parklands north of this area contain a few scattered trees, where as the parkland to the south of these clusters is more abundantly planted. A small line of trees runs on the south-eastern side of this lower parkland where as the south-and south-western boundaries lie open to the working landscape beyond. To the east of the parkland is a rectilinear wood which encloses a strip of fields. The southern area of this wood is labelled 'fox covert'.

SHERIFF HUTTON
Sheriff Hutton, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry

LISTED: GD2048 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1654: The Plan of Sheriff Hutton Park

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Leonard Thompson
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 1,416 acres
£ 1,876 per annum

The 1624 map details the castle situated to the north-west of the park along the south western end of the village. The 'newly built lodge' was located well within the woodlands of the park. The plan details the walled formal gardens, terraces and mount walks established by Sir Arthur Ingram. By the first edition OS map details gardens and a more open landscape although not 'naturalistic' or 'Brownian in style reflecting the changes made by the Thompsons in the 1730s when the garden walls were removed and front forecourt were removed (GD2048).

SION HILL (BRECKENBOROUGH CASTLE) (Demolished)
Kirkby Wiske, Gilling East

Under-Stanwick Park

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Dowager Duchess of Northumberland (Percy)

Located to the south east of Kirkby Wiske, the house is approached by a serpentine path from the eastern side of the village. The first part of this path is lined by trees and winds through open lawn

to the north-east of the house. A avenue runs from the south-west corner of the village and meets up with a plantation labelled 'willows' on the First Edition OS map and opens onto the enclosed lawn. This lawn area is completely surrounded by the plantation to the north-east, the plantations around the approach to the north and a wide strip of plantations to the north-west and to the south-east. To the west is the house surrounded by a small lawn, plantations, formal gardens to the south and the stables to the north. Further rectilinear plantations lie to the west of the house and are bounded by straight walks, possible remnant of formal gardens. To the south of these plantations and east of the house is a small open lawn area bounded on the west by a belt and to the south by a belt and terrace with formal plantings along the northern edge of the River Wiske which runs north-east along the outer boundary of the park to the village of Krikby Wiske. Within open land to the south of house lies Breckenborough Castle.

SKELTON CASTLE

Marske by the Sea, Langbaugh East Division

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1853-85: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

John Thomas Wharton (indirect since 1577 through Hall and Trotter families)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

10,647 acres

£7,659 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

Gillingwood

The First Edition OS map indicates that by the mid nineteenth century the parks and gardens of Skelton had been developed into a designed landscape setting. The house sits on the north-western edge of the village. The stables sit just north of All Saints Church. North of this lie the 'south lawns' formal gardens and the castle. A lake curves around the eastern, northern and western edges of the castle, beyond which lies a woodland pleasure ground with walks and grotto. The woodland curves around to the west and back down to the south isolating a larger area of lawns lying to the east of the house. Skelton Beck runs through these woodlands along the northern edge of the parkland. The woodlands continue along the beck stretching to the east of the castle. North of the house is a mill and an apple orchard on the northern side of the beck. To the east of the house the woodlands loop south enclosing an open area labelled 'mill flat'. Within these woodlands lie the kennels and the gardener's lodge south and east of which lie fields.

SNAPE HALL (CASTLE)

Snape, Hang East

Under- Barningham

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1610: John Speeds Map of the East and North Ridings

1770: Jeffry's Map of the North Riding

1853-85: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mark Milbanke (direct since purchase by John Milbanke in 1699)

A parkland is located at Snape on Speed's 1610 Map of the riding. Jeffreys' map shows the hall lying on the north-western edge of the village main street, with an Avenue leading south-west to an enclosed wooded parkland. This is very much the landscape represented on the First Edition OS

map, albeit with fewer trees within the parkland. The house sits to the east of Snape Castle. Gardens are to the north-east of the house. The parkland of Thorpe-Perrow, of which Snape once belonged, lies north of the castle. The south-west running avenue is still evident and terminates in a triangular wood labelled 'pen plantation' Snape Lodge lies further to the south-west within parkland containing enclosed fields and further to the south west is another woodland called 'Warreners Bottom' with a fox covert. The hedgerows for these fields are well defined within the park in contrast to the fields within the wider working landscape. Is this for the purposes of the hunt?

SPENNITHORNE HALL
Spennithorne, Hang West

Under -Clervaux

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: John C Chaytor (son)

The house of Spennithorne is situated along the eastern side of the village main street. On the first Edition OS map, gardens lie near the house, a ha-ha wall runs along the east and south sides a walled garden lies to the south and open field with scattered plantings lies to the south-east, beyond which is Spennithorne Wood.

STANWICK PARK (Demolished)
Stanwick of St John,, Gilling West

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Dowager Duchess of Northumberland (Percy)
 (indirectly since 1638 through Smithson)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING: 5,683 acres
 £8,370 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS: Carlton Hall, Gayles Hall and Sion Hill

Stanwick Hall lies on the eastern edge of a parkland isolated by a plantation belt. The approach to the house is from the east and runs straight through the park to the house. Formal gardens lie to the east and south of the house. A terraced wall separates the southern garden from a small area of lawn and a woodland plantation to the south-east. A ha-ha separates this area from the deer park lying to the south of the house. This area is separated from the wider parkland to the east and south-east of the house with a narrow plantation which meets the woodland plantation lying southeast of the terrace. A naturalised fishpond lies to the north-west of the hall and an avenue runs due north. Scattered woodlands lie to the north-east and meet up with the wide woodland plantation of the neighbouring estate of Carlton, which is later purchased by the Percys sometime after 1780s.

STILLINGTON HALL (demolished)

Stillington, Bulmer

VALE OF YORK

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs Fanny Croft

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,636 acres

£ 4,108 per annum

The 1st Edition OS Map portrays the house located within a small plantation on the southern side of the village market square. A small pond lies to the north-east of the house within this plantation, with the kitchen garden to the east of the house. A ha-ha separates the house and plantation from the parkland with scattered plantations and completely enclosed within linear plantation belts. A housing development now occupies the site of the house, plantation and kitchen garden. Although the former isolation belts which once lined the parkland still exist, the lands inside these belts are now dedicated to arable land.

SUTTON PARK

Sutton on the Forest, Bulmer

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

n.d. (post 1756): Map of Sutton and Esqr Harland's Freehold

n.d (mid 18th c): 'A Plan of the Alterations intended at Sutton on the Forest in the County of York Belonging to the Rev Mr Henry Goodricke'

1857: First Edition OS Map

1911: OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Hon A. Duncombe (indirect since 1650 through Harland family)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,819 acres

£5,418 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

4,483 acres in the East Riding worth £7,240 p.a.

There are a total of three maps available for Sutton Park which detail the evolution of the designed landscape. However the lack of dates on the two earlier maps and plans does not allow for an exact dating of the design. If the descent of ownership available in the VCH is correct, the first map of Sutton detailing the freehold of Esq Harland would place the map to be post 1756.

This map shows the house sitting on the south-eastern corner of the village square, situated in across the street from All Saints Church and the 'toll booth'. This map does not detail any design elements within the grounds surrounding the house. The mid-eighteenth century plan details a naturalistic landscape by Adam Mickle. Upon comparing these two maps in conjunction with site-survey, it appears that the village houses situated along the southern edge of the village square were demolished and land once dedicated to the village square was now incorporated within the designed landscape as a walled garden. This garden is laid out within a cruciform pattern with a bed incorporating the circular feature existent within the town square. Gardens and plantations were added to the north of the house and a stable to the north-east along the village road. Curved

shelter belts wrap from the sides of the house outwards and to the south completely surrounding an open parkland with a few scattered clumps.

By the First Edition OS Map and the later 1911 OS Map the parkland represented on the plan still exists, however instead of curved plantations, the belts tend to follow the linear forms of prior field boundaries. Unlike the earlier plan there are a series of clumps situated in two parallel patterns running north-south within the park, a solid shelter belt runs along the village road to the west of the park, and the belts proposed along the east and south-eastern borders of the park are not evident on the OS map. Terraces step down from the house to the south with a ha-ha wall separating the parkland beyond.

The current landscape at Sutton Park is relatively similar to that of the First Edition OS map, with the exception of alterations to the southern terraces including the addition of a water feature and the wall separating the house and terraces from the parkland beyond, features which were added sometime after the 1911 OS survey. The cruciform and circular layout within the kitchen garden no longer exists. Views out over the working landscape to the south are obscured by well situated clumps rather than a shelter belt. A large block of woodland plantation lies along the eastern edge of the parkland. The circular feature within the kitchen garden represented on the mid-18th century plan, The house and gardens are privately owned and open to the public on specific days of the year.

SWINTON CASTLE

Swinton, Hang East

Great Landowner

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1719: Samuel Buck Sketch

1765: A Map of Swinton Park by Henry Proctor

1777: A Plan of the Manor of Swinton by B Chambers

1820: A Plan of the Gardens, Deer Park and Pleasure Grounds at Swinton

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Mrs Danby Harcourt [Samuel Cunliff-Lister]

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

11,441 acres

£ 11,179 per annum

A total of four maps of Swinton are available dating from the 1765 plan of Swinton to the mid-nineteenth century First Edition OS map. Formal gardens in the vicinity of the hall which were established, in 1714 based upon designs by George London (English Heritage GD2076, 1998). According to the 1765 map the flower, kitchen and greenhouse gardens were located to the north-east of the hall. Beyond these formal gardens to the north-east was a woodland plantation containing an oblong pond narrowing to what appears to have been a duck decoy. A ha-ha separated the formal areas near the hall from the wider parklands to the west and north-west of the hall. The parkland contained scattered clumps of trees a deer run and shelter. A more detailed survey of the estate dated 1770 revealed more information regarding field divisions within the parkland and included additional woodland plantations on the far south-western edge of the park. At the time of the 1770 survey the woodland to the north-east of the formal gardens was cut with straight walks interspersed with serpentine paths creating a pleasure-ground.

The hall and grounds were once again redesigned in 1796 by Sir William Danby. There is not a plan or map of the estate available from this time. However written accounts and a plan of the estate from 1820 indicate that additional pleasure-grounds containing winding paths were added

around the perimeter of the parkland to the north, west and south-west. Additional water features were added to the designed lands and serpentine paths wound through the woodland pleasure-grounds which encircled the wider parkland. Existing ponds located to the north-east of the hall on the 1770 plan were softened and given more natural edges. A rockery, rustic bridges, ruins, Roman coffins, waterfalls and grottoes were included within the pleasure-grounds adding neo-arcadian elements to the wider design. Site survey revealed that the kitchen, flower and greenhouse gardens located to the north-east of the hall on all of the maps remained. Both paths and the remnant of former paths portrayed on the 1770 map were located throughout the gardens and woodlands to the north-east of the hall. The neo-arcadian elements added between the end of the eighteenth century were still situated near the ponds and lakes within the pleasure-ground. From the ha-ha wall views out over the deer park revealed remnant ridge and furrow visible from the hall and the gardens.

TANFIELD

West Tanfield, Hallikeld

Under -Jervaulx

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Marquis of Ailesbury

Both the 1792 map and the First Edition OS map indicate areas near the hall dedicated to formal gardens, although there is a lack of detail on both of these sources. Views from the hall to the north-west look out over the wider working landscape. Since the earliest map available is dated from 1792, it is not possible to understand the full evolution of design within this parkland (NYCRO MIC1930/40, OS map 1856).

THIRKELBY PARK (demolished 1927)

Thirkelby, Birdforth

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Robert Frankland-Russell Bart

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,531 acres

£ 3,585 per annum

Thirkelby Hall lies to the west of the village of Great Thirkelby, within a well-wooded parkland. The only cartographic evidence available for this park and garden landscape is the First Edition OS map, which portrays the house situated within a well-wooded parkland to the east of the village of Great Thirkelby. According to Page 'an ancient avenue of scotch firs, considered the first in this part of the kingdom (19??, 55-57) relates to the earlier sixteenth century hall located near All Saints Church located within the parkland near the village to the east. The house was demolished when the new house was built between 1787 and 1792 by James Wyatt to the north-east of the church, well within the parkland (Waterson, E and P Meadows 1990). The new house sits within a woodland plantation with a walled garden to the north and wooded-pleasure grounds to the east and south. The avenue still remains and passes through arable lands to the south of the park. A strip of trees are planted along the southern boundary of the park. Although field boundaries still appear within the park, scattered clumps and plantations break up their regularity.

THIRSK HALL
Thirsk, Birdforth

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Reginald Bell (same since purchase in 1723) Earlier descent incomplete

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,834 acres
£5,228 per annum

Thirsk Hall lies on the village main street south of St Mary's Church. There is evidence of what appears to be gardens to the north-west of the house on the First Edition OS map. There are open fields (possible parkland) to the west, however there is no indication of design or embellishments within this area.

THORNTON HALL
Thornton Dale, Pickering Lythe

Under- Roxby (Rousby)
VALE OF PICKERING

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1854: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Rev. John R Hill (Incomplete descent)

The house lies to the southern edge of the village of Thornton-Dale nestled within land to the south-east of the cross-section of the two village streets. The house is situated within a small area of plantation with open lawn to the south and south-west. There appears to be a ha-ha wall separating this area from the open parkland to the south with is bound by a thin belt on the east and a line of trees and additional avenue on the south. To the east is a small plantation with winding paths, separating the parkland from the village property and the village street beyond. This woodland continues to the north and curves to the east meeting up with the plantations and lawns near the house. Within this woodland lies a pond with the kitchen garden on its eastern edge ??? from the house. A 'foot bridge' runs east-west across the northern part of the parkland with a second 'foot bridge' runs perpendicular to the first dividing the parkland into two. The landscape within the rest of the estate contains strip fields with remnant hedgerows to the east, south and south-west of the house and parkland and attached to the village houses. Whilst the fields further to the west are more irregular in shape.

The house and grounds, currently serving as a private care home, remain intact as portrayed on the First Edition OS Map. The house currently serves as a private care home and the house and grounds are in the most part are in the same form as detailed on the First Edition OS Map.

THORNTON STEWARD (DANBY HALL)
Thornton Steward, Hang West

Lesser Gentry
(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1692 A map and true survey of a part of the lordship of Danby taken by Leonard Barkenbury anno Domini 1692. NYCRO MIC1982/114

1726 Survey of part of the lordship of Danby taken by Thomas Harrison NYCRO
MIC 2024/284
1856-57 First Edition OS map
1893 Thornton Steward: Danby NYCRO ZPT 26/7 MIC 2024/291

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Samuel T Scrope
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	2,462 acres £ 1,850 per annum
TOTAL HOLDINGS:	5,062 acres in £ 5,650 per annum

The manor of Thornton Steward remained in the possession of the Scrope family. In 1371 the estate was sold to Sir Richard le Scrope of Bolton Hall. It remained in this branch of the Scrope family and followed the descent of Bolton until 1691 when the estate passed into the possession of the Scrope family of Danby. It remained within this branch of the Scrope family until the end of the nineteenth century. At the time of Bateman Samuel T Scrope owned 2,462 acres of land through out the North Riding earning £1,850 per annum with an additional £3,800 per annum received from 2,600 acres of land within Lincoln.

The shape and size of the park remained the same from 1692 to 1856, with formal gardens to the west and south of the hall, a woodland park to the west and an avenue approach from the north, ending on the eastern side of the hall (see appendix figures 7.1 and 7.2). This avenue was retained, however additional plantings were added along each side. Additional gardens were added near the hall by the mid-nineteenth century and a wide avenue running east of the hall visually connected the hall with Danby Grange. Without cartographic evidence from the latter part of the eighteenth century it is not possible to tell whether these subtle designed elements are an eighteenth century evolution or an early nineteenth century addition to the landscape. By 1893 the park to the west of the hall lost its earlier form and became more naturalized. Additional gardens were added near the hall and an increased woodland around the approach was cut with winding paths (see appendix, figure 7.3).

THORNTON WATLASS HALL *Thornton Watlass, Hang East*

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:	Sir Charles Dodsworth
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:	2,237 acres £ 3,052 per annum
ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:	1,805 acres in the WR £ 2,412 per annum

Thornton Watlass Hall sits within a parkland to the north of the village. An avenue runs from the east heading into the parkland. On the first edition OS map the house has gardens to the west and what appears to be a terrace to the south. A small parkland lies to the north with woodland block plantations beyond, within which lies the kitchen garden. The entire design is fitting within and

dictated by former field boundaries. All of the fields in the area are bound by hedge or trees (potential hunting purposes).

THORPE PERROW (WELL)
Well, Hang East

Lesser Gentry
(Greater Gentry)

LISTED: GD2077 (II)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

18th c [1783?]: Snape, Thorpe NYCRO ZAL 4/5 [MIC1371/11]

1802: Thorpe Perrow belonging to Mark Millbank esk. By Tho. Jennings
NYCRO ZTZ M1 [MIC 1371/90]

1803: Snape, Thorpe Perrow Belonging to M Millbank Esq. by L. Holdstock
NYCRO ZTZ M2 [MIC1371/100]

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Sir Fred Acclam Milbanke

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

1,696 acres

£ 1,815 per annum

TOTAL HOLDINGS:

5,430 acres

£ 19,094 per annum

Thorpe Perrow and neighbouring Snape Castle and Hall were owned by the Danby family of Yarfforth from 1367 until 1689, when Sir Abstrupus Danby acquired the remaining portion of estate of Swinton and relocated his family seat to Swinton Castle. Thrope Perrow and Snape were sold by Abstrupus to John Milbanke, the younger son of Mark Milbanke of Halanby Hall, Croft on Tees (an estate purchased by the family in the mid-seventeenth century). In addition to these three estates, the Milbanke family also purchased Barningham Manor which was devised to Acclom Milbanke in the later part of the seventeenth century. By the late eighteenth century William Milbanke was the owner of Snape, Thorpe Perrow and Barningham. Halanby was sold in 1857, while the other two estates remained in the Milbanke family. However by the time of Bateman, Snape and Barningham were owned by Mark Milbanke, whilst Thorpe Perrow was owned by Sir Frederick Milbanke. By the end of the nineteenth century Sir Frederick owned 1,696 acres within the North Riding which earned rents totalling £1,815 per annum and an additional 3,734 acres in Durham bringing in an additional annual income of £17,27 (Bateman 1882).

Even though this hall is a listed English Register site the only cartographic records available at this time are from the nineteenth century. According to the English Heritage Report the pleasure grounds were established in the early part of the nineteenth century however the parklands are of a seventeenth-century origin (GD 2077 II). A 1783 map of the area details lands to the west of Thorpe Perrow. The hall is mentioned on the map, but only a small sliver of woodland located on the south-west side of the parklands is portrayed. The 1803 estate map of Thorpe Perrow portrays this same woodland on the south east of the hall. Between which lie two oblong ponds with curved naturalized edges, one running from north to south and the other running diagonally across the south front of the hall separating the house from the fields and the village of Snape beyond. To the north east of the hall is a walled garden and woodland plantations lie further to the north-east. To the north-west are fields which possibly function as working lands. The

main approach is via an avenue from the village of Snape. By the First edition OS map woodland pleasure-grounds were developed around the lake, the avenue maintained and plantations added to the fields south of the hall. Analysis of aerial photographs and a site visit reveal that the elements within the designed landscape portrayed in these earlier maps still exist. However, the fields to the north-west were incorporated into the overall design with the implementation of an arboretum created by Colonel Sir Leonard Ropner in the twentieth century. The fields to the south of the hall remain with scattered plantations and hold sheep.

TOCKETTS HALL (Demolished 1815)

Tocketts, Langbaugh East Division

Under- Guisborough

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Admiral T Chaloner (purchased in 1715 from Tocketts in possession since 15th century)

There is very little of the landscape at Tocketts detailed on the First Edition OS map, except for the former site of the house with a plantation wood and pond situated to the north-east. The house was described as a plantation house or plantation farm by Page (1723).

UPLEATHAM HALL (Demolished)

Upleatham, Langbraugh East

Under-Aske Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856-7: First Edition OS Map

1773: Map of Upleatham NYCRO

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Earl of Zetland

Although the OS map, is difficult to see the details the landscape represented on the 1773 map and the First Edition OS map are very similar in design. The maps show what appears to be a walled kitchen garden to the north-east of the hall. A woodland area with walkways lies immediately to the south of the hall which over time increase to surround the hall by the mid nineteenth- century. The wider parkland contains a few ponds and is surrounded by woodland belts and a fir ridge. The overall aesthetic of this landscape seems to focus more on the natural aesthetic of the parkland and woodland areas. Without earlier maps it is difficult to tell whether the woodlands were established early or were created date in the eighteenth century. Analysis of aerial photographs suggests that the later design was maintained to the present date.

UPSALL HALL

Upsall, Langbraugh West

Under -Normanby

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Rev W Ward-Jackson

Upsall Hall was listed as a secondary estate at the time of Bateman, however the house was not constructed until 1870, therefore there is no evidence of the designed landscape evident on the First Edition OS. The property of Upsall is situated to the south-east of Normanby Hall and the Upsall Intake Plantation butts against Normanby Moor woods.

WELBURN HALL
Welburn, Pickering Lythe
IMAGE!!!!

Under- Duncombe
VALE OF PICKERING

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: In family since 1605. Indirect descent

The majority of the house is of late-nineteenth century build, with one surviving wing of the c1603 Jacobean house. The house lies within a narrow strip of land dedicated to gardens and small parkland located between Hodge Beck to the east and the village of Welburn to the west. A narrow strip of woodland-pleasure-ground separates the grounds of the house from the village beyond. Terraces and a ha-ha divide the house from the parkland to the south which contains a small serpentine 'fish pond'. The kitchen gardens and stable lie to the north-west of the house. Within the gardens is a seventeenth-century summer house, temple and a sun-dial with a statue of father time in the same style as the sun-dial located in the terrace at Duncombe Park.

The hall currently serves as the Welburn Hall school. The terraces, statue and pond still exist. The strip of woodland-pleasure-ground to the west of the house is no longer existent however, woodlands along the beck have been added.

WENSLEY HALL
Wensley, Hang West

Under -Bolton Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Lieut Col William Thomas Orde-Powlett
(eldest son)

The 1856 First Edition OS map portrays the hall on the western edge of the village of Wensley. Small gardens lie to the north of the hall with wider parkland stretching to the west, the boundary of which meets up with the eastern edge of the designed landscape at Bolton Hall .

WESTERDALE HALL

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1819: Plan of an estate in the Parish of Westerdale... the property of Charles Duncombe esq. NYCRO MIC 1599/151
1856-57: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

Hon Col. Walter Henry Duncombe Octavius
2,154 acres
£2,018 per annum

In 1545 the manor with the woods of Barwykerowe and Hanyiestrete in Westerdale were granted to George and Edmund Wright, the Kings servants (VCH II, 415). In 1549 Ralph Yoward bought the estate and the hall remained in the possession of the Yowards until 1659 when it was conveyed to Sir James Pennyman of Ormesby, a kinsman of the Yowards. In 1736 it was conveyed to William Moorecroft, who sold the estate to Charles Turner of Kirkleatham in 1772. The estate descended with Kirkleatham until 1808. The plan of 1819 indicates that the property was in possession of Charles Duncombe, of Duncombe Park and by 1857 the estate was in the possession of Col. The Honorable Octavius Duncombe, the son of the first Lord of Feversham. In 1883 Col Walter Henry Octavius Duncombe, of Woresley Park, Cambridgeshire owned a total of 2,145 acres within the North Riding earning a total of £2018 per annum. He owned additional lands throughout Hundingdon, Cambridge and Bedford bringing his total acres of land to 7,978 acres earning £9,075 per annum.

The hall has very little in the way of a designed landscape and both maps portray a similar layout to the grounds. Westerdale Hall lies on the north-western edge of the village along the River Eske. A wooded belt lies to the north and north-east of the hall and views from the hall look out over fields to the south and south-west of the hall.

WIGGANTHORPE (Demolished)
Wigganthorpe, Bulmer

Lesser Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:
LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

William Henry Garforth (purchased 1857)
1,064 acres
£ 1,217per annum

The first edition OS map details the house situated along the western edge of a woodland plantation labeled 'The Grove'. A pond lies to the north and the kitchen gardens a distance to the south-west of the house. There are remnants of a formal avenue aligned on the western façade of the house. The home farm and Moor Plantation wood lie further to the west. Open parkland lies to the south of the house and which is bound by the southern reaches of 'The Grove' plantation. Throughout this plantation are a series of ponds including 'the grove pond' and a large pond in the south-eastern region with a 'decoy pond' to the south.

WILTON CASTLE

Wilton, Langbaugh East Division

Greater Gentry

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

(Sir C H Lowther (Purchased in 1748 from Cornwallis family, in possession since 1558)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

3,230 acres

£4,039 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

2,855 acres in the East Riding worth £14,543 p.a.

ISSUE: VCH has Earl of Lonsdale as owner (Lowther family) However Bateman has C H Lowther as owner and no Yorkshire holdings for the Earl who is cousin to Lowther and resides in Lowther, Westmorland

Wilton Castle sits within woodland plantations separated from the village lying ?? to the east. The OS map is very light and it is hard to distinguish details of the landscape, but the landscape appears to consist of large curvaceous woodlands to the south and east of the Castle creating isolated areas of parkland within. Park Hall farm lies 750 yards to the south of the castle within an area labelled 'High Field' with Lazenby Bank wood lying further to the south and Kirkleatham Park to the east. No overall design appears to occur within the parkland.

WOOD END (THORNTON LE STREET) (Demolished 1921)

Thornton le Street, Allerton

Lesser Gentry

(Greater Gentry)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:

1856-7: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Earl of Cathcart (through marriage from the Cromptons who purchased the estate in 1793)

LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

2,135 acres

£ 3,424 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

1,979 acres in the West Riding at £3,067 p.a.

1,352 acres in Stafford at £1,572 p.a.

88 acres in Renfrew at £567 per annum

The only cartographic evidence available for Wood End Hall is the First Edition OS map, which details the site of the house within a wooded plantation about half a mile west of the village of Thornton le Street. The site of the old hall, built in 1549 lies along the main street of the village to the east of the Lodge for Wood End. According to Waterson although a new house at the end of the wood was mentioned in 1637 (1990, 60). Considerable works were carried out to the house and grounds shortly after the Talbots sold the house and estate to Samuel Crompton in 1793. A series of rectilinear strips and blocks of woodland are to the east between the house and the village of Thornton le Street. The house is situated to the west of a strip of woodland labelled 'Bell Rush' within a narrow plantation with a serpentine or curvilinear form. The stables are situated to the north of the house. 'The Long Fish Pond' with an island and decoy on the western end lies to the west of the house within this plantation while a square 'Brick Pond' lies further west. The kitchen

garden lies within a plantation to the north-west of the house and the ice-house within the parkland to the north. Scattered plantings lie within the parklands between the house and the woodland blocks. An avenue or possible deer run lies to the north-east of the house as the end of the avenue does not appear to connect to a roadway or path north of the house. Waterson describes a gothic summer house lies to the east of the house, which was presumed to 'have led to one of the grottoes adorning the grounds (1990, 61). However this summer house is not detailed on the First Edition OS map. Between these block plantations, strips and the curvilinear plantation, the house is isolated from the wider working landscape.

WOODHALL PARK (demolished 1970s)
Woodhall, Hang West

Not in Return

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1856: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER: Mr W Lightfoot Bankes

The first edition OS map details the house sitting just south of a wooded strip which lies along the scar edge. A small garden lies to the south of the house, with fields and the River Ure below. A small park with scattered plantings lies to the east of the fields. Two ponds sit within a plantation in the south-east corner of this park.

WYCLIFFE HALL
Wycliffe, Gilling West

Greater Gentry
(Great Landowner)

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
 1770: Jeffrey's County Map
 1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:
 LANDS WITHIN THE NORTH RIDING:

Marmaduke Wycliffe (since 1286)

3,186 acres

£4,048 per annum

ADDITIONAL HOLDINGS:

Scargill

15,478 acres in East Riding worth £19,557 p.a.

15 acres in Middlesex worth £608 per annum

25 acres in Durham worth £36 per annum

8 acres in Staffordshire worth £87 per annum

Wycliffe is represented on Jeffreys map as a rectilinear parkland with a woodland at the northern edge of the boundary running along the southern bank of the River Tees nestled between the villages of Wycliffe to the west and Ovington to the east. The First Edition OS map shows Wycliffe Hall with a small lawn separates the hall from the village Church. There are a few remnants of an avenue running from north of the hall towards the village. What appears to be a ha-ha wall separates this lawn from the terraces west of the house. A curvaceous pleasure ground lies to the east of the hall with walks grotto and fish pond, this pleasure ground stretches eastwards along the river to the village of Ovington, encircling a parkland north of 'Cookshot Camp'. A small parkland opens up to the south of the house and is surrounded by a 'beech walk'. Another remnant avenue approaches the house from the south and an additional plantation of wood on the south-west of the house and gardens isolates the house from the working landscape beyond.

WYKEHAM ABBEY
Wykeham, Pickering Lythe
VALE OF PICKERING

Under- Danby Hall
Younger son at Beningbrough Hall

AVAILABLE CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE:
1857: First Edition OS Map

LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY OWNER:

Within family since 1544,
bequeathed to Viscount Downe in 1817

The modern house, with eighteenth century build, but mainly of 1904 construction adjoins the remains of the Cistercian Priory of St Mary the Virgin built circa 1153 (VCH; Pevsner, 19??, 405) The designed landscape represented on the First Edition OS map is located within 160 acres of gardens and parkland south of the village main street. The only remains of the abbey lie within the gardens to the east of the house, a sun dial and additional gardens lie to the south, separated by a small wall and what looks to be plantings from the parkland beyond. Additional gardens, the walled kitchen garden and stable block lie to the west. The main façade of the house focuses across extensive parkland to the north through which winds a serpentine approach from the village to the north. Remnant trees of an earlier avenue lie directly north of the house.

The house became the permanent residence of the Dawnay family in 1910, when the family sold Beningbrough Hall. The house is currently owned by the 12th Viscount Downe. During the Second World War the house was used as a Red Cross Military Hospital. The house and grounds remain relatively intact. However much of the parkland to the north-east and east of the house are utilized by the Wykeham Mature Plants Nursery which is based in the Kitchen Gardens.