

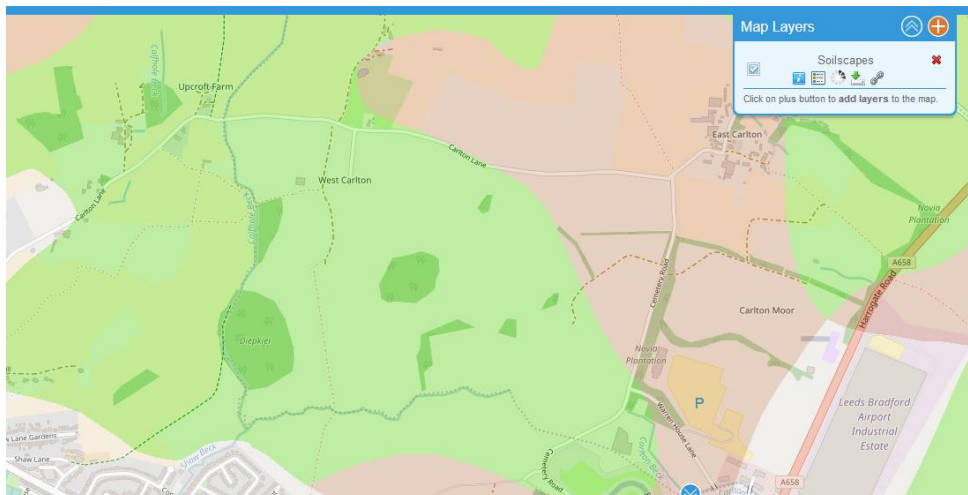
Deep Car and Calfhole Woods

Historic Notes For Community Woodland Archaeology Project

Research Question – how do the woods link to West Carlton and Hopewell Farm?

GEOLOGY

East and West Carlton sit on the dip slope of the Chevin escarpment. The bedrock is primarily Guiseley Grit with some layers of shale on the moors – the superficial layer is either glacial till, which makes areas wet and muddy, or glacial moraine – which gives a humpy appearance. In some places there are no superficial layers; primarily in the area where the Carlton Town Fields were. Most of the west and south west of Carlton is seasonally wet acid loam soil (green in map 1) with West Carlton sitting at around 650ft; whilst the higher ground to the north and east where East Carlton sits at 700ft is more freely draining slightly acid loam (pink on map 1). East and West Carlton are in effect quite different one from the other, and this is reflected in historic land use and development.



Map 1 - UK Soil Observation – layer soilscape with background open streetmap

<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html>

HISTORIC LAND USE AND TENURE

Prehistory Stoop Landscape - The land above Carlton, on the Chevin, is an area with recorded prehistoric remains; the Frying Pan on the rocky summit once called White Law (now, Surprise View) is thought to be manmade, the Bull Stone with a flint dagger found nearby¹ still stands by a Roman Road on the Carlton side of Calf Hole Beck above West Carlton, and a large stone laying on its side is built into a wall on the Guiseley/Carlton boundary – possible the ‘great big nesse’ mentioned in 18th century boundary disputes. (*source: papers on a dispute between the boundary of Otley and Guiseley Common 18th century, where the boundary is described – WYA Leeds*). Other carved stones, stoops and large boundary markers, including one with a hole through it, are recorded separating the moorland common between Guiseley, Otley, and Carlton. It is possible that there may have been a Neolithic ritual landscape in the area, with large sandstones gathered or quarried from the plentiful supply in the

¹ Yorkshire Archaeol J 42 1967 2 (CE Hartley) Location SE 2067 4347

immediate locality. Neil Oliver has suggested henges may remember Mesolithic glades where people gathered (The Story Of The British Isles in 100 Places, page, 2018).

Early Medieval Forest of Elmet – Woodland and woodland pasture appears to have been important on the Chevin dip slope between Guiseley and Carlton; the old enclosure names are predominantly associated with woodland², both clearances and management. As well as Deep Car, and Calfhole Wood, there is Royd Wood, Shaw Wood, and Cow Hill or Gill Wood. It may well be that this woodland regenerated when the Romans left Britain after 410AD³. The Chevin was on the northern Wharfe boundary of the British Kingdom of Elmet; allowing the woods to grow thicker on the boundary would have offered protection from the expanding Angle Kingdoms of Northumbria. Bede mentions the Forest of Elmet in his tale of the struggle for the overlordship of Elmet between Northumbria and Mercia, when he says that after King Edwin of Northumbria eventually annexed Elmet in 627AD he built a church there in Campodonum⁴. Later, in 633AD when the pagan King Penda of Mercia attacked, the church was burnt down but *“The altar escaped from the fire, because it was of stone, and is still preserved in the monastery of the most reverend abbot and priest Thrythwulf, which is in the forest of Elmet”*. Later still, around 678AD, Bishop Wilfred of York was given lands by Egfrith of Northumberland and others for the ‘service of God’ in consecrated places where the *“British Clergy had deserted the land fleeing the Anglo Saxon sword”*⁵. The region of Ingaedyne or Yeadon was one of these places⁶. As there was a Minster church in what would become Otley (All Saints) from around the 8th century, (following the establishment of the Archbishopric of York in 735) with another potential 10/11th century church in what would become Guiseley (St Oswalds)⁷, but no church in Yeadon itself until the 19th century, the place reference is thought to be an area around ‘Otley’ and the Chevin, and would have included the Carlton area.⁸

West Carlton’s Calfhole and Deep Car Woods both are wet - especially Deep Car, as the name implies - and sit in a dip between lumps of glacial moraine to the east and west; through this ‘gill’ runs Calfhole Beck with a spring somewhere on the Chevin. The beck is marked on a number of old maps as the boundary between the ancient enclosures of West Carlton and Guiseley, and on early OS maps as the boundary of the Archbishop of York’s Liberty. Yet, the fields around Deep Car Wood have a degree of alignment on either side of the beck and are predominantly called ‘wood name’ Leys. They are also different to adjacent field types— on the Guiseley side smaller cow and lamb closes enclosed in the 17th century; and on the Carlton side what appear from an 1819 map by John Bastard to be oval assarts or ‘royds’ made before the 14th century.

² Combining old tithe maps and estate field names from both Guiseley and Carlton (Carlton tithe maps have not been located)

³ Hooke, D. 1989. ‘Pre-Conquest woodland: its distribution and usage’. *Agrie Hist Rev*, 37: 113–29

⁴ Bede, *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, 731AD, Book II Chapter 14, Book IV Chapter 23 The location of Campodonum and Abbot Thrythwulf monastery is much disputed, but is thought to be near Leeds, as Bede mentions Loidis.

⁵ Stephen of Ripon, *Life of Saint Wilfred (Vita Sancti Wilfrithi)*, 709-720AD

⁶ Ribbles, Dent and Catlow all in Lancashire, were the others

⁷ The names Otley, Guiseley, Farnley, Leathley etc are unlikely to be extant until the mid 8th century see note 7

⁸ Paul Wood, *A Guide to the Landscape of Otley*, 1999 p3

The Leys. Trying to understand land use from the field names is problematic - Ley can mean former medieval arable land turned over to pasture, especially after the Black Death, and was in use up to the early modern period. Alternatively, it can mean the Angle Saxon 'leah' in use between 750 and 950AD which indicates open woodland pasture in '*woodland that was already recognised as ancient by the Anglo Saxons*'.⁹ Oak and ash trees are both suitable for wood pasture, and both grow in the wetter conditions in the area. There are signs on the LIDAR that there is ridge and furrow on the Leys, (date to be determined from the width) There also looks to be something like ridge and furrow in the bottom end of Diepkier Wood. However, there are also name indicators such as 'stubbings', (the cutting back of trees for management) and 'shaw' (managed wood) that indicated wood pasture, and it has been found that Leys often correlate with Domesday woodland¹⁰.

According to Gelling¹¹ Leys are common with the place name suffix 'ley' and 'tun' as in Carlton; on a 1724 map of Guiseley glebe land (see Map2) it shows that the Leys on the Guiseley side contained stubbed trees, indicating wood pasture, and are designated as 'shared' milking pastures for Guiseley and Yeadon. The current view of the Guiseley side is that it is a likely early medieval vaccary attached to Guiseley Manor.¹² It may be that the Carlton side was ploughed in the 1200's and 1300's, but after the Black Death there was a retreat from marginal land and the land may have gone back to pasture. Of course, the alignment of the Leys may be due to the spreading of the 19th century Carlton estate across the beck to the Guiseley side: but there is also the possibility that West Carlton had close early medieval ties to Guiseley owing to possible land tenure and economic use.

Viking Influence. Historic information on land tenure pre conquest is scant, but we know that in 866AD the Vikings took over York and the lands of the Archbishop of York. We presume, because of Bishop Wilfred's Yeadon land grant, and later attempts by Archbishop Oswald's to get his Guiseley 'tuna' back in 975AD, that, pre 866AD, Guiseley was part of the Manor of Otley; but we do not know about West Carlton as it is not specifically mentioned – where was the Guiseley boundary? It appears that Guiseley was still held by the Vikings in 1020AD as it is not on a list of Archbishop Wulfstan's estates; however by 1066 it was back in Archbishop Eldred's possession. But what of West Carlton? Place name evidence in districts settled by the Vikings suggests that the Old English ceorl, meaning 'churl or free peasant ie a tenant', which was replaced by the Old Norse karl, and that the many places names 'Charlton or Carlton' were settled in the Anglo-Scandinavian period before 1066.¹³ In addition, it was a habit of the Vikings to create assarts out of woodland on the edge of settlements, and names such as Thorp and Birks indicates such a history. To the east of Deep Car there are oval fields that could be assarts and both Thorp and Birks are field names. Therefore, we know that for over 150 years Angles and Vikings lived in the Chevin dip slope area together under Viking rule. It may have been in this period that the Parish of Guiseley was formed which included a lot of land that had not belonged to the Archbishop - including Carlton and Yeadon. So was a West Carlton Manor carved out of the Leys around Deep Car Wood at this time and farmed by a tenant, before part of it was given back to the Archbishop between 1020 and 1066, and was it at this point the Calfhole beck boundary was agreed? Additionally, is it possible that Upcroft was also linked to

⁹ Aston & Gerrard, *Interpreting The English Village*, 2013, p43

¹⁰ Think Roberts and Wrathmell is the reference for this.

¹¹ Gelland & Cole, *The Landscape of Place names*, 2000 p237

¹² Kirkby, *Research Notes*, 2016

¹³ Kirkby, *Notes*, 2015 source not recorded

West Carlton manor before the split, looking at landscape patterns? Dibb too goes across the boundary of Guiseley and Yeadon – perhaps showing that Dibb and West Carlton Manors were earlier than the actual boundary between Guiseley and Yeadon.

Summary of Potential Early Medieval Land Use

Anglo Saxon Leys – wood pasture on ancient woodland

Vikings divided land for tenant farm at West Carlton to make land more productive

Split in Archbishop's Land just before conquest when he gets estate back.

Gradual change on Carlton side to assart and more leys under plough. Guiseley side becomes a vaccary for Guiseley Manor. Did the woods provide a winter shelter for the animals?

Black Death meant a retreat from marginal land and a return to pasture and dairy specialisation.

Was Carlton an associated dairy farm?



Map 2 – Map of Guiseley Glebe Land 1724. (Held in West Yorkshire Archives)

What Domesday book tells us is that

Guiseley belonged to the manor of Otley of Archbishop Eldred in 1066. The whole manor had 60 ploughs to the value of £10. In 1086 it belonged to Archbishop Thomas and was valued £3 with 35 ploughs, 2 miles x 3 quarentine of wood pasture and 9 miles of coppice wood but is mostly 'waste'. A church is not mentioned. (The manor of Guiseley was given to the Wards in the 12th century.) The manor had a lot of coppice, unusual in the South Pennines (Celebrating Our Woodland Heritage)

Carlton manor (was this east and west, or just east?) belonged to Arnketil in 1066, who had 2 ploughs –(this is a Scandanavian name, was he of the family who had the Archbishops lands in Guiseley?). Robert Malet had it in 1086; it was worth 20shillings and was mostly waste, but the record does mention a Coppice Wood half a league long (0.75 miles) and 3 quarentines broad.(1 quarentine = 40 perches, so this is ¾ of an acre wide or 220yds), which is more likely to have been West Carlton.

Post Conquest East and West Carlton Develop Differently. From the 12th – 14th century East and West Carlton seem to be different moieties of Carlton Manor; both held from Harwood Castle directly, both in the parish of Guiseley. But West Carlton with 2 carcuates (about 240 acres) is subinfeudated and has a tenant. East Carlton seems to be demesne (source West Yorkshire Archaeology – survey to 1500). In 1290 Kirkby's Inquest Carlton has two entries, one shows 2 carcuates in the hands of **John of Yeadon** – which is probably West Carlton as the other entry comes directly under Harwood. The 1379 poll tax records show the most money being paid by **John of Carleton** ffranklan, (it is possible of Yeadon and of Carlton are the same family), there is also another unmarried person of the same name, these are possible the freemen of WestCarlton; then there are the following people with surnames Willelmus Saunderson and Johannes Marischall¹⁴. In his recent book on the Chevin Alastair Laurence¹⁵ says " *West Carlton had the wood and a house, and well-to-do tenants whose activities were centred on the clearance and exploitation of the hundred-acre woodland which once lay southwards towards the Yeadon boundary*" (p4). Was it also the case that even though they came under Harewood Castle directly, the free tenants of West Carlton had an 'economy' that connected more strongly with the potential Guiseley vaccary on the west of Calfhole Beck, than it did with the demesne lands of East Carlton?

It may also be that West Carlton had a strong link with Esholt Priory and the Manor of Nether Yeadon and Dibb which was also held by Harewood, after the Priory's founding around the 1150's. In 1488 a case was heard between Richard Yeadon of West Carlton and the Prioress Joanna Ward over disputed lands in Nether Yeadon, in Hol rode Hie (High) rode and Armayn Rode when Richard was given a lease for 99years. The priory also held a close at Calf Hole Wood (on the Guiseley side) and a note in the rental book of the priory from 1539¹⁶ indicates that a cottage had been newly built there on the waste and was in the tenure of William Wastell.

Looking at the historic landscape on old maps there does not appear to be strong links between East and West Carlton. It has been pointed out by Laurence that today's connecting Carlton Lane

¹⁴ <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/Misc/SubsidyRolls/WRY/Guiseley.html>

¹⁵ Alastair Laurence, *Otley Chevin A landscape History*, 2016. Key source Carlton Papers – West Yorkshire Archives Morley

¹⁶ G R Price, 1984, 'The Court Rolls of Yeadon 1361-14776', page 249

transects East Carlton's Town Fields. This is supported by the 1819 John Bastard¹⁷ map where Carlton Lane between East and West Carlton hardly exists – although on other maps of the time it does. West Carlton's main transport links are the packhorse track from Esholt and the Aire, to Otley and the Wharfe via Yeadon, there are also tracks to Upcroft and Guiseley, and another going south of the East Carlton Town Fields. West Carlton may also have had its own Open Field in High Field, which it may have shared with Upcroft. To the south are the Leys, to the south east oval irregular shaped Royds. North east field names suggest an exploitation of resources on the glacial moraine and drier, better quality land before access on to the West Common.

See attached - The Landscaped Context for West Carlton with field names - Map 1 and Map 2

Early Modern Land Use Changes. The Yeadon family seem to retain West Carlton in the 15th and 16th Century - Richard Yeadon 1484, George Yeadon 1545. (source – A History of Yeadon Roy Price). However, there is a 1540 mention of Calfe Halle Woode in the Minister Accounts (Land that had come into the Kings hands), and the main farm complex in West Carlton is called Grange Farm – (Hopewell Farm is a later addition to the hamlet) - was there a monastery connection? Following the Reformation there appears to have been arguments over the Manor of Carlton, including with Robert Hitch Rector of Guiseley¹⁸. In 1630 West Carlton (was it East as well) is owned by **Benjamin Wade of New Grange Headingly** who may have purchased it from George and/or Lawrence Yeadon (source: rental of Yeadon prepared for Mr Francis Layton dated around 1630). The Wades did not live in Carlton; in the 1672 Hearth Tax the occupier of West Carlton was Thomas Lambert with four hearths, large for the area. The current Grange Farm Cottage dates from the late 17th century.¹⁹ The Lambert family had a strong connections to the Manor of Guiseley. Laurence says the Lamberts were tenants for 3 generations from circa 1630 to circa 1704, in which case they may have included Thomas Lambert Bayliff to Sir Nicholas Shireburn of Guiseley Manor around 1700.²⁰

On a 1771 map of Leeds showing principal estates both a Carlton and Carlton Ash are named – the Carlton Ash may be West Carlton. The Wade's still had West Carlton in 1772 when Carlton Moor was enclosed; land on the Common that later belonged to Hopewell Farm, West Carlton, was given to Benjamin Wade of New Grange Headingly (1759 – 1801) he was a Wool Merchant and had links to the Mayorship of Leeds. Whilst he let out the farm(s) for dairying, sale particulars from 1823 (see Fig 1) show that he retained control of the Calfhole and Deep Car woods, possibly for the commercial value of their timber and bark. Being wet the wood would have been a good source of ash and alder and maybe some oak. A 1750 survey of woods on the Esholt/Yeadon estates of the Stansfields²¹ has an inventory of all commercial ash and alder alongside oak, sycamore and elm. It shows how many trees, where, and of what value. Also, which were ready for felling, and to what use some were put. This inventory also tells us that a 5acre wood was a '*middling large wood*', so the 15 acres of Calfhole and Deep Car woods combined were likely a profitable size.

¹⁷ John Bastard map 1819. John Bastard RN MP for Dartmouth married Frances Wade daughter of Benjamin Wade in 1817. The only woods shown are Calf Hole and Deep Car.

¹⁸ Legal Papers in Bradford Archives dated 1595-1626 re the Manor of Carlto. Benjamin Wade and Robert Hitch Rector of Guiseley SpSt/8/31

¹⁹ List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest **District of Leeds, 07/04/1988**

²⁰ Guiseley/Otley Boundry Dispute records

²¹ Stansfield Papers, Bradford Archives

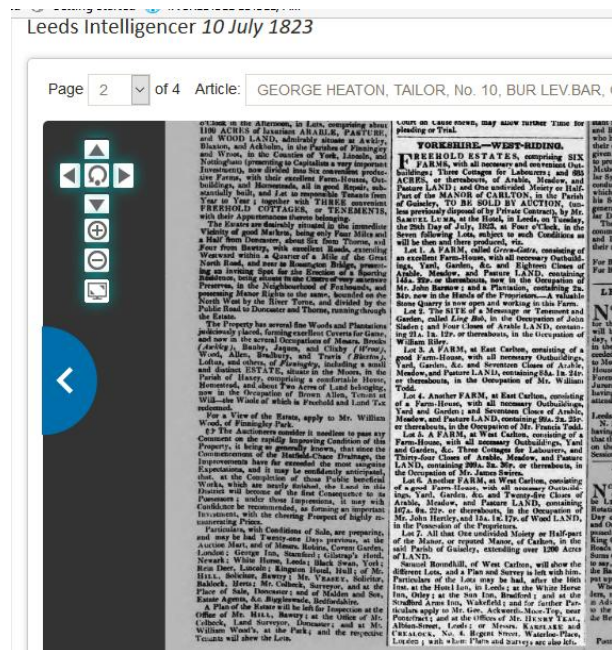


Fig 1 Cutting showing details of Carlton Manor Sale in 1823.

Nineteenth Century Carlton Estate- Improvement to the Woodland. Following Benjamin Wade's death in 1801 his daughters became co-heiresses; they all appeared to marry well, and in 1820/23 the Wade's (John Bastard, Thomas Lloyd, Henry Martin and William Wade) sold their holdings in Carlton, including West Carlton and Hopewell Farm²², to **John Hustler of Undercliffe, Bradford (1769-1842)** for £14,000. He was from a Bradford Quaker Family who were wool merchants and seem to have had a lot to do with developing Bradford as a City. His mother Christiana Hird had come from Apperley Lane Rawdon, and there was a John Hustler of Yeadon (Clothier) who is mentioned in the Guiseley enclosure award of 1796 receiving part of a share of a small triangle of land near Town Head farm with John Brown of Yeadon.

John Hustler set about creating and improving an 'Estate' in Carlton, purchasing land throughout the surrounding area, including Yeadon Haw and Carlton Cottage Farm situated on the old Town Fields. This is where he sometime lived when staying in the area and pursuing his interest in botany (Laurence p13). He also started a programme of planting woodland around the area, including Yorkgate Plantation, Novia Plantation, Field Head, Way Royd, Lea Garth, and Mount Pisgah – in total 172acres. Some of these plantations are already shown on a Teal map of 1830.

Lancashire Owner Enlarges the Estate. John Hustler died in 1846, and the estate was sold to **Nathaniel Eckersley** of Standish Hall, Wigan(1816- 1892) for £40,000. He was a Cotton Spinner, who became the MP for Wigan, several times mayor, JP, and High Sherriff of Lancashire – he had a public spirit and was philanthropic. There seems to be no obvious reason why the Eckersley's would purchase an estate in Carlton !! At the sale the woods are listed at just over 15 acres - Calf Hole Wood – 2a 3r 32p Deep Car 12a 2r 15p²³, Looking at the acreage of the tenant farmers in the census records (see below) it appears that the Eckersley's also managed the woodland separately to

²² First known specific reference to Hopewell Farm, but this has not been explored in detail

²³ Deeds 1846/PG/625/655 Wakefield Archives

renting out Hopewell Farm. Fig 2 shows a timber sale from 1847 in Carlton as an example of the timber trade and other areas show how wood sales were valued.

Leeds Intelligencer 24 December 1847

Page 2 of 8 Article: f', dISil'v 'v'-V'-V. -> ■

SPRING WOOD.—TO BE SOLD
by TICKET, on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH DAY of JANUARY, 1848, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the House of Mr. James E. Potter, the Commercial Inn, Albion Street, Leeds, subject to such Conditions as will then be declared:—
All that FALL of SPRING WOOD, now set out for Sale in a certain Wood, called ARDLEY FELL, in the Township and Parish of East Ardsley, containing 10 Acres or thereabouts, together with the Bark, Top, and Underwood.
The Wood is well situated for the purposes of Removal.
James Deane, of Kirkstall, the Woodman, will show the Wood, and for further Particulars apply to Mr. JAMES ANDREW, Kirkham Cottage, East Ardsley, near Wakefield; or to Mr. GEORGE HAYWARD, Land Agent, Headingley, Headingley, 21st Decr. 1847.

FALL OF TIMBER.—TO BE SOLD BY TICKET, at the House of Mr. James Wilkinson, the Fox Inn, in Askwith, near Otley, on FRIDAY the 21st DAY of JANUARY, 1848, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, subject to such Conditions as will be then and there produced, the following Lot of Superior TIMBER, consisting of OAK, ASH, ELM, BEECH, and other TREES, now standing on the Denton Estate.
585 Numbered Trees, No. 1 to 585 inclusive, and 167 Cypresses, in Denton Park, and in certain Lands in the Township of Askwith. The Timber is of very superior Quality, and some of it of large Dimensions. Samuel Wharton, the Woodman, at Denton Park, will show the same.
For further Particulars apply to Mr. GEORGE HAYWARD, Land Agent, Headingley, Headingley, 21st Decr. 1847.

REVERSIONARY SHARES IN VALUABLE ESTATES, in the several Townships of Skircoat, Halifax, Givenden, Elland, Soyland, and Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse, in the Parish of Halifax, in the West-Riding of the County of York, on MONDAY the 10th DAY of JANUARY, 1848, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. CARR, at the White Swan Hotel, in Halifax aforesaid, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, and subject to such Conditions as shall be then and there declared. TWO several UNDIVIDED TENTH PARTS of

VALUABLE WOOD.—TO BE SOLD, BY TICKET, at Mr. Walsmas Holmes's, the Angel Inn, Baildon, on FRIDAY the 21st DAY of DECEMBER, 1847, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, comprising OAK, ASH, ELM, SYCAMORE, LARCH, BIRCH, &c., together with BARK and TOP WOOD, now growing in the Woods and Hedge Rows, in the Townships of Baildon, Hunsley, Guiseley, and Yeadon, in the following Lots, subject to such Conditions as shall be then produced, viz:—

LOT 1.
130 Numbered TRUNKS and 190 POLES, standing in Trench Wood, Baildon.
74 Do. Do. in Mr. Saml. Renard's Farm, Baildon.
308 Do. Do. in Eldwick Plantation.

LOT 2.
50 Numbered Trees and 135 Poles, standing in Tong Park, Baildon.
229 Do. Do. in Hazle Head, Baildon.
9 Do. Do. in Kirkfield, occupied by Mr. Holmes, Baildon.

LOT 3.
78 Numbered Trees and 315 Poles, standing in Plantation and Farm, occupied by Mr. John Watkinson, Guiseley.
415 Do. Do. in Carlton Plantation, Guiseley.

LOT 4.
116 Numbered Trees and 286 Poles, standing in the Hedge Rows, in Farms occupied by Timothy Waite and others, Guiseley.
115 Do. Do. as standing in the Hedge Rows, in Farms occupied by Jas. Preston, Isaac Waite, and Mrs. Watkinson, Yeadon.
The above Wood is of superior Quality, and in the immediate Neighbourhood of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, both at Shipley and Apperley Bridge.
The respective Tenants will show the Wood in each Wood and Farm. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Scholesfield, Baildon; or Mr. ROBT. PARKER, Apperley Bridge.
Baildon, December 15th, 1847.

Fig 2 – Example of a mid 19th century timber sale.

Nathaniel Eckersley lived at Carlton Cottage for a while, and he too expanded the Carlton estate. He improved buildings, especially Carlton Cottage. John Hustler's school became St Bartholomew's Church. He also brought quite a lot more land right across to Carton Lane in Guiseley. By 1883 he owned the 'Leys' on the Guiseley side of Calfhole Beck which he possibly purchased around 1872 from the Church. It is likely that this is when the Shaw Lane farm track was extended to reach Deep Car wood. The track does not show on the 1847 OS maps, but is on the 1889 map. By the late 19th century the Carlton Estate ranged from the Chevin Ridge, out to the Bramhope Tunnel, across to Yeadon Haw and the Banks, and the down to the top of Nunroyd.

Nathaniel Eckersley died in 1892 and **James Carlton Eckersley (1855 – 1926)** inherited the Carlton Estate from his Father; his brother inherited the Lancashire Estate. James Eckersley does not seem to have had the interest in Carlton his father had but spent his time on his varying business interests many of them in Lancashire; however he did live in Carlton Cottage. After he died the church in Carlton was given to the Rector of Guiseley.

New Farms and Water Supply. During the Eckersley's tenure, a variety of farms and houses were built on the estate, for example Norland Farm on Carlton Lane, and Wills Gill House. To get water to these houses it came from a spring behind the Lee Garth Plantation on Grange Farm at West Carlton and was piped via what was possibly a gravity fed system to all these new properties. The pipe found in Calfhole beck may be one of these water pipes. James' brother Nathaniel inherited Carlton and sold it in 1927/28 in parcels – he particularly wanted the tenant farmers to buy the different farms.²⁴

²⁴ Sale Details for some of the land in 1927

Parkinson Involvement. However something happened at Hopewell, because the land was supposed to go to the Dalby family but ended up with **Albert Parkinson, of Crompton Parkinson;** whilst his brother **Frank Parkinson,** bought the neighbouring fields in Guiseley from Calf Hole Wood to the Grange on Carlton Lane. This is interesting, because Frank and Albert were very keen on promoting good farming practices (one of Frank's charities is still in farming) and they also had a philosophy of looking after all the assets for the public good (hence Guiseley has Parkinson's Homes and Parkinson's Park) – so they are likely to have had something in mind for their joint purchases. Note in a Frank Parkinson book about him developing Upcroft.

Hopewell's Tenant Farmers

Whilst West Carlton had some enlightened and wealthy owners during the 19th and early 20th century who improved the area, the type of tenant is also important for land management. The following data has been obtained from census records and newspapers.

- **1823 1841, 1846** – John Hartley tenant Farmer of Hopewell Farm 1823 – In 1823, Hartley does not lease the woodland which is held by the Wade family.
- **From 1851 to 1891** there is a Gamekeeper 's house at West Carlton, although Carlton has a Gamekeeper for the estate at an earlier period.
- **1851, 1861. 1865** – Benjamin Godfrey tenant Farmer Hopewell Farm 102 acres (Sale of farm stock - Cows, pigs, horses, corn, dairy when he leaves the farm - Leeds Mercury 15 April 1865 page 2). The 102 acres does not include the woodland. In 1927 the farm fields alone are 102 acres.
- **1871** – James Whitaker tenant Farmer Hopewell Farm 102 acres
- **1881** – John Taylor, tenant farmer 102 acres brother of William Taylor farmer of 149 acres (Grange Farm).
- **1891, 1901, 1911,** - George P Dalby, tenant Farmer Hopewell Farm including wagoner and cowman
- **1923** - Harold Dalby 39 (son of George), Farmer of Hopewell Farm Carlton dies of angina pectoris following flu, whilst crossing the lines at Guiseley railway station. Paper calls him a '*well known Farmer*'
- **1927** - Florence Dalby is mentioned as farming Hopewell Farm in the sale documents for the Eckersley estate at Carlton. But she does not buy the farm in the end. Goes to Albert Parkinson. Director of Crompton Parkinsons as owner – the sale includes the plantations as part of the Farm.
- **1939** – Florence Dalby is Dairy Farmer at Hopewell Farm with a cowman and horseman. All of West Carlton looks as if it is for dairy farming.

Conclusion

Calfhole and Deep Car woods are part of a natural, ancient woodland landscape that was worked as part of the economy of West Carlton from the Early Medieval up until the Early Modern period. The area during this period may have been both wood pasture and a coppice wood.

West Carlton appears to have had a different geology, economy and development to East Carlton, and seems perhaps more in line with the wood pasture and vaccary land management on the

Guiseley side of the border. It is possible that West Carlton was developed as a Manor under the Viking rule of 866 –around 1030AD which may have seen Guiseley and Carlton under the same jurisdiction, before Guiseley returned to the Archbishop of York by 1066, and West Carlton became part of the Harewood Estate post conquest with a free tenant.

From the 17th century the woods were not part of Hopewell Farm but probably exploited by the owners of the Carlton Estate for their timber value (maybe bark), but from the 1820's to the 1930's the management was highly likely to have been with the environment in mind given the degree of civic responsibility shown by the owners, who were all known philanthropists.

Further Research

It is not known when the woods might have acquired the drainage channels, or why – perhaps when they changed to management for timber in the 17th century.

It is not known when Hopewell Farm was carved from the West Carlton estate maybe the 18th Century; or why it was so called – but the field to the north west is called Yeadon and Well Hole, maybe after the Yeadon family.

It is not known when Calfhole beck had drainage management work done, or why. There is the interesting field name Mill Hill to the east.

It is not known when the woods went back under the management of Hopewell Farm but it is likely to have been post 1892 when Nathaniel Eckersley died.

It is not know how the land got from the Parkinson estate to Leeds Bradford Airport.

The Carlton Papers in Morley Archives or the 17th century court papers in Bradford Archives have not been explored in detail. The enclosure papers do not have a map.

Paper written using desk research as background for the Pennine Prospects 'South Pennine Woodland Heritage Project' – Archaeology Survey of Deep Car and Calfhole Woods.

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