

APPENDIX 3.3.  
GAZETTEER OF YORKSHIRE FOX HUNTS

**BADSWORTH.** Formed in 1720, it shares boundaries with the Bramham Moor to the north, Holderness to the east, the Grove and Rufford to the south. Its hunting country consists of arable (usually referred to as plough) and pasture, the remainder being woodland. Boundary types consist of ordinary fencing in about two thirds of the country with stone walls in the west. The Badsworth is listed in Bonnett (1912), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976).

**BARLOW.** Believed to have formed toward the end of the 17th century, the Barlow hunts both fox and hare. Located between the Grove and Rufford on the east, South Notts. to the south, the Pennine on west and the Badsworth to the north, this pack hunts partly in south Yorkshire and partly in north Derbyshire. Hunting terrain consists largely of grassland, running up to moorland on the west with the boundaries being mainly stone walls. On the east and north sides, within the colliery districts, there is arable and hedgerows (Bailey 1968-1985).

**BEDALE.** Formed in 1816 from part of the large Raby Hunt territory, it is situated to the north of the Wensleydale and the northern portion of the York and Ainsty, west of the Hurworth and Bilsdale and south of the Zetland hunts. Field boundaries are chiefly hedges, timber fences and a few stone walls with some wire. The Bedale is listed in Bonnett (1912), Borwick (1930) and Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976) but Reynard (1908) provides a detailed history.

**BILSDALE.** Though no specific dates are given, the Bilsdale is said to be the oldest pack of foxhounds in England. Its hunting territory covers some 190 square miles located south of the Cleveland and Hurworth, west of the Farndale and north of the York and Ainsty and Sinnington. It consists largely of moorland with a good amount of pasture, a few large woods and a small amount of arable. The Bilsdale is listed by Bonnett (1912), Simpson (1927), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976).

**BRAMHAM MOOR.** Founded around 1740 to 1750, the Bramham is situated to the north of the Badsworth and west of the York and Ainsty and consists of much woodland and arable land with some large ditches, though on the Harrogate side it is predominantly grassland with some moorland bounded by stone walls. The Bramham is listed in Bonnett (1912), Simpson (1927), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976) but Dixon (1898) and Simpson (1927) provide detailed histories.

**CLEVELAND.** Active in the 18th century and known as the Roxby and Cleveland prior to 1827, it covers a tract of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland south of the Tees some fifteen miles by twenty five miles which includes areas of the Vale of Mowbray and moorland of the Cleveland Hills. It shares boundaries with the Goathland, Farndale and Bilsdale to the south, the Hurworth to the west and the South Durham to the north. The Cleveland Hunt is listed in Bonnett (1912), Blakeborough and Pease (1914), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976), and Pease (1887) provides a detailed a history.

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**DERWENT.** Active in its present hunting territory since 1808, the Derwent hunts a region some twenty five miles from east to west and twelve miles from north to south on the North York Moors and the Vale of Pickering. It shares boundaries with the Staintondale to the west, the Satersgate and Goathland to the north, the Sinnington to the west and the Middleton to the south. In 1967 it consisted of 50% arable land, the rest being moor and woodland (Bonnett 1912, Borwick 1930, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).

**FARNDALE.** The hunt dates from 1835 and consists of areas around Castleton on the North York Moors loaned from the Cleveland Hunt and areas around Gillamoor, loaned from the Sinnington Hunt. It consists largely of upland pasture and moorland (Bonnett 1912, Simpson 1927, Borwick 1930, Bailey 1968-1985 and Carr 1976).

**GLAISDALE.** This small hunt, covering about sixty square miles dates from 1877 and occupies part of the Cleveland hunt territory. It hunted hare and fox till 1951 but only fox subsequently. About 50% of the territory is moorland, the rest is equally arable and upland pasture (Bonnett 1912, Bailey 1968-1985).

**GOATHLAND.** Although fox hunting in this area dates back to about 1650, the hunt as currently constituted has existed since about 1860. Situated between the Cleveland, Farndale, Saltersgate, Derwent and Staintondale hunts, it covers an area some thirteen miles from east to west and fourteen miles north to south consisting principally of pastureland with thorn hedges and fences on the lower eastern side, rising woodland and moorland with boundary walls on the hilly western side (Bonnett 1912, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976)

**GROVE AND RUFFORD.** Although hunted since 1807, the hunt as currently constituted dates from the amalgamation of the Grove and the Rufford hounds in 1952. The predominantly arable territory covers an area of about thirty miles from east to west and forty miles from north to south mainly within Nottinghamshire but extending westwards into Derbyshire and north into South Yorkshire, reaching Doncaster and Goole south of the Don (Bonnett 1912, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).

**HOLDERNESS.** The hunt dates from 1726 and received acquisitions of land from the Middleton Hunt in 1815. It covers an area of about forty miles from east to west and fifty miles from north to south, consisting largely of arable land with a small amount of pasture and woodland. Its boundaries are formed by the North Sea to the east, the Humber Estuary to the south, the Middleton hunt to the north and the southern part of the York and Ainsty to the west. It is listed by Bonnett (1912), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976) but Reynard (1920) provides a detailed history.

**HURWORTH.** Consisting of what was originally part of the neighbouring Raby territory and extending from north east north Yorkshire into Cleveland and Durham. Hunting dates back to the 18th century, though authentic records of this pack only date from 1803. Situated between the Zetland and the South Durham to the north, the Cleveland and the Bilsdale on the east and the Bedale to the west, the territory consists chiefly of arable land with pasture and small areas of moorland and woodland (Borwick 1930, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).

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**LUNESDALE.** Operating since 1948 with hounds and as a foot pack, the Lunesdale works some 400 to 500 square miles and is consequently one of the largest territories in England. It is an extension of the former Sedbergh and Lunesdale Foxhounds and though situated largely within Cumbria (formerly Westmorland) it also includes parts of north Lancashire and parts of the North Yorkshire Dales (Bailey 1968-1985).

**MIDDLETON.** Dating from 1764, the Middleton Hunt works an area of the Wolds about forty miles across to the south of the Sinnington, Derwent and Staintondale hunts, to the east of the York and Ainsty and north of the Holderness hunts. From 1921 to 1953 an area from North Grimston to Wetwang was hunted separately as the East Middleton. The hunt, which is largely arable, is listed in Bonnett (1912), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985) and Carr (1976) but Simpson (1927) provides a detailed history.

**PENNINE.** Forming in 1964 as a foot pack, the Pennine work the hill grazing territory from Grassington and Pateley Bridge in the north to Longdendale and the Goyt Valley in the south. The area around Slaidburn is hunted by permission of the Lunedale Hunt Bailey (1968-1985).

**RABY.** Formed around 1744, the hunting region covered by the Raby was originally extremely extensive indeed it was said the Lord Darlington [Henry Vane (b. 1766 d.1842)] hunted from the Tyne to the Humber or even as far as Nottinghamshire. Certainly he hunted both at Stocksfield on the Tyne and in the present Rufford country in the course of a single season. Prior to the formalisation of hunting territories, and certainly with the spread of the railway network throughout Britain during the 19th century, this became eminently possible. Large portions of several North Yorkshire hunts, notably the Bedale, Cleveland, Hurworth and Zetland are derived from the old Raby territory. The hunt is listed in Bonnett (1912) with Henry (1938) providing a detailed history.

**SALTERSGATE FARMERS.** Formed in 1939 to work the moorland and upland pasture of the North Yorkshire Moors between Whitby and Pickering. It adjoins the Sinnington Farndale, Goathland and Derwent packs (Bailey 1968-1985).

**SINNINGTON.** Dating back to 1695, the Sinnington, situated between the Bilsdale, farndale, Saltersgate, Derwent, Middleton and York and Ainsty, works the territory along the southern flanks of the North Yorkshire Moors with its pasture, moor and woodland and the adjacent Vale of Pickering with its pasture and arable (Bonnett 1912, Simpson 1927, Borwick 1930, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).

**STAINTONDALE.** Hunted since the 13th century and as currently constituted since 1874, the Staintondale extends in a strip some twenty eight miles long and up to twelve miles wide along the coast from Filey to Whitby and consists largely of woodland and moor (wall country) with many gorse coverts and small areas of arable and pasture (Bonnett 1912, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).

**WENSLEYDALE OR WEST OF YOURE.** The territory has been worked from 1775 but has existed in its present form since 1832 using territory loaned by the Bedale and the York and Ainsty (north). Situated to the south and west of the Bedale hunt, it lies west of the river Ure and extends from the Nidd via Ripon to Coverdale and to the west of Ripon

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to Pateley Bridge. The territory is largely pastoral with moorland to the west and a small amount of arable to the east. Hunt will allegedly pursue 'anything from an elephant to a weasel' (Bonnett 1912 and Bailey 1968-1985).

**YORK AND AINSTY.** This irregularly shaped territory which extends for some thirty five miles north and south of York lies largely within the central Vale of York and is bounded by the Wensleydale, Bedale, Bilsdale and Sinnington to the north, the Middleton and Holderness to the east and the Bramhan to the west. The portion to the south of York has been hunted under its own master since 1816 and that to the north of York has had its own master since 1929. The territory consists in about equal parts, pasture and arable with a little woodland. It is listed in Bonnett (1912), Borwick (1930), Bailey (1968-1985), with Dixon (1899) and Simpson (1927) providing detailed histories.

**ZETLAND.** Established in 1866 from territory formerly part of the very substantial Rabey Hunt. The territory which extends about twenty eight miles north to south and twenty miles from east to west lies within both Durham and North Yorkshire. The Yorkshire sections of the hunt adjoin the Hurworth to the east and the Bedale to the south. Although prior to the 1940s it consisted largely of pasture, this is now confined to the western third of the territory, the lowland vale areas being largely under arable management. The western extremities merge into grouse moor and are not generally hunted (Borwick 1930, Bailey 1968-1985, Carr 1976).