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HIGH FARM, THROXENBY,
 SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

 NON-INTRUSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SURVEY

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Beverley
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On behalf of

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**NON-INTRUSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
HIGH FARM, THROXENBY, SCARBOROUGH,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2002, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) were commissioned by Braithwaite and Jackson, on behalf of St Catherine's Hospice Trust, to undertake a programme of non-intrusive archaeological survey at High Farm in Throxenby, on the west side of Scarborough in North Yorkshire (NGR TA01508900 centred).

The work was required to record buildings and earthworks within and around the farm complex, prior to the re-development of the site. The surveys, which had been recommended in an earlier archaeological assessment report, were a condition of planning permission granted by Scarborough District Council in October 2001 (application no 01/00652/FL).

A total of ten earthwork features and eleven buildings were recorded, two buildings having previously been demolished. The earthworks were subject to a detailed topographical survey at 1:500 scale, and the buildings were recorded by photograph and written description; three buildings previously considered to be of higher importance were also surveyed at a scale of 1:50.

Previous documentary research had established that the medieval and early post-medieval village of Throxenby would have been small. Settlement is likely to have been strung out along Throxenby Lane, to the south of the Moor Lane junction, and an earthwork bank (Earthwork 18) running parallel to the west side of the road could delimit the area of occupation. A prominent enclosure (Earthwork 21) might also represent a former medieval croft or plot which was subsequently re-used as a paddock.

High Farm was established between 1777 and 1833 on a "greenfield site", just to the north-east of the Hall farm, specifically to manage fields mostly created by the 1777 enclosure of Throxenby Common. The farm was laid out around a central courtyard or foldyard, and was physically separate from an earlier farmstead centred on the Hall. Several of the structures now within High Farm were originally associated with the Hall farmstead - a barn and stables (Buildings 8 and 9) exhibit a style and plan form commensurate with the relatively high status of the site, and are reminiscent of the more modest neo-classical buildings erected on "improved" or model farms during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

By 1890 the Hall had passed to non-farming tenants, and the agricultural buildings at this site were taken over by High Farm. This expansion was accompanied by the building of a new agricultural range (Buildings 10 to 12) and the conversion of existing buildings, while several of the older, original, structures at High Farm were demolished. The farmhouse, which had been significantly enlarged after 1854, was further extended between 1890 and 1914, perhaps to accommodate farm labourers. Other developments include the heightening of a byre (Building 11) to form a two storey structure which was then used to process flour, seeds and oats; a c.1900 small roller mill survives within the building. Subsequent alterations make it difficult to assess the original functions of some of the buildings within the expanded High Farm complex, but they probably comprised byres, loose boxes and shelter sheds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1.1 In March 2002, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) were commissioned by Braithwaite and Jackson, on behalf of St Catherine's Hospice Trust, to undertake a programme of non-intrusive archaeological survey at High Farm in Throxenby, on the west side of Scarborough in North Yorkshire (NGR TA01508900 centred).
- 1.1.2 The project was to comprise the recording of the farm buildings and a topographical survey of surrounding earthworks, prior to the re-development of the site. This non-intrusive survey had been recommended in a previous archaeological assessment of the site (Dennison 2002), and was a condition of planning permission granted by Scarborough District Council in October 2001 (application no 01/00652/FL). The work was funded by the developers of the site, St Catherine's Hospice Trust.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The development site lies on the north side of Throxenby Hall, in Throxenby, which itself is located c.3km west of Scarborough town centre (at NGR TA01508900 centred) just outside of the boundaries of the North York Moors National Park (see figure 1). High Farm, comprising a house and several agricultural structures in varying states of repair (see plate 1), lies in the south-west corner of the development site, which also encompasses pasture fields to the east and north (see figure 2).
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded to the east by Throxenby Lane, to the south by the grounds of Throxenby Hall, to the north by residential housing, and to the west by pasture land. The site lies at c.75m-80m AOD and has an east-facing aspect. The underlying geology is middle Jurassic oolitic sandstones and shales, with the local deposits known as the Scalby Formation (Brumhead 1979, 113-114). These rocks are overlain by glacial till, and the soils are a typical stagnogley, clay-enriched, seasonally waterlogged, slowly permeable soil of the Salop Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).
- 1.2.3 None of the buildings within the site are listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. The nearest listed building is Lodge Cottage (No 96), on the west side of Moor Lane or Throxenby Lane, some 400m to the south-east of the site.

1.3 Summary of Previous Work

- 1.3.1 The High Farm site complex was the subject of a previous archaeological assessment, produced in January 2001 by AOC Archaeology (Hemley 2001). A subsequent addendum to this report was produced, following comments received from North Yorkshire County Council archaeological staff.

1.3.2 These comments prompted a second archaeological assessment report, which was produced by EDAS in 2002 (Dennison 2002). This subsequent report was more detailed in content, and included site-specific archaeological and historical background information, a detailed description, gazetteer and sketch survey of the 23 sites (13 buildings or structures and 10 earthwork features) identified within the site boundary, an assessment of the proposed development impact, and recommendations for mitigation.

1.3.3 As part of the development proposals, the site has also been the subject of a detailed topographical survey by Land Surveys of Leeds. As well as identifying buildings and structures within the site, this survey highlighted a number of earthworks within the grounds. Two of the farm buildings, due to be converted as part of the development proposals, had also been surveyed by Braithwaite and Jackman.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The primary aim of the non-intrusive survey work was to provide a detailed, pre-development and pre-intervention record of the farm buildings and earthworks within the site complex.

1.5 Survey Methodologies

1.5.1 As noted above, the requirement for the non-intrusive survey work arose from mitigation recommendations made in the additional archaeological assessment report (Dennison 2002, 25-26). The methodologies for this work, defined as Stage 1 pre-development recording, were outlined in this document, and were discussed and agreed with the client's representatives and archaeological staff at North Yorkshire County Council; no formal specifications or briefs were produced.

Earthwork Survey

1.5.2 The earthwork survey of Sites 14 to 23 was to comprise a Level 2 survey as defined by the RCHME (1999). This is a descriptive and drawn record which incorporates a written account and a metrically accurate plan, typically at 1:1000 or 1:500 scale.

1.5.3 The survey was achieved using Nikon total station EDM (DTM5) equipment with data logged into a DR2 data logger. The stations previously established for the earlier topographical survey were re-located, and the new data was integrated into the existing site survey; this included Ordnance Survey national grid co-ordinates and heights AOD.

1.5.4 The survey recorded the ground-level position of all upstanding earthworks, extant and former paths, stone and rubble scatters, and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest. The data-gathering took place on 12th April 2002, in mixed weather conditions; at the time of the survey, parts of the site were covered with long and tussocky grass which made detailed earthwork recognition difficult. The survey also utilised the sketch survey of the earthworks

produced in the earlier assessment report (Dennison 2002, figure 5), although some additional features and areas of detail were identified.

- 1.5.5 The survey data was processed using Civilcad software and the resulting information was plotted in AutoCad at 1:500 scale. The survey was then re-checked in the field as a separate operation on 25th April 2002, and amendments and field notes made as necessary. Amendments were subsequently digitised back into the survey data files. The resulting hachured plan, which has been reduced from the archive drawing, is presented as figure 5.

Building Recording

- 1.5.6 The building recording was to comprise a Level 2 survey as defined by the RCHME (1996), and was to apply to Sites/Buildings 2 to 12, Buildings 1 and 13 already having been largely demolished. This level of survey is a descriptive record, containing an analysis of the building's developments and use, augmented by internal, external and general black and white photography, and sketched drawings as appropriate. A slightly higher level of recording was recommended for the farmhouse (Building 7) and the two early barns (Buildings 8 and 9), given their relative importance to the rest of the site.
- 1.5.7 Each of the buildings and structures on the site was revisited, and the information previously gathered for the additional archaeological assessment report was updated and amended as appropriate. Access was also secured into the farmhouse (Building 7) and around the south side of the two early barns (Buildings 8 and 9); the existing information on these three structures was considerably enhanced.
- 1.5.8 The photographic record was achieved using a Mamiya 645 medium format camera with perspective control and black and white film. Subject to access, all photographs contain a graduated scale, and artificial lighting was used where necessary, in the form of electronic flash. A total of 57 black and white shots were taken, and the negatives were printed to a size of 6" by 4"; each photograph has been catalogued and indexed (see Appendix 1), and the photographic location points are shown on figure 6. Five additional colour prints were also taken to augment the previous desk-top survey photographs. Good quality photocopies of selected prints accompany this report, and a set of contact sheets has been deposited with the North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record. The photographic negatives and a full set of prints have been included with the project archive. The photographic survey was undertaken on 25th April 2002, in dry and sunny conditions.
- 1.5.9 A new ground floor plan of the farmhouse (Building 7) was produced at 1:50 scale. The existing 1:50 scale plans, elevations and sections of the two barns (Buildings 8 and 9) were enhanced to show relevant architectural detail, to provide a complete record. A typical stall in one of the barns (Building 9) was also surveyed at 1:20 scale. All these surveys were achieved by hand measurement, using tapes, extending poles and electronic distance measuring equipment as appropriate. The resulting drawings are presented as reduced A3 illustrations in this report (see figures 7 to 11), and the full-scale originals are contained within the

project archive. The site survey work took place during the week of 22nd April 2002.

1.6 Report

- 1.6.1 A detailed written record of the buildings within the farm complex and the surrounding earthworks was subsequently produced from the observations made on site. Existing descriptions contained within the earlier assessment report are also repeated here for completeness. The following text describes the surviving structures and earthworks, and analyses their form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The buildings are also placed within their historical and technological context, where possible.

1.7 Archive

- 1.7.1 An archive of material relating to the non-intrusive survey, which includes field notes, survey data and drawings, and photographic negatives and prints, has been prepared for deposition with the Scarborough Museum. If further archaeological investigations are carried out on the site, either in advance of or during development, it is recommended that any archive from this work is also deposited with the same organisation.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The previous additional archaeological assessment report (Dennison 2002) provided a detailed account of the history and development of High Farm and its surrounding area, as revealed by the historic and cartographic sources (Dennison 2002, 6-14). The following background information is summarised from this report, to provide a context for the non-intrusive recording.

2.2 Landownership

- 2.2.1 The first plan to show the site in detail is the 1771 enclosure map (NYCRO I/SCA MIC 289) (see figure 3). This, and the accompanying enclosure award, notes that the whole of Throxenby township was owned by George Osbaldeston, a prominent member of a large and important local family.
- 2.2.2 At some point between 1771 and 1833, most of the township became a peripheral part of the important East Yorkshire Londesborough estate, held by the Dukes of Devonshire. In June 1833 however, it was decided that the Throxenby land was surplus to requirements, and it was put up for sale. It was bought by William Joseph Denison, a landowner of considerable local wealth and importance for £10,050 (EYCRO DDLO). His beneficiary by marriage, Lord Albert Conyngham, also took the name Denison and in 1850, after the purchase of the rest of the Londesborough estate from George Hudson (the railway entrepreneur) and the Duke of Devonshire, was created Lord Londesborough; he was also a prominent antiquarian and archaeologist. In addition to their houses at Londesborough and Grimston, the family had a shooting box in Scarborough (Londesborough Lodge), which became their main residence after 1850. The family still held Throxenby in 1890 but it is doubtful whether they ever visited the township; the hall and adjacent land would have been tenanted out to local landowners and farmers.

2.3 The Hall

- 2.3.1 The 1771 enclosure map (see figure 3) depicts the Hall and a single east-west aligned building lying to the north, together with smaller enclosed fields to the south, west and east. The majority of the land to the north was occupied by Throxenby Common, and there appears to be a track leading north from the hall complex into this area.
- 2.3.2 The 1833 Londesborough sale particulars (EYCRO DDLO) show that the Revd. Robert Howard was living at the Hall at this time, and he tenanted some 50 acres in the south and north parts of the township. The Hall is also described in detail, as follows:

“A Capital Mansion called Throxenby Hall ... containing dining and drawing rooms, breakfast parlour and study, principal and secondary staircases, eight best bedrooms, with numerous attics for the accommodation of servants, convenient and suitable attached and

detached offices of every description, excellent coach house, stabling, barns and granaries, pumps of hard and soft water, flower and kitchen gardens, with a neat carriage entrance to the Hall, forming a complete and desirable residence for the Country Gentleman".

2.3.3 Despite this glowing endorsement, possibly enhanced to achieve a good sale, the Hall was described in 1857 and 1890 as a "plain old fashioned building" (Kelly 1857, 1474; Bulmer 1890, 1018-19) and it was used as a farmhouse for much of the 19th century. In 1851 it was held and occupied by Joseph Baker, a 48 year old farmer of 120 acres, his wife, three agricultural labourers, and three female servants (SLHL HO 107, 2368), but in 1872 it was empty (Kelly 1872, 241). In 1890 and 1893 the Hall was occupied by a banker called William Hebden Esq (Bulmer 1890, 1018-19; Kelly 1893, 255); in 1901 he lived there with his wife, six children, a nurse and five servants (SHLS RG13, 4534). In 1905 the Hall was described as the "Yorkshire and Throxenby Convalescence Home", with Miss Florence Vigor as matron (Kelly 1905, 370). In the 1930s it became a residential hotel or guest house, and in February 1947 it was opened as a North Yorkshire County Council reform school (notes in SLHL).

2.3.4 During the non-intrusive building recording, a resident at Throxenby Hall provided a photocopy of an unreferenced (probably early 20th century) newspaper account of Throxenby Hall and its environs. This included the following passages:

"On the west side [of the Hall] are the enclosures of Mr Dunwell's Farm, the outbuildings here have ornamental doorways of faced stone, which ante-date Lord Londesborough's time. Throxenby Hall (now Mr Graham's) is a handsome country seat, very bad to beat for a place of its size Amidst its twelve acres, the Hall is of fashionable symmetry, with ivied frontage, sunshine windows, unique sun parlour and handsomely dormered roof cheerfully red, carrying monumental chimney stacks."

2.4 High Farm

2.4.1 High Farm is not depicted on the 1777 enclosure map, and it is presumed that it was built to manage the newly-enclosed fields to the north of the Hall. These straight-sided fields are shown on the 1833 sale map, and the accompanying schedule notes that the farm comprised c.95 acres, and included a detached part of the township on the coast to the north of Peasholm (see figure 3).

2.4.2 The 1833 map shows that High Farm was laid out around a central courtyard or foldyard, typical of newly established farms on land enclosed in the late 18th or early 19th century (RCHME 1987, 86-87 & 159-161). The house lay on the south side of the yard, with agricultural ranges on the north and east sides, and in the north-west corner (see figure 4). No formal access road is depicted, but it is presumed that it followed a track shown on later maps, which ran around the north side of the complex. In 1833 the farm was occupied by Thomas Mackwood but by 1841 a Joseph Mackwood, then aged 67, is named at the farm with two agricultural labourers (SLHL HO 107, 1261).

- 2.4.3 In 1851 the farm was described as being 86 acres in extent, and was still occupied by Thomas Mackwood, then aged 41. He lived at the farm with his wife Anne, four children and one servant, and employed four agricultural labourers (SLHL HO 107, 2368). The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows that the farm had significantly expanded by that date, with new buildings creating an almost fully enclosed foldyard (see figure 4). This period of expansion is also mirrored in the adjoining farm buildings at the Hall. In 1857 the farm was still occupied by Thomas Mackwood (Kelly 1857, 1474).
- 2.4.4 By 1890-91 the cartographic sources show that parts of the agricultural ranges around the foldyard had been demolished, leaving a barn in the north-east corner and a smaller structure on the west side. The farmhouse, however, had been enlarged and was twice its original width. This is in contrast to the Hall farm complex, which shows signs of continuing development, and it seems likely that many of these buildings were taken over by High Farm when the Hall passed into non-farming hands; as noted above, William Hebden, a banker, was living at the Hall by 1890 and by 1905 it was used as a convalescence home. The re-organisation of the two formerly separate farmsteads into one large sprawling complex meant the construction of new boundary walls, and the development of the southern set of buildings may well have been associated with this change in ownership or tenancy. In 1893 High Farm was occupied by John William Harrowsmith (Kelly 1893, 255), and in 1901 he was 48 years old and living at the farm with his wife and seven children (SHLS RG13, 4534).
- 2.4.5 The subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1912 and the 1930s show that the High Farm complex remained more or less static during the first part of the 20th century. Apart from the construction of an extension to the house and the building of a garage, little development appears to have taken place. In 1933 the farm was occupied by William Henry Johnson (Kelly 1933, 293). By 1970 several new, modern structures had been erected, to accommodate changing agricultural practices.

3 EARTHWORK SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The previous additional archaeological assessment report (Dennison 2002) noted that there were ten earthwork features within the proposed development site. These earthworks were identified and briefly described in this earlier report, using information gathered from a site visit made on 25th February 2002. A sketch plan of the earthworks was also produced, at 1:500 scale (Dennison 2000, figure 5).
- 3.1.2 The following text uses these descriptions, and enhances them to include any additional information gathered from the topographic survey. Some additional features and areas of detail were also recorded to augment the previous sketch survey. Figure 5 provides the completed earthwork plan, drawn using standard conventions defined by the RCHME (1999). The site numbers used in the previous assessment report are retained, for ease of comparison.

3.2 Earthwork Descriptions

Earthwork 14: Trackway, north side of High Farm (NGR TA01428902)

- 3.2.1 A track is depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, and on the subsequent 1890, 1912 and 1938 25" maps, running from Moor Lane (formerly New Road) in a south-west direction along the north side of the High Farm complex (see figure 4).
- 3.2.2 The trackway is represented by a poorly defined earthwork, c.5m wide and up to 0.5m high, leaving the north side of the metalled track leading from Throxenby Lane to High Farm at a kink in the fence line. The track runs along the north side of Building 1 and then continues to the south-west, becoming more poorly defined as it does so. A further slight earthwork bank, c.0.3m high and running along the top of a natural depression, verges off to the north-west. The track is probably of 19th century date and is likely to be associated with the creation of High Farm; it appears to have originally formed the main access into the complex. The other curving bank may be a footpath; one is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, although on a slightly different alignment.

Earthwork 15: Field boundary, north of High Farm (NGR TA01428905)

- 3.2.3 The 1777 enclosure map shows a track or lane running north into this area from Throxenby Hall (see figure 3). A field boundary is shown here in 1833, separating field 77 (Moor Close) to the west from field 78 (Homestead, garth and garden) to the east. The field boundary is also depicted in 1854, but not thereafter.
- 3.2.4 A well defined, flat-topped earthwork bank, aligned approximately north-south, runs across the pasture field to the north of the High Farm complex. It is c.8m wide at the south end, narrowing as it runs north, and it stands to a maximum height of c.0.5m. The former farm access track (Earthwork 14) clearly cuts across the bank. The earthwork is likely to

represent the lane or track shown in 1777, which was subsequently converted to a field boundary.

Earthwork 16: Building (site of), north of High Farm (NGR TA0142589055)

- 3.2.5 A small square structure is shown in this approximate location on the 1833 sale plan, adjacent to a field boundary (see figure 3). It is not shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, or on any later maps.
- 3.2.6 A small sub-rectangular earthwork platform, c.6m by 4m, survives in the field, in the presumed location of this site. It is up to 0.4m high, and there are a number of exposed stones around the edge of the earthwork, suggesting the presence of footings. Two shallow curvilinear ditches, probably representing drains, also run away to the south-east, and there is a sub-circular depression, c.0.3m deep and c.6m in diameter, close by; these may or may not be connected with the earthwork platform. The building shown on the maps presumably served some minor agricultural purpose.

Earthwork 17: Boundary, north of High Farm (NGR TA01478906)

- 3.2.7 A poorly defined, spread and flat-topped bank, c.6m wide and standing up to c.0.3m high, runs approximately north-south across the pasture field to the north of the High Farm complex. The bank faces east, although there is a slight counter bank on the west side. The former farm access track (Earthwork 14) appears to cut across the bank.
- 3.2.8 The earthwork is not shown on any of the historic maps, and the field is named as "Homestead, garth and garden" on the 1833 sale plan (field 78). The bank probably represents a former boundary, perhaps defining separate areas within the garden, or more likely separating the garden from pasture. It is also on the same alignment as another bank (Earthwork 23) on the south side of the farm access track.

Earthwork 18: Boundary, north-east of High Farm (NGR TA01498907)

- 3.2.9 A poorly defined, spread, east-facing linear bank, c.3m wide and 0.2m high, runs across the pasture field to the north-east of the High Farm complex. The bank has been truncated by the present farm access track, and it continues on the same alignment to the south, as a larger earthwork c.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. This earthwork runs into the back of a prominent enclosure (Earthwork 21).
- 3.2.10 The bank is not shown on any of the historic maps, although the field is named as "Homestead, garth and garden" on the 1833 sale plan (field 78). The earthwork probably represents a former boundary, and may even be the rear boundary of former (medieval?) plots or garths located on the west side of Throxenby Lane. The present farm access track, which was not created until after 1938, and the earlier track (Earthwork 14) clearly cuts across the earthwork.

Earthwork 19: Bank, north-east of High Farm (NGR TA01528908)

- 3.2.11 An approximately north-south aligned, east-facing bank, c.3m wide and standing up to c.0.5m high, lies on the east side of the pasture field to the north-east of the High Farm complex. Part of the alignment has been disturbed by dumped material. The bank, although less well defined, continues on the south side of the farm access track, petering out in a natural depression on the edge of the proposed development area. The earthwork probably represents an earlier alignment of Moor Lane, as shown on the 1777 enclosure plan (see figure 3).

Earthwork 20: Pond (site of), east of High Farm (NGR TA01518903)

- 3.2.12 A sub-rectangular pond is shown in this approximate position, on the north side of an enclosure, on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, with a leat running east from the south-east corner. The pond is also depicted on maps of 1890, 1912 and 1938.
- 3.2.13 The precise position of the former pond is difficult to determine. There is a triangular area of grassy tussocks, c.15m east-west by c.8m north-south, defined by a slight right-angled bank to the north of an enclosure (Earthwork 21). A shallow linear depression runs from the south-east corner of this area, south-east towards a natural depression, and this may be the leat shown in 1854. However, the historic maps appear to show that the pond is located closer to the enclosure, a position which now corresponds with a slightly dished terraced area measuring c.17m east-west by c.10m north-south. A number of shallow curvilinear and straight depressions runs into this area from the west, and these may represent other leats or channels leading into the former pond. The pond itself may have silted up, or been deliberately infilled.
- 3.2.14 The position of the pond is curious, being terraced into the side of a natural slope. It may be a garden feature (the site is located within a field named as "Homestead, garden and garth" on the 1833 sale plan), but it is more likely to be a watering place for stock. The lowest part of the field is occupied by the enclosure.

Earthwork 21: Enclosure, east of High Farm (NGR TA01528903)

- 3.2.15 A sub-rectangular enclosure is shown here on maps of 1833, 1854 and 1890, with a footpath on the latter running past the south-west corner. The footpath appears in 1912 but not the enclosure, and neither feature is shown in 1938.
- 3.2.16 The enclosure is formed by a sub-square depression, c.25m square, at the lower east side of the pasture field between High Farm and houses fronting onto the west side of Throxenby Lane. The sides of the enclosure are formed by steeply sloping banks averaging between c.2m to 3m in width and standing up to c.1.2m in height. The west side is defined by a double bank, that to the west probably representing a continuation of the boundary seen to the north (Earthwork 18). There is also a second shallow bank in the south-west corner, which continues the western alignment of the south side of the enclosure further to the west, under another feature (Earthwork 22). The interior of the enclosure

slopes very gently from west to east and contains no obvious features. The footpath does not survive as a visible feature but it ran past the south-west corner of the enclosure; the east end of the footpath is marked by a wooden gate and stones steps leading on to Throxenby Lane.

- 3.2.17 The banks of the enclosure are quite steep and well defined, reflecting recently abandoned field boundaries. The field is named as "Homestead, garden and garth" on the 1833 sale plan, and this feature may be the garth. Its precise purpose as depicted on the historic maps is unclear, but it may be a stock enclosure or paddock. However, the plan and form of the earthwork also suggests a medieval or early post-medieval croft, ie. a plot to the rear of a former house positioned on the Throxenby Lane frontage. It is also noticeable that a similarly-sized plot would fit into the area on the south side of this enclosure. The west end of the enclosure is also defined by a bank (Earthwork 18) which follows a general north-south alignment parallel to Throxenby Lane, suggesting the limits of crofts along this side of the road.

Earthwork 22: Platform, south-east of High Farm (NGR TA01518897)

- 3.2.18 A substantial curvilinear, north-east facing bank lies in the south-east corner of a pasture field to the east of High Farm. This bank is c.5m wide and stands up to c.1.5m high at its south-east corner, although it becomes significantly shallower and narrower as it curves around to the west and south. The bank appears to define a well-developed plateau or levelled area, measuring c.20m east-west by c.15m north-south, and there are two sub-rectangular depressions associated with it; one in the north-west corner measures c.4m east-west by c.2.5m north-south, and one to the south-east measures c.10m east-west and 3m north-south. Both are c.0.4m deep.
- 3.2.19 The function or date of this platform is unclear, and it is not shown on any of the historic maps. However, the sharpness and steepness of the banks, and the fact that it appears to overlie part of the possible medieval or early post-medieval enclosure (Earthwork 21), suggests that it is a fairly recent creation, perhaps dating from the 20th century. It might be the base of a tennis court or another similar garden feature.

Earthwork 23: Platform, east of High Farm (NGR TA01488897)

- 3.2.20 A levelled sub-rectangular platform measuring c.35m north-south by c.23m east-west lies on the east side of High Farm garden, defined by a slight c.0.3m high right-angled bank. The function of this platform is unclear, and it is not depicted on any historic maps; it may be the remains of a second or larger garden enclosure. However, it is noticeable that the bank on the east side continues further to the south, while another bank (Earthwork 17) also maintains its alignment further to the north.

4 BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The previous additional archaeological assessment report (Dennison 2002) noted that there were 13 buildings or structures within the High Farm complex. These buildings were identified and briefly described in this previous report, using information gathered from a site visit made on 6th February 2002.
- 4.1.2 The following text uses these descriptions, and enhances them to include any additional information gathered from the non-intrusive survey. Figure 6 shows the general location of the buildings, while figures 7 to 11 provide reduced plans, elevations and sections of the three buildings recorded in more detail; for ease of description, the buildings are assumed to be aligned either north-south or east-west. The site numbers used in the previous assessment report are retained, for ease of comparison.
- 4.1.3 Throughout the following descriptions, reference is made to the detailed photographic record; the latter are referenced in the text using bold type, the numbers before the stroke representing the film number and the number after indicating the frame eg. **3/1**. Appendix 1 provides a catalogue of all the photographs taken during the project and the photographic location points are shown on figure 6. Photocopies of selected photographic prints also accompany this report; those in colour have been taken from the earlier appraisal, while the black and white shots result from the current survey.

4.2 Building Descriptions

Building 1: Farm building, north side of High Farm (NGR TA0145089025)

- 4.2.1 This building forms part of the north side of a quadrangular complex marked on maps of 1833 and 1854. The range originally extended further to the east and west; a narrower structure at the east end had been demolished by 1854 while the west end had been demolished by 1890 (see figure 5).
- 4.2.2 Building 1 was totally demolished between 6th and 25th February 2002, apparently at the request of the NYCC footpaths officer. However, a description was provided in the earlier assessment report, and this is included here for completeness.
- 4.2.3 The building was rectangular in plan, 18.5m by 6m, aligned east-west, and of a single storey (see plate 3). It was built of coursed squared sandstone and had a pitched pantiled roof with stone ridge coping. The south elevation had largely collapsed at the west end, but there appears to have been a doorway opening here. The central part of the south elevation was open-sided, with a supporting frame of wooden posts; although both outer edges of the open-sided section were original, it is likely that the open central part had replaced a standing wall. The east end of the south elevation was obscured by a lean-to greenhouse. The

north elevation had a single blocked doorway towards the east end, whilst the east and west gables were both blank.

- 4.2.4 The interior of the building was partly filled with rubbish at the time of initial survey but it had a dirt floor. Few additional features were visible, but it is possible that there may have been a blocked doorway and window in the western half of the north wall, which were not clearly visible from the exterior. There were also a number of recesses resembling joist holes in the north and east walls, although there was no other structural evidence to suggest that the building had a first floor. Internally, the building was divided into five structural bays by the roof trusses. The three westernmost roof trusses were original, and were numbered "I" to "III" from west to east, whilst the easternmost king-post truss was a later replacement. Each of the original trusses comprised a tie-beam and principal rafters, constructed in hardwood throughout using unpegged mortice and tenon joints. The principals were jointed at the apex and there were two empty peg holes at either end of the tie-beam to secure a common rafter. The original butt purlins were secured using keyed through-tenons but these had been replaced by staggered trenched purlins, indicating that the existing pantile roof covering is not original.

- 4.2.5 The building was probably of early 19th century date, and it formed an original part of the north range of the High Farm complex, although the roof trusses resemble a late 18th century rather than early 19th century form. Its original function was unclear, but the structural evidence suggested that it may have been a byre or perhaps mixed accommodation for horses and/or cattle.

Building 2: Garage and coal houses, east side of High Farm (NGR TA0146089015)

- 4.2.6 The garage building is not shown on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map but it does appear in 1928. It replaced an earlier north-south agricultural range shown in 1833 and 1854 (see figure 4).
- 4.2.7 The garage is rectangular in plan, 6m by 5m, aligned east-west, and of two storeys (6/7 and 6/9) (see plate 2). It is built of handmade buff bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond and it has a steeply pitched pantiled roof. There is one 3-light sliding sash window at both floor levels in the north and south elevations, each light having six panes. There is a similar window in the first floor of the east gable, and a large ground floor doorway with a sliding door in the west gable. Internally, the ground floor is largely open, with a set of steeply inclined wooden steps leading to a first floor hatch. The first floor is contaminated with pigeon guano and partly filled with rubbish. To the north of the garage, there are two low coal houses, 4.5m by 2.5m, possibly the remains of earlier pigsties.
- 4.2.8 The larger building was purpose-built as a garage with a storage space/workshop over between 1912 and 1928. The coal houses pre-date the garage, and were present by 1890, although they do not appear to represent part of the original farm complex shown in 1854.

Building 3: Boundary wall, north and west sides of High Farm (NGR TA1043089017-0138566985)

- 4.2.9 The two lengths of this wall, on the north and west sides of the High Farm complex, are shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map. The northern length replaced an agricultural range which formerly marked the north side of the foldyard. The western length was newly built between 1854 and 1890 (see figure 4).
- 4.2.10 The wall is built of coursed squared sandstone with semi-circular coping and stands c.1m high. Between 6.90m and 8.95m to the east of Building 4 there is a blocked opening in the wall; the west side of this opening corresponds to the building break caused by the demolition of the original west range (6/12).

Building 4: Modern farm building, north side of High Farm (NGR TA0142089012)

- 4.2.11 This is a modern, open-sided, single storey, lean-to structure of breeze block and timber construction, probably built in recent years. It not shown on any of the historic maps of the site, and it is partly built over an earlier boundary wall (Building 3).

Building 5: Farm building, High Farm (NGR TA0143689005)

- 4.2.12 A building is shown in this location on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map, forming part of the west range of the farm complex. It does not appear on the 1833 sale plan. The remainder of the west range had been demolished by 1890, leaving this isolated building and the building break in the wall to the north (Building 3) (see figures 4 and 5). The modern maps appear to show a further building attached to the west side, probably a temporary lean-to structure, which is no longer evident.
- 4.2.13 The surviving building is rectangular in plan, 11m by 4.5m, aligned north-south, and of a single storey (3/2, 3/4 and 5/17) (see plate 4). It is constructed of handmade buff bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond and has a pitched pantiled roof. There are three 8-pane (5 over 3) casement windows flanking two doorways in the east elevation, and a doorway in the south gable. Internally, the building has a brick-paved floor and a roof structure formed by collar beam trusses of slight scantling. The centre of each collar beam is supported by a slender cylindrical metal column (3/1); these appear to be later insertions formed from cut-down scaffolding or another type of pole. There is a large wooden workbench at the south end of the east wall but the rest of the interior is in a poor condition, with a collapsed storage area at the north end.
- 4.2.14 The building appears to have been present by 1854, forming part of the original west agricultural range. However, its structure and the lack of scarring on the south gable might suggest that it is of later 19th century date, built after the whole of the west range had been demolished (unless the adjoining buildings were of two storeys). It was latterly used as a workshop, although its original function is unclear.

Building 6: Farm building, west side of High Farm (NGR TA0140088990)

- 4.2.15 This is a modern, open-sided, single storey, lean-to structure, measuring 12.5m by 6.5m, of breeze block and timber construction, built in recent years. It is not shown on any of the historic maps of the site.

Building 7: High Farm farmhouse (NGR TA0146089000) (see figure 7)

- 4.2.16 A building is shown in this location on the 1833 sale plan, on the south side of a quadrangular foldyard. It is also shown on the Ordnance Survey 1854 6" map, but at the east end of a south range of buildings. By 1890, the demolition of the south range meant that it was again isolated, and the house is shown as approximately twice its previous width. By 1912 a small extension had been added to the north side of the building (see figure 4). For the purposes of description, the building has been divided into three parts, A, B and C.
- 4.2.17 The earliest part (part A) is a two storey, east-west aligned farmhouse with a rectangular single pile central entry plan. It is built of coursed squared sandstone, much of which has herringbone tooling, and it has a pitched roof of blue slate with brick stacks at either end of the ridge. The south elevation forms the front of the house and is of symmetrical appearance (5/18 and 6/1) (see plate 5). On the ground floor, the central doorway is covered by a glazed wooden porch with moulded spandrels to the entrance. The doorway is flanked by two horned sash windows with stone lintels and sills; each light has relatively thick wooden glazing bars and was originally of four-panes, although the lower light has been replaced with a modern glazing unit. Above, on the first floor, there are three 9-pane (3 over 6) sash windows, also with stone sills. Both gables retain coping and moulded kneelers. The west gable has been crudely rendered and scored to resemble ashlar, and has a single sash window at the south end of the ground floor (6/3). The east gable is unrendered and has a similar window at the north end of the ground floor (6/6). The north elevation is obscured by later additions.
- 4.2.18 Part B is formed by a single storey outshot built against the north elevation of part A. It is built of coursed squared sandstone and it has a single-pitch roof of modern concrete tiles (6/3 and 6/4) (see plate 6). The west wall of the outshot, like the west wall of part A, has also been rendered, obscuring the relationship between the two, although it is likely that part B is a later addition. There is a pair of 12-pane Yorkshire sliding sash windows in the north elevation, with similar glazing bars to those noted in part A (6/14).
- 4.2.19 Part C is represented by a two storey, north-south aligned extension on the north-east corner of the original house (6/6) (see plate 6). It is rectangular in plan and built of machine made red bricks laid in English Garden Wall bond. The blue slate roof is hipped at the north end and there is a large brick ridge stack to the north of centre. In the west elevation, a recent wooden porch covers a doorway with a window to the left (6/4). The window, like those in the outshot (part B) is a 12-light Yorkshire sliding sash, as is the left hand window above; the right hand window is a 16-pane (8 over 8) vertical horned sash. All windows have

stone sill and cambered brick heads. The east elevation is partly covered with ivy. Three 16-pane (8 over 8) horned sash windows are visible on the ground floor, with two similar but shallower windows above; there is probably a third first floor window obscured behind the ivy. The north elevation is blank.

4.2.20 A 1:50 scale ground floor plan of the house was made as part of the building recording work (see figure 7). The original entrance in the south elevation of part A (the single-pile farmhouse) leads through into a rectangular hallway, flanked by square rooms of equal size. Both rooms have a fireplace in the external wall and there is fielded panelling below the windows in the west room. The hallway leads through to part B of the building, within the outshot, comprising a small pantry with a larger room to the west. Cartographic evidence indicates that the outshot originally ran the entire length of the north elevation of the farmhouse. The interior of part C of the building consists of two sub-square rooms of equal size. The south room has a fireplace in the north wall, with an original fitted cupboard to the east and tongue and groove panelling surviving to varying heights around the east and south walls. The north room has been most recently used as a kitchen and has a partitioned-off staircase on the north side leading to the first floor above. The first floor of the building has a very similar plan to the ground floor. The roof space could not be accessed at the time of the survey, and the form of the roof trusses are unknown. Few historic features remained inside the building, and it was largely furnished with modern fixtures and fittings.

4.2.21 The earliest part (part A) of the farmhouse, with its symmetrical elevation and central front door, is typical of early 19th century farmhouses in the region, often erected as part of a planned rectangular farmstead layout (RCHME 1987, 86-87); cartographic evidence suggests that it was built between 1777 and 1833. The outshot (part B) was probably added between 1854 and 1890, and appears to have originally run the full length of the north elevation, effectively doubling the size of the house and converting it from a single-pile to a double-pile plan. The house was further extended to the north by an extension (C) built between 1890 and 1912; the ground plan shows that the earlier outshot was partly demolished to make way for it.

Building 8: Farm building, south-west of High Farm (NGR TA0143588965) (see figures 8 to 10)

4.2.22 A building is shown here on the 1833 sale plan, forming part of a separate complex buildings to the south-west of High Farm; it is not on the 1777 enclosure plan. It is depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, by now forming the east side of a U-shaped range, with a subdivided foldyard on the west side. It also has a small square extension on the east side. It is similarly depicted in 1890 and 1912, with possible a different or larger extension on the east side (see figure 4).

4.2.23 The building is rectangular in plan, 22.6m by 6.7m overall, aligned north-south, and of two storeys. It is built of squared coursed sandstone, some of which has herringbone tooling, with edge-laid quoins and limestone dressings, and it has a hipped blue slate roof.

- 4.2.24 In the east elevation, under a recent lean-to shed, there is an original, central, blocked doorway with a plain stone Gibbs surround and stone lintel carved to resemble a triple keystone, and a slit breather to the right (4/15). Above and to the right (north), there are two openings at first floor level (4/16). The northern opening is a later insertion but the smaller opening, blocked with brick, may be original. The latter has a small angular feature in the masonry above and to the left, whilst the brick blocking is crossed by the roof shadow of the rectangular structure shown here in 1854. Blocked beam housings to either side of the central doorway of the barn indicate that this structure was a horse-engine house. To the left (south) of the central doorway, there are a pair of apparently conjoined blocked openings, with the roof shadow of a later building running across them; it is not clear if both openings existed at the same time, or if one pre-dates the other.
- 4.2.25 In the north elevation, there are two slit breathers at ground floor level and an original window above, also with a Gibbs surround and triple keystone (4/17) (see plate 7). The west elevation, again beneath a modern lean-to built before 1938 (4/6), retains two original doorways, both with Gibbs surrounds and triple keystones, and stable doors (5/1). The doors are of plank and batten construction and have unusual reverse-S type latches (5/2, 5/9 and 5/10). There is a slit breather between the original doorways, and to the right, at the south end of the elevation, a third inserted doorway, slightly taller than the other two, with an inserted window over to the left. At the south end of this elevation, there are the remains of a parapet wall, marking the original eaves level of the building. The presence of the parapet, together with the internal roof form (see below), indicates that the building has been re-roofed. The south elevation contains a tall blocked opening, flanked by a tall doorway with a Gibbs surround and triple keystone to the left and a slit breather to the right (4/11) (see plates 8 and 11).
- 4.2.26 The interior of the building is divided into seven structural bays by bolted king-post roof trusses of late 19th or early 20th century date, with a half-truss to the hip at either end of the roof. The floor is of concrete with a central drain, and has ten concrete double cattle stalls arranged along the east side (5/6 and 5/7) (see plate 9). This re-organisation of the interior has removed all original features. However, the relative height of the original doorways in the east and west walls, and the original window in the north wall, suggest that a floor has been removed.
- 4.2.27 A boundary wall c.2m high runs east from the east elevation for a short distance. It is built of coursed squared sandstone with some brick repairs and has vertical coping stones. A roof shadow at the south end of the east elevation shows that the wall originally formed one side of a modern farm building (4/14), not shown on any historic maps and therefore assumed to be post-1970 in date (see plate 8).
- 4.2.28 The Gibbs surround became fashionable from the late 1720s onwards (Byrne 1986, 142-143), and its use in the original doorways and windows of this building suggests that it is of late 18th rather than early 19th century date; this is confirmed by the cartographic evidence which shows that it was built between 1777 and 1833. The structural evidence

suggests that the barn's original appearance was restrained and largely symmetrical, with a limited degree of architectural treatment, harking back to the Neo-classical and Palladian movements. This confirms that the building was originally associated with Throxenby Hall rather than High Farm. The barn shares several features with the former stables (Building 9) to the west, most notably the use of the Gibbs surround; the stables were built before 1777 and are also associated with the Hall (see below).

- 4.2.29 The barn may also have contained a byre with a loft over at the north end, whilst the small rectangular structure shown on the east side in 1854 was a horse engine house. The building was almost certainly purpose-built as a barn - the small opposed doorways in the long sides of the building are typical of barns in the region, and horse-engine houses were commonly added to such buildings in the first half of the 19th century (RCHME 1987, 167-169).

Building 9: Farm building, south-west of High Farm (NGR TA0142088955) (see figures 8, 10 and 11)

- 4.2.30 A building, apparently of two cells, is shown in this approximate location on the 1777 enclosure map. It is also shown on the 1833 sale plan, although a right-angled extension turning to the north has been added to the west end (part of Building 13). In 1854, it formed the south side of a large, U-shaped range, and it is similarly depicted in 1890, 1912 and 1938 (see figure 4).
- 4.2.31 The building is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and currently of a single storey, although it was originally of two. Only the east end, measuring 13.8m by 5.8m internally, is contained within the development site, and so only this part was examined. This element is built of coursed squared sandstone with red brick dressings and quoins, and has a flat corrugated steel roof. There is a doorway in the north elevation, flanked by a single window to the left and two to the right; all openings have jambs and cambered heads of handmade red brick (4/7 and 5/11). The vented windows each have a three-pane fixed light, which may be later insertions. The east elevation of the building is blank and the west elevation is obscured by a modern red brick structure forming part of the neighbouring property.
- 4.2.32 The south elevation incorporates the remains of three blocked windows. The central window retains a Gibbs surround with triple keystone (4/12) but the flanking windows are much plainer with wooden lintels (see plate 11). Above the windows, there is a string-course of large stones similar in appearance to the surviving section of the parapet wall on the adjacent barn (Building 8). If this masonry does form a parapet wall, then it suggests that the upper floor of the building was an attic space rather than a full storey.
- 4.2.33 Internally, the building is in a poor condition, with the first floor structure partly collapsed at the west end (5/12 and 5/13). The floor is obscured by a significant deposit of cow dung. There are five single/double stalls positioned against the south wall, and a larger loose box at the west end (see plate 10). The stalls are separated by plank and batten partitions

and wooden mangers retaining one or two wrought-iron tethering rings (5/15 and 5/16) (see figure 11). Many of the heel posts of the stall partitions are whole section timbers. Although they re-use 19th century parts, the partitions are not *in situ*, as they are placed across the blocked windows in the south elevation.

- 4.2.34 A short section of wall has been inserted at the south-east corner of this building, to close the gap which formerly existed between it and the large barn (Building 8) to the east. The wall is built of neatly coursed and squared sandstone and contains a central doorway with a flat head. This doorway formerly lead into a small area with a first floor over. The first floor was used for storage, as a trap door and scissor-bracing to the floor joists are visible. At a later date, a brick trough was constructed across the north side of the doorway, blocking access from the exterior (5/5).
- 4.2.35 Several aspects of the form of the building, notably the windows and the original attic space or 1½ storeys, are all indicative of stables in the region, many of which were provided with a hay loft over (RCHME 1987, 180).
- 4.2.36 The building is located in the same position as that shown in 1777, and the Gibbs surround to the window in the south elevation demonstrates that it forms the east cell of the building shown on the map. It shares several characteristics with the large barn (Building 8) to the east, suggesting that the two are of similar date, and that they are both associated with Throxenby Hall rather than High Farm. The stall partitions, although re-used, may have been partly moved from the north to south side of the interior. Originally, there would have been stalls against the north side of the building, with vented openings at their heads and lit from behind by the windows in the south elevation. It is therefore suggested that the building forms the remains of a later 18th century stable, built to serve Throxenby Hall. It has been much altered subsequently, and has been most recently used as a byre.

Building 10: Farm building, west of High Farm (NGR TA1042088980)

- 4.2.37 A small building is shown in this approximate position on the 1833 sale plan. A different building is shown on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, forming part of the north part of an L-shaped range, although it is apparently narrower than the existing structure. The building also appears to have extended further to the east, to join with the north gable of the adjacent barn (Building 8). A building with the same plan as that existing is shown in 1890, and on subsequent maps (see figures 4 and 5).
- 4.2.38 The building is rectangular in plan, 17m by 9m, aligned east-west, and of a single storey, with a pitched pantiled roof. The blank east and west gables are built of coursed squared sandstone with stone coping (4/18). The north and south elevations are built of handmade red brick laid in English Garden Wall Bond, and both are of five bays of pier and panel construction (3/14, 3/16 and 4/4). The south elevation appears to have been originally open-sided, with all the infill between the piers being of later brickwork. However, only the easternmost two bays appear to have

been open originally, with the others all blank; double doors have been inserted into the central bay at a later date.

- 4.2.39 The interior of the building is divided into two parts by a brick wall running parallel to the ridge line. To either side of the wall, there are six single and two double concrete cattle stalls. The roof over the building is supported by principal rafter trusses incorporating tie-beams and raking struts of small scantling (4/9 and 4/10).
- 4.2.40 The structural evidence suggests that the building was originally of stone construction, and that the north and south elevations were rebuilt at some point, leaving only the east and west gables. However, in its original form the building was clearly of the same width as that which survives today. As the south elevation was apparently open-sided and faced into the yard, it may have functioned partly as a shelter shed at a later date. The structure appears to have been built between 1854 and 1890, and replaced a narrower but longer building.

Building 11: Farm building, west of High Farm (NGR TA0140288973)

- 4.2.41 A building is shown in this location on the 1833 sale plan, but slightly to the north of the existing structure. It is also depicted on the 1854 6" Ordnance Survey map. However, by 1890, the building had assumed the same ground plan as that now existing, and it formed part of the north range of the foldyard associated with Throxenby Hall. It is similarly depicted in 1912. A small lean-to structure had been added to the north side by 1938 (see figure 4).
- 4.2.42 The building is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and of two storeys with a hipped pantile roof. The ground floor is built of coursed squared sandstone whilst the first floor is of brick (4/1 and 4/3); the bricks are of similar appearance and dimensions to those used in the garage at High Farm (Building 2). The north elevation, which is partly obscured by a later wooden lean-to (3/15), has a doorway in the centre of the ground floor. To the right, a flight of stone and brick steps lead up to a doorway at the west end of the first floor, with a pair of wooden vents to the left (east). In the south elevation, there is a doorway at the west end of the ground floor with a butt joint to the right, and further to the right, another doorway flanked by vented windows with three-pane fixed lights (4/1) (see plate 12). There are two ventilation openings on the first floor.
- 4.2.43 The interior of the ground floor is divided into two cells of disparate size, with vented windows (3/5). The smaller western cell was once clearly a loose box, whilst the larger western cell retains a c.1900 small roller mill in the south-west corner (3/6, 3/7 and 3/9) (see plate 13). The mill consists of a wooden hopper with a feed chute leading from the first floor, mounted over the rollers themselves and the cast-iron frame that supports the working parts. A painted sign on one side of the hopper reads "Bamford's Rapid Mill, Uttoxeter" and the cast-iron frame bears the mark "Henry Bamford & Sons 2389". The mill was used mainly for crushing seeds, oats etc. It was originally belt driven but no evidence for the motive power source now survives. The first floor of the building was in poor condition at the time of survey and was not inspected in detail.

However, it contained few features and was originally given over to storage, the collar-beam rafters of the roof allowing for easier working and greater storage space (3/17) (see plate 14).

- 4.2.44 The cartographic and structural evidence suggests that the building was originally a single storey stone structure, perhaps a byre, which was built with the rest of the west half of the north range between 1854 and 1890; it replaced a smaller structure located just to the north of the present building. The west cell formed part of the adjacent barn (Building 12). In the late 19th or early 20th century the first floor was added, and the building converted to small scale seed crushing and other minor milling activities.

Building 12: Farm building, west of High Farm (NGR TA0139588970)

- 4.2.45 This building is not shown on the 1833 sale plan or the 1854 6" Ordnance Survey map. However, it is shown in 1890, 1912 and 1938 (see figure 4).
- 4.2.46 The building is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and of a single storey with a pitched pantiled roof (see plate 12). It is built of coursed squared sandstone. The north elevation is largely obscured by a later wooden lean-to structure, whilst the south elevation contains a pair of doorways with stable doors (3/10 and 3/11). A double doorway opening in the west gable has been blocked and now contains two windows of similar form to those described under Building 10 (3/12). The interior of the building is divided into two looseboxes. The cartographic and structural evidence indicates that the building is of mid to late 19th century date, and that it formed part of a new range. It originally included the eastern cell of the adjacent building (Building 11). The double doorway in the west gable appears to be an original feature.

Building 13: Farm building, south-west of High Farm (NGR TA0139588957)

- 4.2.47 A building is shown in this location on the 1833 sale plan, when it was connected to the north side of the barn to the south. It is similarly depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey 6" map, when it formed the north end of a longer north-south aligned range. It is similarly depicted in 1890, 1912 and 1938 (see figure 4). The modern maps show that it has become divorced from the adjacent barn. This building was largely demolished at the time of the building recording (4/5), and so the following description is taken from the earlier additional assessment report.
- 4.2.48 The building was rectangular in plan, 10m by 7m, aligned north-south, and of a single storey with a pitched pantile roof. The southern two thirds of the structure was built of handmade red bricks laid in a rough Flemish Bond, whilst the northern third was of squared coursed sandstone. There were two doorways and a window in the east gable, and two further windows in the west gable. The interior was divided into two cells of disparate size by an east-west stone wall. The larger southern cell, within the brick-built part of the building, had a trough running along the base of the north side with a single king-strut roof truss over. The smaller

northern cell, within the stone part of the building, was originally divided into two parts of equal size by a north-south aligned partition.

- 4.2.49 The structural evidence suggested that the northern stone-built cell was the earliest part of the building, although this is not clear from the cartographic evidence. The southern part was most recently used housing cattle.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The previous additional archaeological assessment report concluded that the medieval and post-medieval village of Throxenby appears always to have been small, compared to most of the other neighbouring settlements in the area, and it probably suffered some decline during the early post-medieval period (Dennison 2002, 19-20). It is likely that the village would have been strung out along either side of the southern part of Throxenby Lane, to the south of the Moor Lane junction, as was the case with the deserted and now destroyed village of Hatterboard to the south (Rimington 1961). An earthwork bank (Earthwork 18) running parallel to the west side of the lane could mark the limit of medieval occupation while an enclosure (Earthwork 21) might represent a former croft or plot at the rear of a street frontage house, which was subsequently re-used as a paddock.
- 5.2 A manor house is mentioned in Throxenby in 1644-45, and the fact that it had five hearths in 1673 implies that it was a substantial building (Russell 1969, 479; Ripon Historical Society 1991, 41). The earliest phase of the surviving Hall is apparently contained within, or is on the same site as, the north range, and it is shown as a rectangular house of modest size in 1771. The date of this earliest house is unknown; it may have been that referred to in the 17th century, although there are no obvious external features of this date. Further examination of the Hall would be beneficial, but this is outside the scope of the present study.
- 5.3 Throxenby became part of the Duke of Devonshire's Londesborough estate between 1771 and 1833, and during this period the Hall was extended substantially to the south. This extension is characterised by the use of tall narrow windows with flat heads. Both these and the surrounding masonry are very similar to the doorway within the wall inserted between Buildings 8 and 9, a barn and stables which were originally associated with the Hall.
- 5.4 Between 1854 and 1890 the Hall was extensively remodelled. As well as further rebuilding, the principal elevation was altered to face east, and new canted bay windows and a porch were added. The existing roof structure, with its modillion cornice and dormer windows, would have been added as part of the same works. The c.1900 unreferenced newspaper description describes the roof as "cheerfully red", implying that it was covered in pantiles, and so the existing blue slates are evidently a 20th century addition. The Hall was further extended to the rear (west) during the 20th century.
- 5.5 The c.1900 unreferenced newspaper description also notes that the buildings associated with Throxenby Hall (Buildings 8 and 9) "ante-date Lord Londesborough's time". The 1771 enclosure plan confirms that this is the case with one of the buildings (Building 9), and structural similarities suggest that the adjacent barn (Building 8) was constructed not long after 1771, whilst the manor was still held by the Osbaldeston family. Although much mutilated, the style and plan form of both buildings is commensurate with a relatively high status site, and they are reminiscent of some of the more modest neo-classical farm buildings erected on "improved" or model farms during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Robinson 1983, 26-40).
- 5.6 Structural evidence suggests that Building 9 was originally of 1½ storeys, with a ground floor stable perhaps with a hay loft over; it may have adjoined a contemporary coach house, now largely lost through later re-building. Building

8 was almost certainly built as a barn but may also have contained a byre at the north end with a loft over. A horse-engine house was added to the east side of this building after 1854, to power machinery which replaced the hand threshing and winnowing that would have previously taken place in the barn. The addition of such a structure to an earlier barn was a common feature in the region during the 19th century (RCHME 1987, 167-169). The barn was also re-roofed, and later radically altered internally during the 20th century. The two buildings probably represent the stables, barns and granaries mentioned in the 1833 sale particulars (see Section 2.3 above).

- 5.7 High Farm itself was established between 1777 and 1833 on a "greenfield site", just to the north-east of the Hall farm, specifically to manage fields mostly created by the 1777 enclosure of Throxenby Common. The farm was originally laid out around a central courtyard or foldyard, again typical of newly established farms of this period in North Yorkshire (RCHME 1987, 159-161). Both High Farm and Hall Farm expanded between 1833 and 1854, and in 1851 High Farm covered 86 acres and was occupied by the Mackwood family.
- 5.8 In its earliest form, High Farm farmhouse (Building 7) was a central entry house of single pile plan, a form commonly erected on smaller or poorer farms in the region from the late 18th century onwards (RCHME 1987, 86-92). The rooms flanking the central hall would have formed a parlour and a "forehouse"; the latter was the main living room, used for cooking, eating and sitting. The first floor chambers would have been used as bedrooms. The outshot added after 1854 effectively doubled the size of the house, converting it from a single-pile to a double-pile plan. This new extension would have contained a pantry, dairy and perhaps also a kitchen. The latest part of the farmhouse, built between 1890 and 1912, may have served as accommodation for farm labourers and probably also provided a second parlour and kitchen.
- 5.9 By 1890, several of the agricultural ranges around High Farm had been demolished, leaving only a barn in the north-east corner (Building 1), a smaller structure on the west side (probably Building 5), and the farmhouse (Building 7). At the same time, the Hall passed into non-farming hands, and it seems likely that many of the Hall farm buildings were taken over by High Farm. The re-organisation of the two formerly separate farmsteads into one large sprawling complex meant the construction of new boundary walls, and a new agricultural range was created by building new structures and converting existing buildings (Buildings 10 to 12). Subsequent alterations make it difficult to assess the original functions of some of the buildings within the expanded High Farm complex, but they probably comprised byres, loose boxes and shelter sheds.
- 5.10 Late cartographic evidence shows that there was little development at High Farm during the first part of the 20th century. However, a second floor was added to Building 11, and it was converted to the processing of flour, seeds, oats etc. The farmhouse (Building 7) was also extended at this time, and a garage was built. By 1970 several new, modern structures had been erected (Buildings 4 and 6), to accommodate changing agricultural practices.

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