



Wonders of the Wolds



Historic England



YORK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST



Millington Wood by Dee Aitch

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Hands-on
History!

DIG

We have a go
get involved
in the heritage
around us.



FOOD FOR THOUGHT

In 2018 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) embarked on Food for Thought, a project to create an engaging historic environment research strategy for the Yorkshire Wolds on behalf of Historic England (HE). Our plan was to create a strategy that is accessible and relevant to local residents, workers, business owners and landowners as well as tourists and those already involved in local heritage and archaeology. The theme of food production and consumption was chosen as a concept with broad appeal to capture the imagination of participants.

The Yorkshire Wolds covers a considerable area, so six study zones were chosen to encapsulate the variety of its landscapes: the Birdsall estate, Driffield, Flamborough, Garton on the Wolds, Londesborough and Pocklington, just under 9% of the whole area of the Wolds.

Research on each study zone looked at Historic Environment Record data, aerial mapping, the Heritage at Risk register, Ordnance Survey maps, journal articles, published books, the Archaeology Data Service, and the Portable Antiquities Scheme database.

The main outcome for Food For Thought will be a website, forming part of the national suite of online research frameworks. It will take the form of a 'wiki': a website developed collaboratively by a community of users, that allows anyone to add content.

This booklet has been produced as an introduction to the Food For Thought project and a guide for getting involved. It also presents some information for first-time visitors to the Wolds, and aims to encourage the responsible exploration and enjoyment of this fascinating part of Yorkshire, with its many wonders of man-made and natural heritage. To this end, suggested walking routes for each of the study zones are provided.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

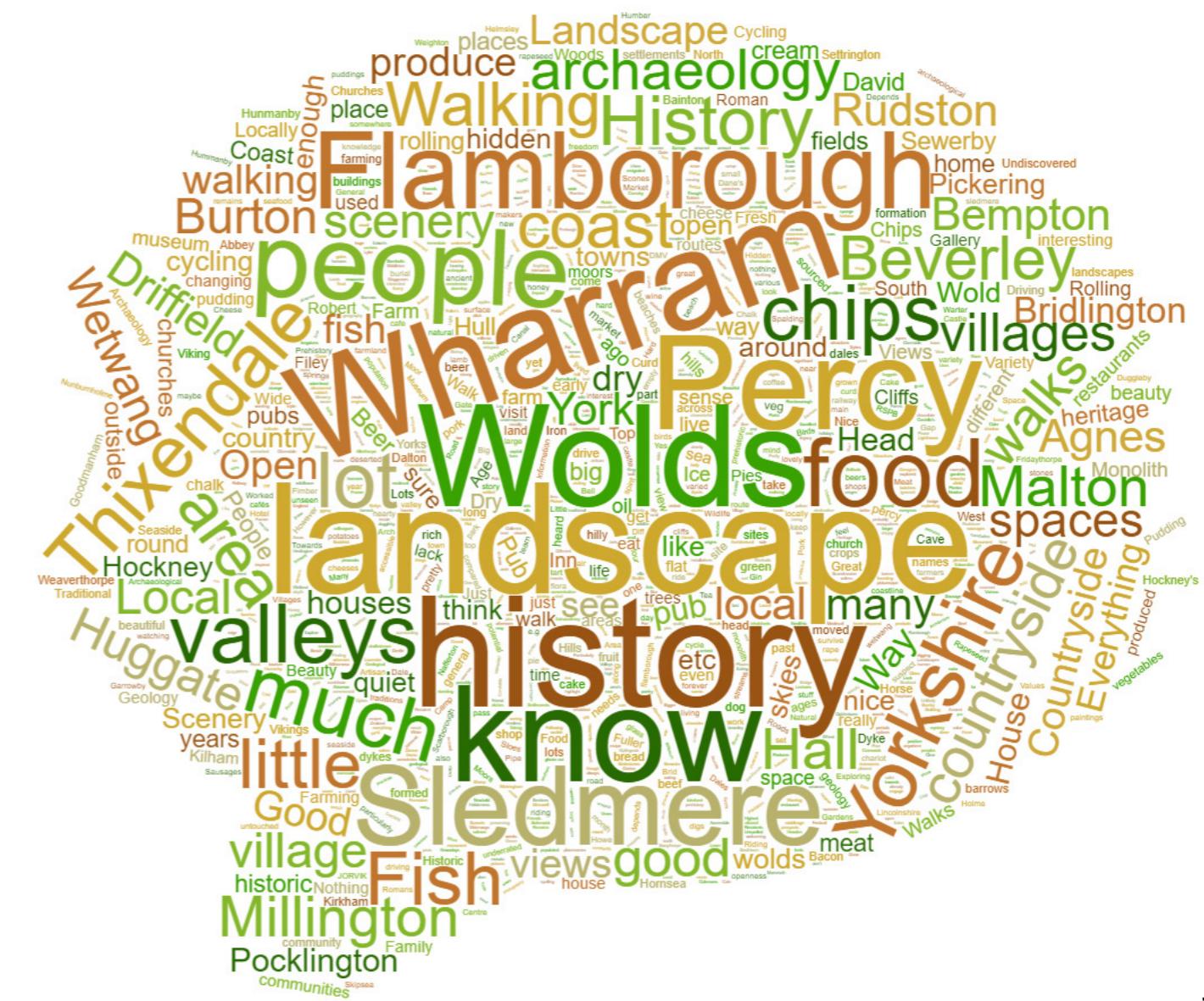
YAT began the project with an engagement phase to involve as many people as possible. Stakeholder meetings in York and Driffield in July 2018 gave insights and feedback on the project design: the second of these was an open event. A pop-up exhibition followed. It took Viking-era foodstuffs as its inspiration, and toured with experts from the JORVIK Viking Centre and the University of York to the Driffield Agricultural Show, an open evening at the Elmswell Farm excavation (by Dig Ventures), and the Malton and Beverley food festivals. The event in Beverley also hosted two storytelling workshops for families, in which participants created their own stories about prehistoric food in Yorkshire. Together with the Council for British Archaeology, we delivered a joint discussion day in Malton on 27th October 2018: *The Yorkshire Wolds Heritage Showcase*. This event saw thirteen speakers give presentations about their work in the region; ten of these were focused on community archaeology. Their presentations led into discussions and workshops.

On each of these occasions a range of methods was used to gather input. One of these was a survey devised with colleagues in HE, and structured around five open-ended questions. The questions were designed to gather responses based on feelings and values in relation to the Wolds:

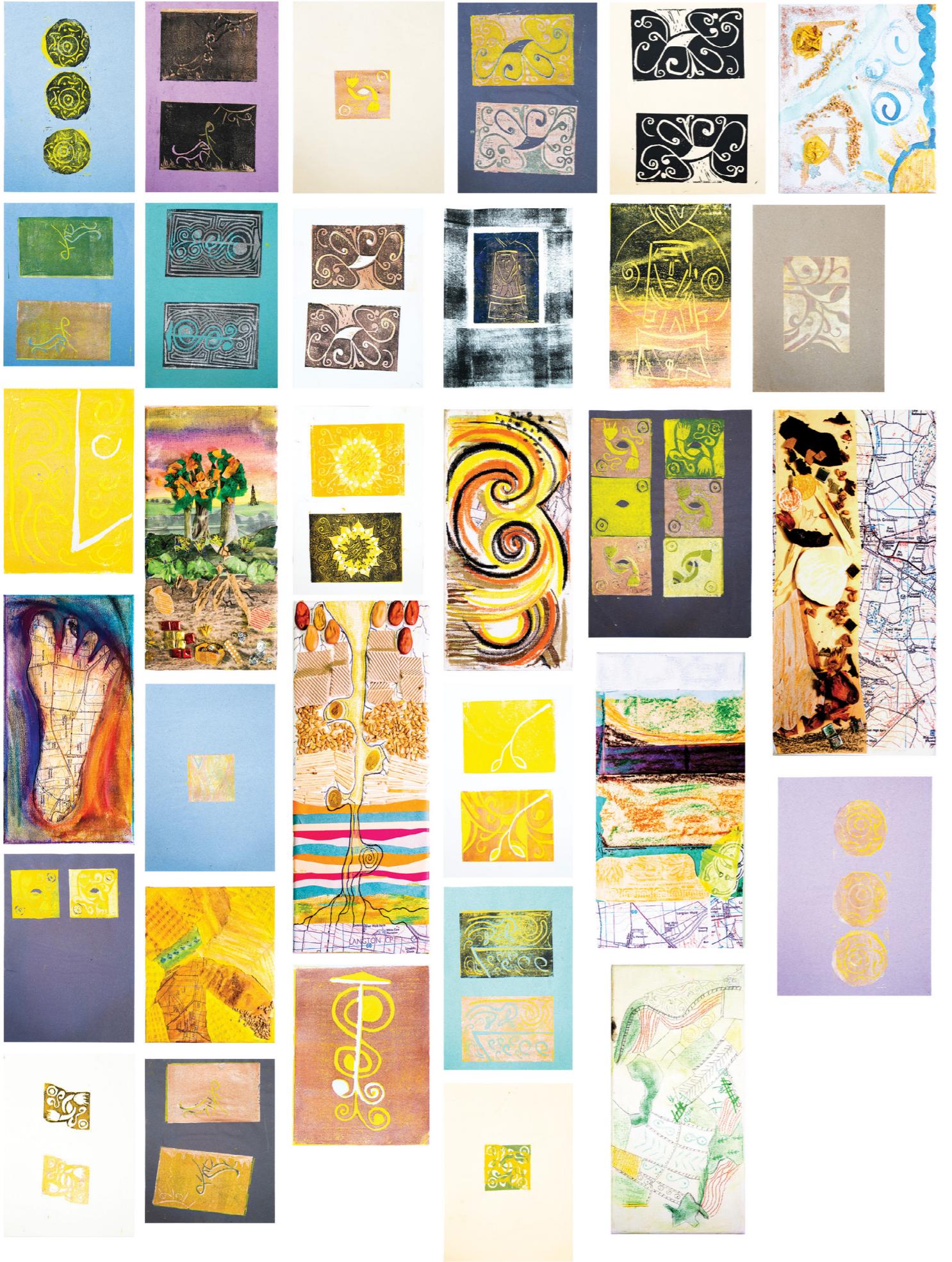
- If you had friends visiting the Wolds, what would you take them to see?
 - What makes you curious about the Yorkshire Wolds?
 - What do you think people know about the Yorkshire Wolds?
 - What is good to eat in the Yorkshire Wolds?

163 people completed the survey, either face to face at the touring exhibition or through the website. A Wolds photography competition provided another means for engagement, and the winning entry by Dee Aitch features on the inside cover.

A second phase of public engagement took place in 2020, before it was brought to a premature close by the coronavirus pandemic. Staff from YAT worked with artists and three community groups in and around the study zones to produce artistic responses to the heritage of the Wolds.



COMMUNITY ARTWORK



In January 2020, creative writing tutor Alex Weston delivered a workshop at Thixendale Village Hall for Thixendale Art Group, with a focus on the Garton study zone. The group took part in an object-handling session with Iron Age finds from across the Wolds, including beads, bone knife handles and chalk figurines, and were encouraged to think about what life might have been like for Wolds inhabitants at that time. The writing activities included composing individual 'found poems' based on existing texts about Iron Age Britain, the chalk figurines of the Parisi tribe and the Yorkshire Wolds antiquarian John Mortimer, plus the collective authoring of poems in a 'consequences' style.

In February, Wolds-based artist Rosie Goodwin delivered a workshop at Malton Museum, with a focus on the Birdsall study zone and the theme of 'settlement'. The Roman villa at nearby Langton, finds from which are held by the museum, was used as inspiration. The finds included bone implements, a roof tile with the impression of a child's foot, and much else besides. They

were examined in conjunction with replica Roman finds and scans of illustrations and plans from the excavation report. Participants produced mixed-media landscape pieces on paper or canvas, inspired by the objects and discussions.

Rosie returned in March to deliver a workshop at Burnby Community Hall, with a focus on the Pocklington study zone area and the symbolism and style of La Tène art, exemplified by objects in the East Riding Museum's Iron Age collection. Dr Peter Halkon of the University of Hull presented a general introduction to the Iron Age culture of the region. Object handling using coins, brooches, a bucket mount and a replica of a sword from the South Cave cache then followed. The medium selected for the workshop was printmaking. Rosie provided an example print exploring the curvilinear and stylised natural features of the La Tène style. The medium of printmaking allowed for the exploration of layering and colouring, enabling participants to experiment with their final designs.



EXPLORING THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS FOR WELLBEING

Participants in the workshops noted the beneficial impact on their sense of wellbeing, using terms such as 'therapeutic' and 'calming' to describe the printmaking; 'stimulating', 'inspiring' and 'enjoyable' for the mixed media creations; and expressing how the poetry workshop had been a 'new adventure' that 'stirred' them and made them experience 'wonder'. Our approach has been informed by the 'Five Ways to Wellbeing' adopted by HE in its strategic objectives for wellbeing and the historic environment. They are:

- Connect
- Be active
- Take notice
- Keep learning
- Give

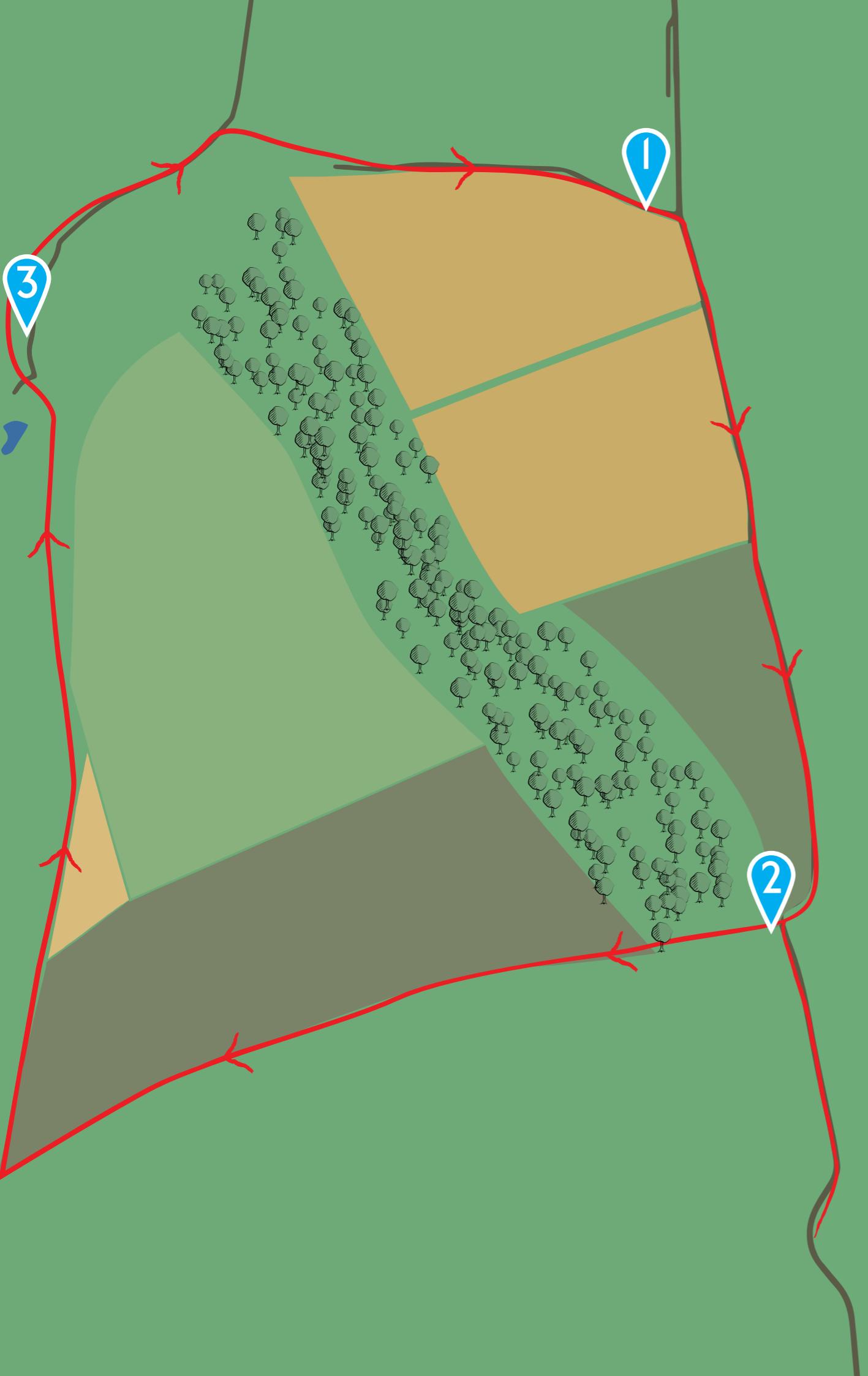
This booklet presents a suggested circular walking route for each of the study zones, to encourage and guide engagement with the Wolds landscape for wellbeing. The routes take in just a small selection of the features of interest in each of the zones.

- **Walk 1** – Birdsall. 60 – 90 minutes. Moderate difficulty. The route follows short sections of the Yorkshire Wolds Way and Centenary Way to take in the village earthworks and ruined church of Wharram Percy, as well as views of picturesque Deep Dale. There is an option to make a short detour to view Fairy Dale. Includes walking along roads and over rough and uneven terrain which may be muddy following rainfall.
- **Walk 2** – Driffield. 60 – 90 minutes. Easy. The walk follows town centre pavements, with some road crossings. It tours the town centre, taking in the sites of its early medieval castle, its parish church, its agricultural markets and fairs, and industrial heritage associated with its development in the 18th and 19th centuries.

- **Walk 3** – Flamborough. 90 – 120 minutes. Challenging. This route explores Flamborough Head and the village of Flamborough, with views of the chalk cliffs and East Yorkshire coastline, two lighthouses, and Flamborough's medieval church and castle. It includes crossing roads, some steep climbs and rough terrain, with extremely muddy areas in inclement weather. Great care should be exercised on the cliff-top portions of the walk, and walkers should avoid straying too close to the cliff edges.
- **Walk 4** – Garton on the Wolds. 180 minutes approx. Challenging. The walk follows country lanes, bridleways and farm tracks in the open countryside around Garton. It takes in numerous prehistoric sites, a medieval church and a spectacular 19th-century monument to a local landowner. It includes crossing busy main roads, some steep climbs and rough terrain.
- **Walk 5** – Londesborough. 90 minutes approx. Challenging. The walk follows a short section of the Yorkshire Wolds Way, taking in the designed parkland and village of the Londesborough Estate. It crosses one busy main road, with some steep climbs and rough terrain.
- **Walk 6** – Pocklington. 60 – 90 minutes approx. Easy. The walk follows town centre pavements, with some road crossings. It tours the town centre, taking in its medieval church and marketplace, some of its more noteworthy 19th-century buildings, and the town's statue of William Wilberforce. You can extend your walk by visiting Burnby Hall Gardens and Museum (admission fees and seasonally dependent opening times apply).



WALK 1 – BIRDSALL



1. Begin at the Wharram Percy car park (signposted from the B1248 Beverley to Malton road). Exit the car park to the road, then turn right to walk south up the road, following the route of the Centenary Way. The land ahead rises then falls gently, offering views towards the Humber, some 25 miles distant. The road turns sharp right then left: you can continue along it for a short distance to view Fairy Dale (see 1b) or continue this walk along the public footpath signposted directly ahead after the first sharp turn (see 2).
2. Leave the road and continue along the signposted track, which passes through the southern tip of a small wood (Tunnel Plantation) and continues along the edge of a field. Continue in this direction until you meet the edge of Deep Dale, then turn right to walk along its rim. Deep Dale is characteristic of the dry valleys of the Wolds, created at the end of the last ice age, when the action of fast-running streams flowing over frozen ground carved out the valleys. The chalk on which the landscape has formed allows water to drain so efficiently that the valleys run dry.
3. The ruined tower of the church of St Martin is the first part of Wharram Percy to come into view. Descend the valley side using one of the pathways to arrive at the fishpond. You can then explore Wharram Percy, now in the care of English Heritage. Excavations took place at Wharram every summer for 40 years from 1950, making a significant contribution to the study of English villages and their development through the centuries. The earthworks of two manor houses and approximately 40 peasant houses are visible, as well as barns and other outbuildings. The tofts (house plots) and crofts (adjacent strips of land) were organised in three planned rows. When you have finished, continue northwards through the site, following the route as it curves to the right and crosses the disused railway. The track then climbs gently towards the car park where the walk began.

WALK 2 – DRIFFIELD

1. Begin at Driffield Station, and walk up Middle Street until it terminates at North Street, passing items 2 – 5 on your route. The railway reached Driffield in 1846, carrying agricultural produce and livestock to and from the town. Other lines opened later, turning Driffield into a significant junction town for over 75 years.
2. Halfway down Lockwood Street, on the left-hand side, is the Masonic Hall, formerly the Mortimer Museum of Archaeology and Geology. This building was built in 1878 for John Mortimer, an agricultural merchant and renowned amateur archaeologist, to house his collection of items from excavations across East Yorkshire. Today elements of the Mortimer Collection are displayed in several Hull museums.
3. Market Place. In June 1772 the founder of Methodism, John Wesley, preached here. His journal records that ‘the sun was extremely hot; but I was tolerably screened by a shady tree.’
4. Cross Hill. Now a car park, Cross Hill was the site of Driffield’s first workhouse, built in 1742. In the 19th century agricultural labourers would gather here in their hundreds to compete for jobs at the annual hiring fair. These were often lively affairs, accompanied by drinking and dancing.
5. All Saints Church. The oldest stonework in the church is thought to date from the 11th century, but the majority of the structure is of the early 13th, with a 15th-century tower standing 34 metres high. Just beyond the church, on the left-hand side of Middle Street, stands Driffield’s second workhouse, completed in 1838 (it now has a sign that reads ‘Drings Garage’): the handsome Master’s House with its Tuscan porch fronts onto Middle Street.

6. North End Park. At the end of Middle Street, turn right onto North Street. You can turn right again into North End Park, which contains a World War II remembrance garden, before rejoining North Street and continuing along it as it begins to climb Windmill Hill. Continue to the junction with Scarborough Road, then look back: this position gives a view of Moot Hill. Turn right at Scarborough Road and right again onto Gibson Street.
7. Your route has taken you around Moot Hill, where a motte castle was constructed during the 11th century. It is not known who built the castle, but possibilities include Earl Morcar of Northumbria during his rebellions against William the Conqueror, or William in response to this unrest. Excavations in 1975 revealed the footings for a timber bridge on the eastern side of the motte, spanning the ditch, but there is no evidence for an adjoining bailey. Moot Hill is a scheduled monument in private hands, so access is not permitted.
8. At the end of Gibson Street, turn left onto East Gate and walk southwards until it crosses Exchange Street, passing the Cattle Market on your right. The market closed after the foot and mouth crisis of 2001. It has been awaiting redevelopment, and the cattle sheds have recently been demolished.
9. Turn left onto Harper Street and right onto Scarborough Road. Pass Fawcett Gardens on your right. Now a residential street, this is where Benjamin Fawcett set up the East Lodge Printers in 1850. Fawcett was a pioneer of colour printing and engraving. It was later the site of the East Yorkshire Printers, who published the Driffield Times.
10. Continue across the level crossing and turn right onto Anderson Street, which becomes River Head, now an attractive residential area of converted 18th- and 19th-century warehouses. One of these was used as a grain store by John Mortimer and now bears the name ‘Mortimer’s Warehouse’ on its painted sign. It is one of the few River Head warehouses not already converted for residential or commercial use. There are also two small 19th-century iron cranes at the canal side. The landlord of the Blue Bell Inn on River Head, Thomas Porter, played a significant role in Driffield becoming a major commercial centre, when his campaign to expand the canal network resulted in the opening of the Driffield Navigation in 1770. This helped to turn River Head into an important business hub. You can continue along River Head to reach the station, where you began your walk.



WALK 3 – FLAMBOROUGH

1. Begin at the North Landing car park (pay and display). From here, looking out to sea, you have the option to take the Flamborough Cliffs nature reserve coastal path to the left towards Thornwick Bay (2) or right (3) towards Breil Nook. Lifeboat stations at North and South Landing were constructed in 1871: the Tenth of February Gale earlier in the year had wrecked 28 vessels off the northeast coast. Since 1993 only the South Landing station has been operational.
2. The path winds along North Cliff to reach Thornwick Bay, described by the travel writer Arthur Mee as ‘a sort of white amphitheatre with a great arch in one of the chalk buttresses, giving us an imposing frame for a peep of the sea.’ The arch is known as Thornwick Nab. The route skirts Thornwick Hole, a narrow gorge that leads into one of the bay’s several caves. There is a family-run cafe overlooking the bay (closed during winter). The path continues beyond Thornwick Bay towards the RSPB reserve at Bempton Cliffs. The ledges and stacks created by the pounding of the North Sea make these cliffs the ideal habitat for 250,000 seabirds during the breeding season. Some of the birds that can be seen here all year round include guillemots and kittiwakes. ‘Climming’ for eggs by teams of men with ropes on the cliffs at Flamborough continued until 1954, when the passing of the Protection of Birds Act made the taking of eggs for food or any other purposes illegal.
3. The lone sea stack is known as Queen Rock. It was once one of a pair, the other being King Rock, but little of this stack now remains, the majority having fallen into the sea during the last century. The promontory is Breil Nook, which has been identified as the site of a late Iron Age fort.
4. Continue on the path until you reach the New Flamborough Lighthouse, built in 1806 as a waypoint for coastal traffic and a marker for vessels heading into the ports of Bridlington and Scarborough. It has an adjoining keeper’s house and is open as a visitor attraction on selected dates. It is one of only 72 lighthouses in operation around Britain’s coasts today.
5. Turn inland and begin your walk along Lighthouse Road towards Flamborough village, about one mile distant. The road passes the Old Lighthouse, built in 1674 and reputedly never lit. It is octagonal in plan and was designed to have a brushwood fire burning on top.
6. Continue on the pavement until you reach the village, where Lighthouse Road meets Tower Street and Church Street. Turn left and follow Church Street to visit St Oswald’s Church. It was largely rebuilt in several phases in the 19th century, but older fabric remains, including a 12th century chancel arch and font. Its greatest treasure is its beautiful wooden chancel screen and rood loft, reputed to have come from Bridlington Priory at its dissolution.
7. Retrace your steps and enter Tower Street. In the field on your left are the remains of a tower that was once part of a fortified manor house, Flamborough Castle, home of the Constable family. The Constables lost their Flamborough estate after Sir Robert Constable’s support for the Pilgrimage of Grace, a Yorkshire-based uprising against Henry VIII’s religious policies in 1536. Sir Robert was executed and his body hanged in chains at Hull. The castle subsequently decayed and its stones were carried away as building material. The tower later served as a cattle shed. Work to stabilise the remains took place in 2017-18.



8. Continue past the junction with Carter Lane, where you will see memorials to two local tragedies, both involving a failed attempt to rescue a vessel in distress. In 1909 the crew of the Two Brothers was lost while assisting the doomed Gleaner, and in 1984 three anglers aboard the North Wind III drowned when their boat attended the trawler Carol Sandra, whose crew also perished. 33 shipwrecks are recorded to have taken place off the coast of Flamborough between the 16th and 20th centuries.
9. Follow the road (B1255), which curves to the right, then to the left, passing the Thornwick Bay Holiday Village on your left. Continue until you reach the North Landing car park.

WALK 4 – GARTON ON THE WOLDS

1. Begin at the parking area at the Sir Tatton Sykes Memorial Tower on the B1252 just outside Garton. The tower was erected in 1865 to the memory of the 4th Baronet of Sledmere, who is depicted on horseback in a relief sculpture on one of its faces. The monument keeper's cottage is on the opposite side of the road. The keeper used to conduct visitors to the viewing room at the top of the tower.
2. Take the green lane that heads in a westerly direction away from the monument, keeping Black Wood on your right-hand-side. You are walking along a prehistoric bank flanked by ditches that forms part of a wider system of earthworks in this area of the Wolds. There is the site of an associated settlement to the immediate south of the earthwork and just west of the tower: it includes the remains of hut circles, enclosures and pens, all visible on aerial photographs.
3. Turn left at the first path that heads south along field edges to descend the southern slope of Garton Wold. The farmland here is a good place to see lapwings, skylarks and meadow pipits, as well as hares. The village of Wetwang comes into view in the middle distance ahead and to the right.
4. Continue in a straight line to reach the dry valley bottom and to begin climbing the other side. The path crosses a dismantled railway track and continues along field edges to meet the A166. Cross the road to continue following the path. Note: extreme caution should be exercised in crossing the road here, as the path meets it at a bend with poor visibility.
5. The path eventually meets a farm track. Turn left to follow this track until it meets Station Road. The track passes the site of three tumuli, ancient burial

mounds of the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The first is in the field to your left immediately after you join the track. The other two are on the right near the junction with Station Road. None is now easily visible from ground level. All were excavated between 1866 and 1874 by John Mortimer, who classified them as belonging to his 'Garton Slack Group', named after the valley in which all 35 were found ('slack' is the local name given to a valley filled with chalk and flint gravel). All contained several skeletons and cremated human remains.

6. Turn left and walk northwards on the grass verge of Station Road to enter Garton-on-the-Wolds. The church of St Michael and All Angels can be seen ahead and to the right. Although greatly altered and restored, much of the building dates back to the 12th century, including the carving of St Michael and the dragon with supporting angels over the west doorway, and the corbel table of expressive carved faces under the eaves on the south wall. Inside, the church contains Victorian stained glass, wall paintings and an impressive painted roof. The wall paintings underwent extensive cleaning and conservation work between 1986 and 1991.
7. Continue along Station Road until you meet the A166 and turn right. Continue past the converted Wesleyan chapel of 1894 on your left and the Methodist chapel of 1871 on your right, leaving the village behind you. You will eventually reach a track which crosses the A166 (Garton Balk; it has signs for seasonal closure between November and April); turn left to head northwards along this track. It continues in a straight line to climb Elmswell Wold, before winding downhill to join Garton Bottom. Turn left when you meet the road.
8. The road curves gently to the right where it meets Warren Dale to your left: this dale has a linear prehistoric earthwork that snakes along the dale to meet the earthwork described at the start of your walk. Continue along the road until it meets a turning for a public right of way on the left. Take this turn and climb the track that becomes a lane: it continues to meet a crossroads next to the Tatton Sykes Memorial Tower.



WALK 5 – LONDESBOROUGH

1. Park at the Towthorpe Corner Picnic Site on the A614 near Market Weighton. This layby was created in the 1960s when the old road from Driffield to Market Weighton was diverted. It takes its name from the deserted medieval village of Towthorpe. The Yorkshire Wolds Way passes through this site. Cross the A614 to follow it north along a field edge towards Londesborough.
2. Follow the wooden signs for the Yorkshire Wolds Way until you reach an access road. Continue along it as it curves to the right, bringing Easthorpe Farm into view. Take the left turn for the Yorkshire Wolds Way; the brick-built retaining wall of the terrace of Londesborough Hall can be seen against the hillside in the distance, with its row of arched deer shelters. The Hall was built by the Clifford family in 1589, then enlarged by the Burlington family in the late 17th century. Although it was pulled down in 1818–19, several associated buildings and other structures remain, along with features of the formal gardens laid out in the 1670s and the parkland landscaped in the 1730s. This landscaping included the digging of a series of irregular lakes linked by cascades.
3. Continue through the field, which descends to meet a gate near one of the cascades. Cross the small bridge: the largest lake in the park is to your left. Pass the acorn waymarker and go through another gate to climb the path through an avenue of trees, which intersects the route of a Roman road that may have linked Malton with Brough on the Humber estuary. It then descends to cross a brook before climbing again. Here the Wolds Way splits: take the right-hand fork marked for Londesborough and pass through the ornamental gateway.
4. The path leads through a wood and past Stable Court on the left, then meets Low Street. Turn left to follow it into the centre of Londesborough, passing the brick arched gateway which provided rear access to the hall on your left. The roadway into the village was once gated, and the walls that supported the gate can be seen to either side. All Saints Church is ahead and to the left. It is kept locked, but some of its features can be appreciated from outside, including its 12th-century south doorway with sundial, over which has been positioned a cross head that dates back to the Viking period. The churchyard contains the pyramid-topped tomb monument of Thomas Knowles, a gardener and botanist who grew exotic plants, including pineapples, in the hothouses of the hall's kitchen garden.
5. Follow the road as it turns sharply to the right and begins to climb. To the left are the cottages of Burlington Row, originally constructed by the first Earl and Countess of Burlington in 1677–78 as almshouses for twelve elderly locals. Turn right again to enter Top Street. The buildings here are of more recent construction than those on Low Street. On the left are four pairs of estate cottages constructed around 1860; two of the pairs display the cipher of the Londesborough family on their gable end. Also on Top Street stands a concert hall, originally constructed in 1880 in red brick with yellow bands as a laundry to cater for visits by large shooting parties and royalty.
6. Turn right at the crossroads, and follow the road down to Stable Court, re-entering the path through the wood for the return leg of the walk.

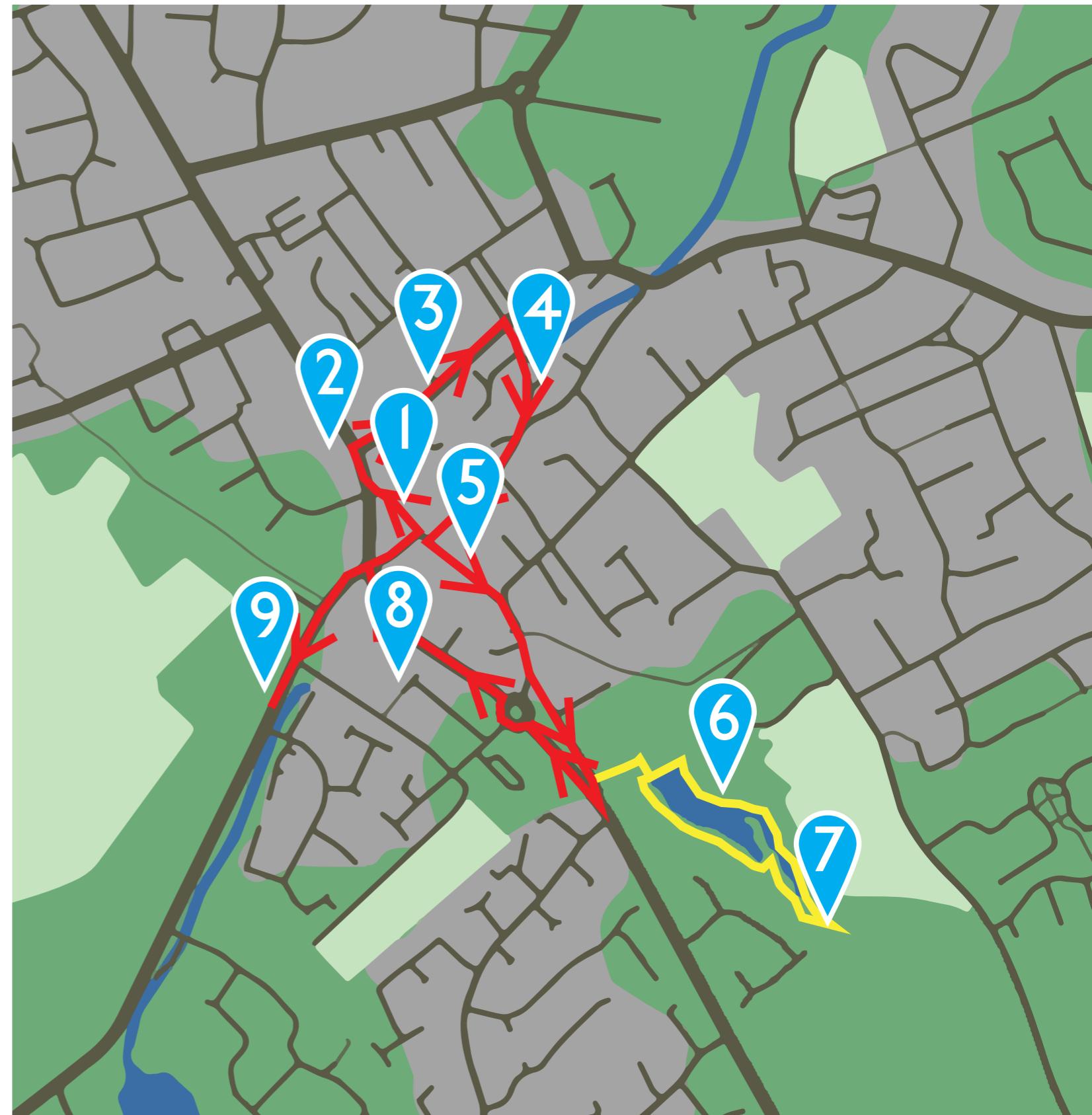


7. Exit through the ornamental gateway and follow the path that descends to the left, crossing the brook. The path climbs then falls, eventually meeting another bridge, built in April 1993 by Market Weighton Young Farmers' Club to replace one that had fallen into disrepair. In these fields once stood another medieval village, called Easthorpe. Cross the field ahead to meet the access road for Easthorpe Farm, then turn right to retrace your steps to the Towthorpe Picnic Site.

WALK 6 – POCKLINGTON

1. Begin your walk at the west door of All Saints Church, next to the replica of the Sotheby Cross; this is based on a fragment of a 15th-century preaching cross found buried in the churchyard in 1835, and now kept inside the church. Known locally as the Cathedral of the Wolds, most of its fabric dates from the 12th and 13th centuries. Its grandeur reflects the prosperity of medieval Pocklington, which grew rich thanks to the wool trade. On the exterior of the east wall is a monument to Thomas Pelling, a travelling showman who in 1733 attempted to descend from the top of the church tower via tightrope. The trick went wrong, and Pelling was killed on impact with the choir wall. He was buried where he fell and found immortality as the Flying Man of Pocklington.
2. Exit the churchyard and turn right to head up the B1246, until you reach the Old Courthouse on your left. Formerly the magistrates' court, this brick building of 1897 still houses the police station and Pocklington Town Council.
3. Retrace your steps and cross the road to turn left onto Chapmangate, whose name is derived from the Old English for 'market street'. In 1245 Pocklington was granted permission to hold a four-day fair, but the town had almost certainly been a market centre long before this. Pass Pocklington Methodist Church on your left. Built in 1864 in the Grecian style, it has six pillars supporting the portico and can accommodate up to 700 people. John Wesley visited Pocklington a total of 18 times.
4. Turn right onto Market Street, passing the Great War memorial and garden on your left. The memorial commemorates 53 men of Pocklington and was commissioned by the Comrades of the Great War, a committee of local survivors of the conflict.

5. Continue along Market Street into Market Place. This is where Old Wife Green was burned in 1630 'for a witch' according to the parish register. In 1656 a charter from Oliver Cromwell granted the town a Tuesday Market, a privilege which was reinstated in the late 1970s. Pocklington Arts Centre is on your left; the same 17th- / 18th-century building, known as Oak House, once housed the Penny Arcadia Museum which opened in 1982 and operated for more than a decade, exhibiting its unique collection of vintage slot machines. At the end of Market Place turn left along Regent Street, which becomes South Parade. You can opt to visit Burnby Hall Gardens and Museum (6 and 7) or turn right at the traffic island to continue to Pocklington Station (8).
- 6/7. Burnby Hall Gardens and Museum. Previously owned by Major Percy Stewart and his wife Katherine, who left the Hall and Gardens to the people of Pocklington in 1962. Here you can see several designed gardens, the National Collection of Hardy Water Lilies, and a stumpery (7). Inside the museum you can learn about the eight grand tours of Major Stewart, and see the artefacts that he collected.
8. Pocklington Station. Completed in 1847, the railway played a major role in the town's development. It was closed in 1966 as part of the restructuring of the rail network known as the Beeching Cuts. The front now serves as a bay of Pocklington bus station, and the back forms the sports hall of Pocklington School.



9. Pass the station on your left, then turn left onto Railway Street. Pocklington School and its statue to William Wilberforce are ahead and on the right. The school itself was founded in 1514. Its most notable pupil was the abolitionist William Wilberforce, who boarded there between 1771 and 1776, writing his first public letter condemning the slave trade during this time. A bronze statue of Wilberforce can be seen from the street, erected in 2007 to mark the 200th anniversary of the Slave Trade Act. Retrace your steps along Railway Street and then continue over the mini roundabout to return to All Saints Church.

GET INVOLVED

You can get involved with the Wonders of the Wolds by visiting researchframeworks.org/yorkshirewolds. This website hosts all of the data already gathered, and is a place for you to access resources and contribute your own knowledge and ideas.

The Countryside Code

Respect other people:

- consider the local community and other people enjoying the outdoors
- leave gates and property as you find them and follow paths unless wider access is available

Protect the natural environment:

- leave no trace of your visit and take your litter home
- keep dogs under effective control

Enjoy the outdoors:

- plan ahead and be prepared
- follow advice and local signs

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