



# NAA

BUILDING RECORDING

VOLUME I

THIRLEY COATES FARM  
HARWOOD DALE  
NORTH YORKSHIRE

prepared for  
P & G Durbin Properties

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# THIRLEY COTES FARM, HARWOOD DALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

## BUILDING RECORDING

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# THIRLEY COTES FARM, HARWOOD DALE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

## BUILDING RECORDING

### *Summary*

*Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. (NAA) was commissioned by P & G Durbin Properties to undertake a phase of archaeological building recording at the Grade II listed Thirley Cotes Farm, Harwood Dale, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 97591 95054 Fig. 1). This was conducted as part of a mitigation programme associated with the conversion of the property to holiday accommodation (Planning Ref.: NYM/2019/0101/LB).*

*Thirley Cotes Farm is a courtyard farm comprising a series of ranges built around a central courtyard. The buildings are primarily constructed of local sandstone, with some later brick. The farmhouse, former stables, and main barn have previously been converted. The remaining buildings—the west and south range, and the cart shed—form the subject of this report.*

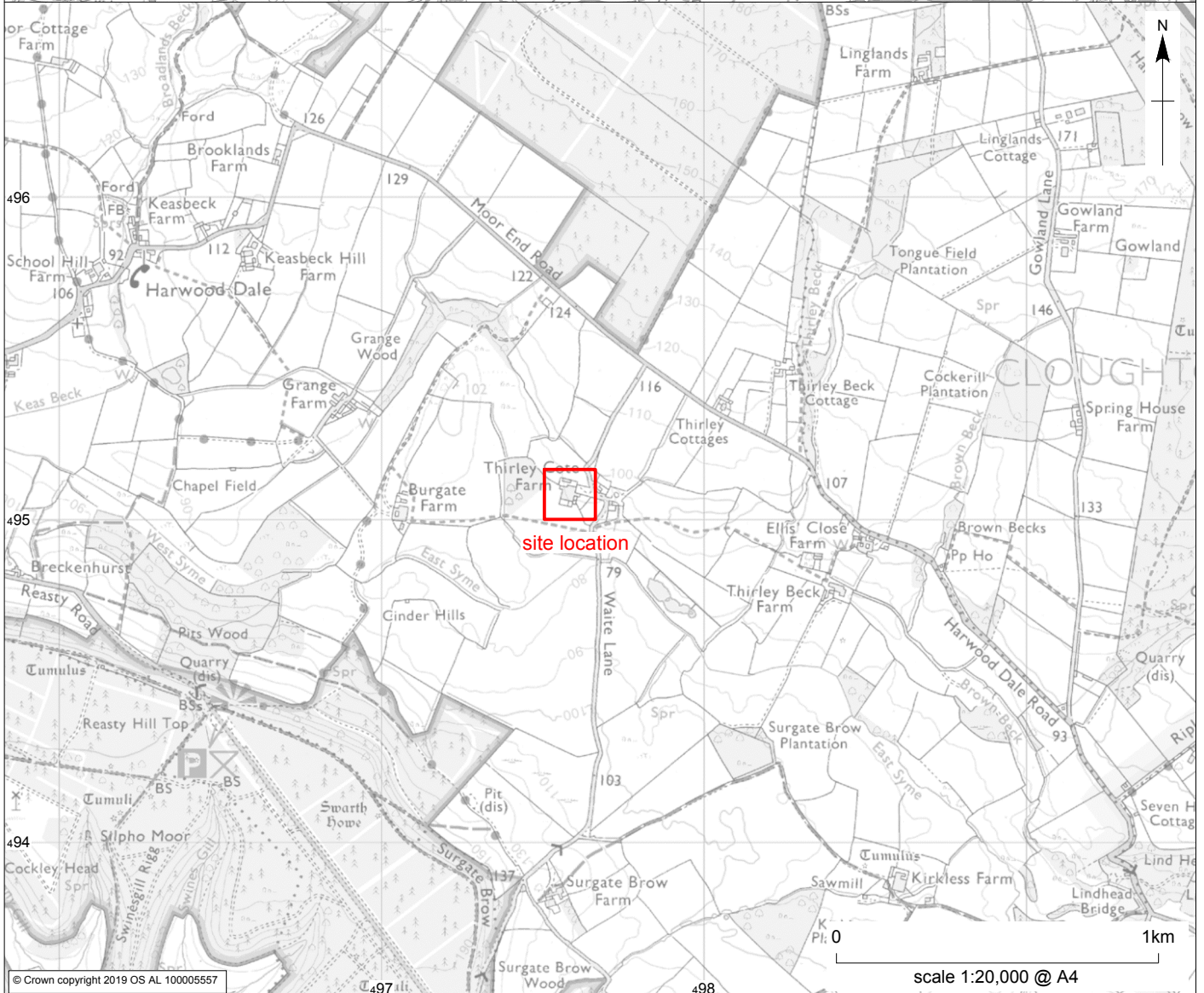
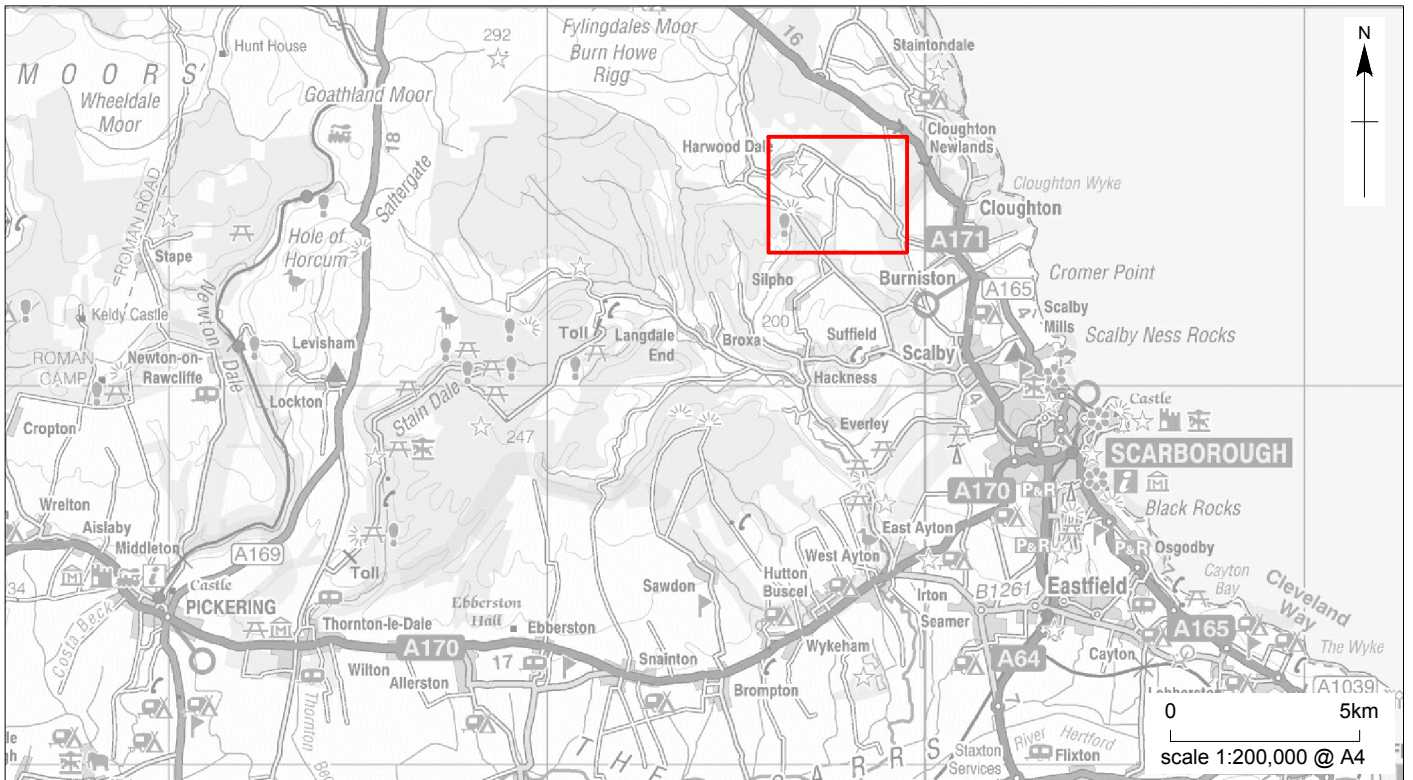
*The Farm was one of a number of properties built by the Hackness Estate in the first half of the 19th century. Cartographic evidence suggests it was set out in a single phase of build prior to 1854, with subsequent modification over the following century in response to broader changes in farming practice. The east, north and west ranges, together with the farmhouse, formed part of the original farmstead, with the cart shed, north-west range and south range all being added by the end of the 19th century. The linear south range was rebuilt (or substantially modified) in the first decade of the 20th century when it was replaced by two structures, only the western section of which remains standing today. Externally the west range has been little altered since construction, save for the addition of an outshot on the west side.*

*The primary heritage significance of Thirley Cotes Farm derives from its evidential and historic values as a planned agricultural complex associated with the 'high farming' period in the early to mid-19th century. This saw the implementation of numerous advances in agricultural production and stock management, together with the widespread introduction of mechanised farming techniques to meet the increased demand of the growing industrialised nation. The west and south ranges are good examples of livestock accommodation and, together with the cart shed, provide an insight into the layout and development of a Victorian farm over time.*

*This report presents the results of a Level 2 survey, comprising a photographic, written and drawn record of the interior and exterior of the three buildings proposed for conversion, and a Level 1 survey of the farmstead complex as a whole. It has facilitated a greater understanding of the form, layout and development of Thirley Cotes and, together with the archive, is considered to serve*

*as a suitable record to mitigate against any potential loss of heritage significance arising from the proposed holiday let conversion.*





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Thirley Cotes Farm: site location

Figure 1

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd. (NAA) was commissioned by P & G Durbin Properties to undertake a historic building survey of Thirley Cotes Farm, Harwood Dale, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 97591 95054; Fig.1). This work was completed in response to a Listed Building Consent application for the conversion of, and extension to, three redundant agricultural properties in order to provide holiday accommodation with associated parking, amenity spaces and landscaping works (Planning Ref.: NYM/2019/0101/LB).
- 1.2 Thirley Cotes farmhouse is a Grade II Listed building (NHLE No: 1296633), designated as a good example of a 19th-century planned farmstead dating from a period characterised by increased investment in agricultural production. Much of the complex, including the farmhouse, was converted by the previous owner of the property in 2010. The current proposal relates to the conversion of the three remaining agricultural ranges, all of which are stone built, single-storey structures.
- 1.3 As part of the planning application process, a building survey was completed by CS Archaeology in September 2018. The North York Moors National Park Authority (NYMNPA) Building Conservation Officer raised a number of issues with this piece of work. Unfortunately, these could not be address by CS Archaeology at the time and the report and archive were withdrawn. NAA were then commissioned at short notice to undertake a new survey.
- 1.4 Subsequently, it was requested by the NYMNPA Building Conservation Officer that the results of the earlier CS Archaeology survey be incorporated into the NAA report and accompanying archive. This has been duly undertaken, with permission from CS Archaeology.

### **Scope of Work**

- 1.5 A Historic England (2016) Level 2 measured and photographic survey was carried out for the three buildings proposed for conversion (Planning Ref.: NYM/2019/0101/LB). These comprised the west range, south range and cart shed (Fig. 2). A Level 1 photographic survey was also carried out for the whole of the farm in order to provide a record of the broader site context and setting.

### **Aims and objectives**

- 1.6 The primary aim of the Historic Building Survey was to provide a 'descriptive record'



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Thirley Cotes Farm: site plan

Figure 2

(Level 2) of the ranges and cart shed suitable to mitigate against any subsequent loss of heritage significance resulting from the conversion.

1.7 In achieving this aim the following objectives were identified and met:

- a written and photographic record of the three buildings detailing form, function, development, date and significance, as well as key structural features;
- a basic photographic record of the wider farm complex (exterior only) to inform a greater understanding of the site as a whole;
- the preparation of an annotated site plan and elevations, based on the existing architect's drawings, depicting the form and location of any structural features;
- the preparation of an illustrated report on the results of the investigations to be deposited with the NYMNPA Historic Environment Record (HER) and the local record offices;
- to prepare a suitable labelled and catalogued digital photographic archive to be entered onto the NYMNPA HER and deposited with the local record offices; and
- to log the project on OASIS, quote the OASIS number in the report and upload a pdf copy of the report to OASIS on completion.

1.8 The site archive will contain all the data collected during the investigative work, including site records and a full photographic catalogue. The archiving of any digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2013; Historic England 2015).

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### **Documentary evidence**

2.1 A rapid survey of all readily available documentary and cartographic material was made in order to inform an understanding of the development and history of the farm. Readily available online sources were consulted along with historic ordnance survey maps.

2.2 The following sources were used to inform this report:

- Census data
- Historical newspapers
- Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps
- Historical studies

### **Building recording**

- 2.3 Fieldwork was undertaken on 9th November 2018.
- 2.4 Existing architect's drawings were annotated on site. These were checked for basic accuracy and were found to have key elements missing. A new survey was therefore conducted with hand-measurements taken using disto and tape.
- 2.5 A full photographic record of the interior and exterior of the building was made. This included general photographs of the farm within its surrounding landscape. All elevations were photographed as parallel to the buildings as possible in order to avoid distortion. General room shots were taken of the interior, as well detailed photographs of any internal and external features of note.
- 2.6 Each element was given a unique identification number (context number). All internal rooms of the west range were numbered 100+ with external features numbered 1000+. The south range was numbered 2000 with each elevation and room 2100+. The cart shed was labelled 3000+ with rooms or elevations numbered 3100+. Individual features were then given a unique number within each room sequence. A full list of contexts is included in Section 9.0.

### **Limitations to survey**

- 2.7 Full access was granted to the three buildings, which in most cases had been cleared of any major obstructions. The main exceptions to this were the cart shed and the west range outshot (see discussion below). There was no internal access to the farmhouse, the main barn, the north-west range or the east range but these areas were outside the current application.
- 2.8 At the time of the second survey some building work had already commenced. This primarily comprised the soft strip of interior features (i.e. hay racks, stall divisions and feeding troughs) and the reduction of floor surfaces. More extensive work was underway in the cart shed (3000), with the erection of stud walling and panels obscuring the original fabric. These obstructions meant that it was not possible to record the interior of the structure, although the exterior was photographed in detail.
- 2.9 To augment the missing information, it was requested that photographs and information from the earlier CS Archaeology survey be used to enhance the archaeological record. This material has been included with the full permission of Chris Scurfield of CS

Archaeology and has been referenced throughout as appropriate. However, it should be noted that this material was not seen on site by the NAA team and therefore any interpretation is based only on photographic evidence. Nevertheless, it is considered that together these two archives provide a comprehensive record of the farm complex suitable to mitigate against any potential loss of heritage significance arising from the conversion.

### **3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

#### **Location**

3.1 Thirley Cotes Farm (NGR: SE 97591 95054) is located in the parish of Harwood Dale, 1.5km south-east of the village of the same name, in the south-east sector of the North York Moors National Park. It is situated approximately 9km north-west of Scarborough and 18km south-east of Whitby (Fig. 1).

3.2 The farm comprises the Grade II listed farmhouse (NHL No: 1296633), described as an early 19th-century central hall building, and four main agricultural ranges arranged around a central foldyard, with separate cart shed to the east. The farmhouse is located in the south-east corner of the complex (Fig. 2). The site appears on the First Edition six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map, surveyed in 1848–49 and published in 1854, and was one of a number of planned courtyard farmsteads constructed by the Harwood Dale Estate in the early to mid-19th century as part of a wave of agricultural investment taking place across the country at this time.

#### **Geology and building materials**

3.3 The solid geology of the area is composed of the sandstone, siltstone, and mudstone of the Long Nab Member, which formed between 165 to 172 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. These rocks are grey, laminated mudstones and siltstones with yellow-grey, fine- to medium-grained, cross-stratified sandstone layers (BGS 2018). The bedrock is overlain by Devensian till.

3.4 Immediately to the south of the site is an outcropping of Hambleton Oolites—a white to grey oolitic limestone—and the Lower Calcareous Grit Formation—a fine-grained sandstone (BGS 2018). These were probably used as the primary building material for the farm. Most of the buildings were composed of either limestone or sandstone, with some elements constructed in brick.

### **Topography and land use**

- 3.5 Harwood Dale is a village, township and chapelry within the historical ecclesiastical parish of Hackness, part of the Liberty of Whitby-Strand. Until the early 19th century, much of the land in the township was open moorland, with some enclosed pasture on the lower slopes for grazing. Moorland enclosure in the area began in 1821 with Inn Moor, a large upland area extending across the townships of Hackness and Suffield. This was soon followed by Everley, Silpho and Broxa, although High Moor, to the north of Thirley Cotes, was not enclosed until 1861 (Page 1923, 528).
- 3.6 Until recently, the area was predominately agricultural, operating a mixed agrarian economy with cattle and sheep grazing on the remaining uplands and meadows, and barley, oats, seeds, turnips and wheat grown in the deeper, more productive soils of the valley bottom. There are a number of farmsteads and hamlets scattered across this area, including Thirley Cotes, all of which are located to the south of Moor End Lane, now the A171. As the name suggests, this marked the boundary of the common upland to the north. To the east is Thirley Beck, which also marks the township and parish boundary. The Beck merges with the East Syme, which runs to the south of the farm. To the west, the Henny Beck rises from the limestone and flows south to join the East Syme.
- 3.7 Today, the area is dominated by the Harwood Dale Forest, located to the north of the site and run by the Forestry Commission. Farming remains important, but tourism and recreation increasingly play a key role in the economic sustainability of the area.

### **Designations**

- 3.8 Thirley Cotes Farm is a Grade II Listed building, granted statutory protection under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The farm ranges form part of the curtilage of the listed property, defined in Section 1 (5b) of the Act as any object or structure which, 'although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948' (TSO 1990, Part 1, 1.1.5). The issue of curtilage has been further clarified by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act (ERRA) of 2013, which places greater stress on understanding the contribution of any object or structure to the special architectural or historic interest of the listed property, as opposed to simply its physical proximity (Historic England 2018).
- 3.9 Sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 state that special regard will be given to the desirability of preserving the setting of any

listed building. Additional protection to setting is also afforded under the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018).

- 3.10 The property lies within the North York Moors National Park and is considered a good example of a 19th-century planned farmstead, typifying a period of increased investment in agricultural production in the wake of industrial expansion.

#### **Previous work**

- 3.11 Thirley Cotes Farm was historically part of the Hackness Estate until it was sold into private hands in 1954. It then fell into disrepair in the latter half of the century. In 2010, under the previous owners, Mr & Mrs Shephard, planning permission was granted for the conversion of the farmhouse and outbuildings for use as luxury self-catering holiday accommodation (Planning Ref.: NYM/2010/0659/FL). However, only the main barn (north range) conversion was built, referred to now as Holly, Sycamore, Oak and Willow cottages (Fig. 2) (David Bamford Architects 2017).
- 3.12 In March 2017 the property was purchased by the current owner, P & G Durbin Properties, with a view to completing the conversion. Since this date, the farmhouse has been converted into a holiday let and the narrow, single storey east range refurbished to provide office, service and laundry facilities.
- 3.13 In September 2018 CS Archaeology prepared a Level 2 survey of the farm complex, the results of which have been incorporated into the current report and archive.

## **4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 The following section aims to place Thirley Cotes Farm within its historic context in order to inform the results of the field survey.

#### **Early origins of settlement**

- 4.2 There is extensive evidence of archaeological activity recorded throughout Harwood Dale, particularly across the uplands to the north of the site. The nearest site to the Farm is a scheduled Bronze Age (c.2500–700BC) round barrow, located approximately 900m south-east, on the banks of Thirley Beck (NHL No: 1019774). A second barrow is also recorded 1.4km to the north-west (NHL No: 1019797) on the southern edge of what was High Moor.
- 4.3 The first direct reference to settlement at Thirley Cotes is in the Domesday Book,



compiled in 1086 where it appears as *'Torlie'*, recorded as a small hamlet comprising just 1.8 households and forming part of the manor of Falsgrave. This was one of a number of manors listed under the lost Hundred of *'Dic'*, which included Great Ayton, Cloughton, Scalby and Filey, amongst others (Powell-Smith 2018).

- 4.4 Prior to the Conquest, Dic was held by Earl Tostig Godwinson, Earl of Northumberland and brother of King Harold. The name *'Torlie'* is probably Old English (OE) in origin, from *'Tor'*, meaning rocky outcrop, and either *'leah'*, meaning clearing, or *'lin'*, a lime tree (Mills 2003). Most of the other place names in the area share a similar origin. Cloughton from the OE *'Clough'* + *'ton'*, meaning village in a deep valley, and Silpho, meaning flat topped hill (*ibid.*). Mixed with these are Anglo-Norse place names, such as nearby Scalby, which means farm belonging to Skalli, and Throxenby to the north (Mills 2003).

### **Medieval**

- 4.5 After the Norman Conquest, Thirley was gifted by William I to William de Percy as part of the parish of Hackness (Page 1923, 529). Percy had arrived in England in 1067 and held extensive estates across North Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. He was the patron of the new Norman Whitby Abbey, built on the ruins of the Anglo-Saxon Streonshalh Abbey, and founder of the English Percy line, later Earls of Northumberland, one of the most influential families in medieval England.
- 4.6 Thirley Cotes is recorded on the NYMNPA HER as a Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV) (HER 1711). There is also a separate entry relating to earthworks identified in the field to the south-east of the farm, which are believed to be the remains of an associated medieval field system that comprised embanked and ditched boundaries, the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, and a possible hollow way (HER 19378).
- 4.7 The First Edition OS map (surveyed in 1848–49, published 1854; Fig. 3) suggests that the medieval settlement originally comprised a small hamlet of two or perhaps three farmsteads clustered on each side of the bend in Waite Lane. By the mid-19th century, only the properties on the east side of the lane remained, including the Grade II Listed 18th-century Thirley Cote Cottage (NHLE No: 1148208). The west side of the settlement was dominated by Thirley Cote Farm, typical of the new wave of improved farms constructed across the country at this time. This had almost certainly replaced an earlier structure situated on the west side of the lane.



4.8 Surrounding the hamlet, the traces of the old medieval field system are also visible on the 1854 OS map, particularly to the north and west of the settlement where there are a series of long, linear fields resulting from the amalgamation of the medieval arable strip field (Fig. 3). In contrast, the fields on the west side of the village are larger and more cohesive; although echoes of former strip field boundaries can still be seen along Henny Beck. These rationalised units are typical of late 18th and early 19th century enclosure and distinctly different from the more ridged, geometric pattern of later 19th century Parliamentary Enclosure visible today across the surrounding upland. As such, both the field layout and the architectural style of the Farmhouse, suggest a phase of 'modernisation' and improvement at Thirley Cotes Farm sometime in the early 19th century.

#### **Late 18th and 19th century agricultural improvements**

4.9 In the latter half of the 18th and early 19th century, there was a wave of agricultural expansion and improvement taking place across England and Wales. Large areas of land were being enclosed, with increasing agricultural production in what had previously been communal land in the uplands (Wade Martins 2002). Changes in tenancy and land ownership brought about by enclosure encouraged greater investment in farm properties across the country. The security and continuity this offered both owners and established tenants saw an increased outlay in farm buildings and equipment, with many farms being entirely rebuilt, as well as new properties being constructed.

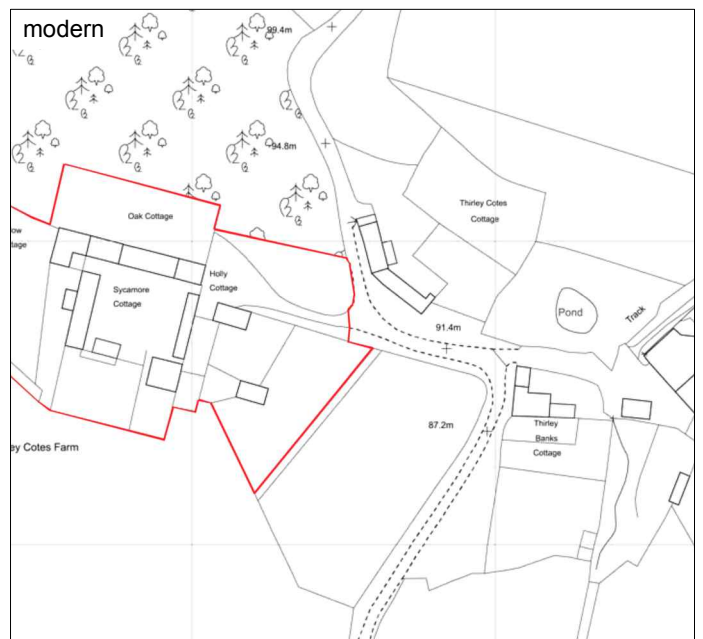
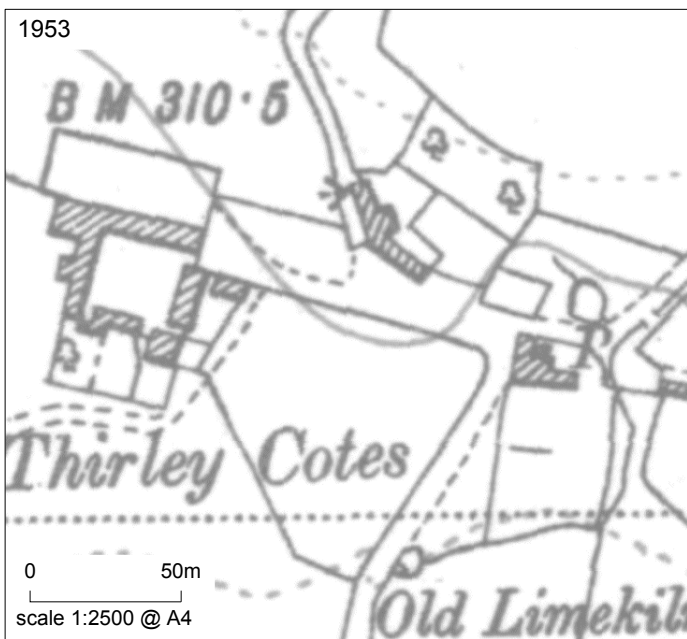
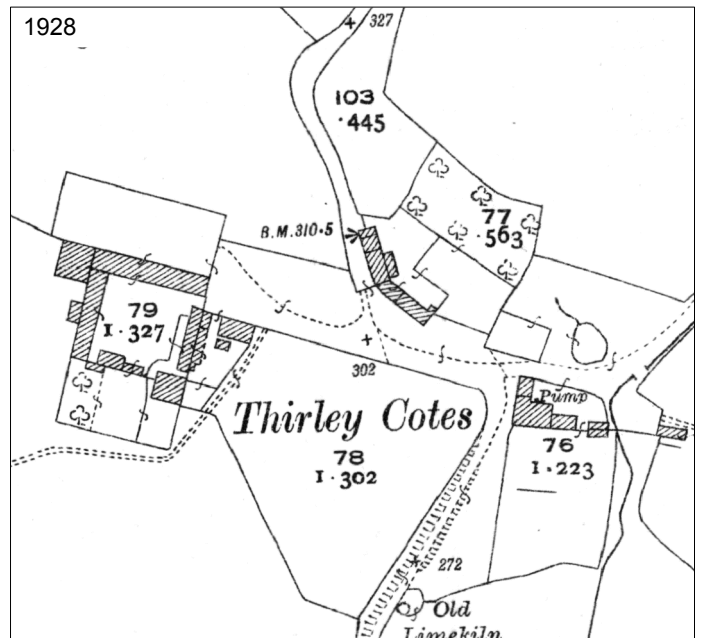
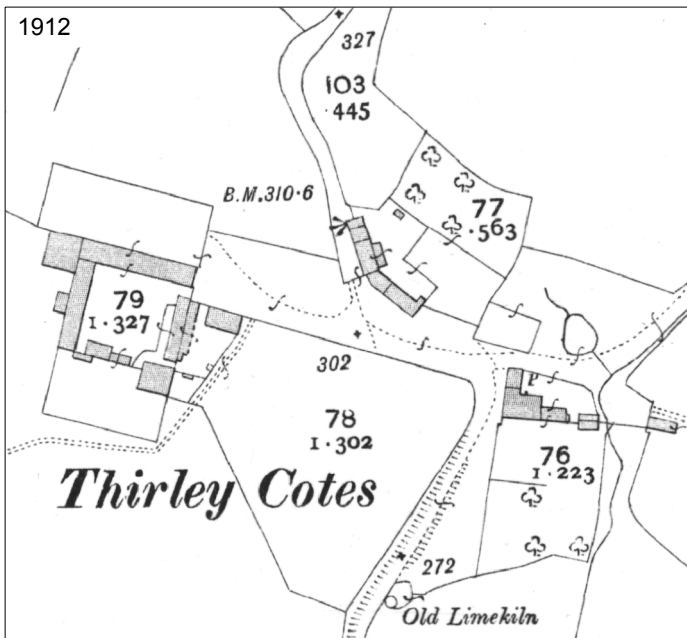
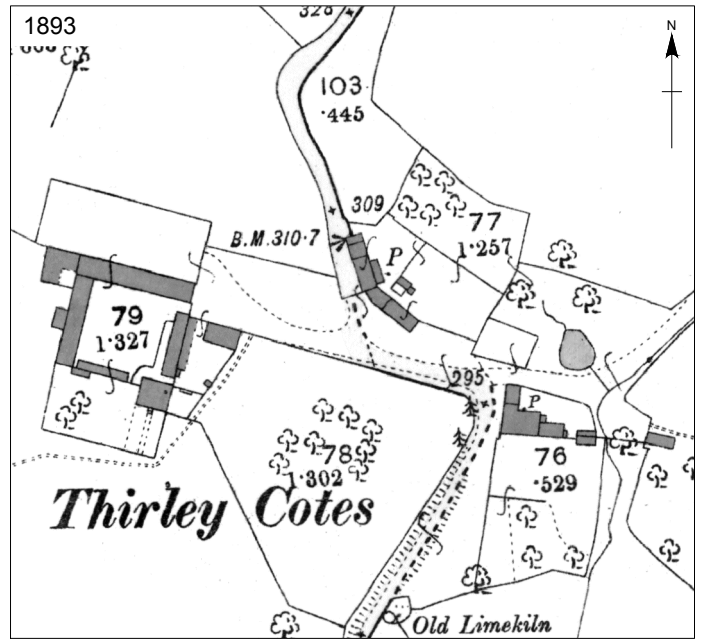
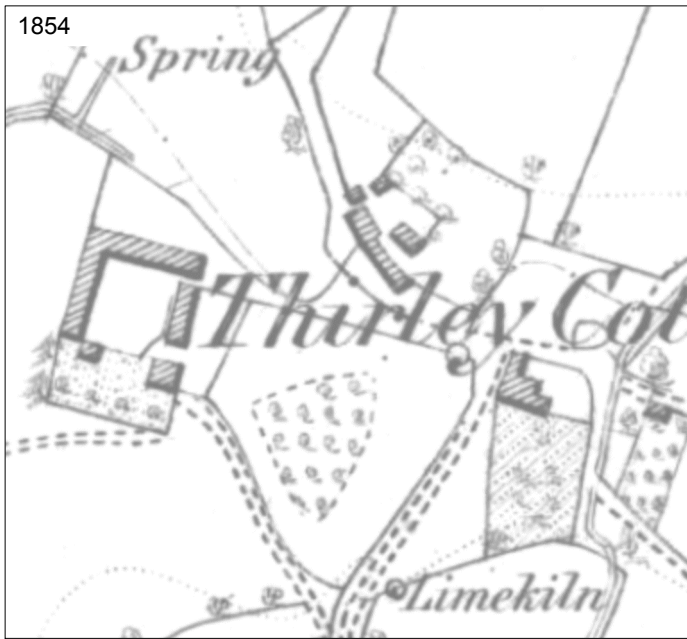
4.10 Thirley Cotes formed part of the Hackness Estate, owned in the early 19th century by the Johnstone family, descendants of the Vanden-Bempdes who had held the manor since 1696 (Page 1923). On the 1854 OS map there are two other courtyard farms shown within the immediate vicinity of Thirley Cotes. These are Burgate Farm (0.5km to the west) and Keasbeck Hill Farm (1.6km to the north-west), both of which are very similar in size, layout and date to Thirley Cotes and were almost certainly part of the same phase of estate expansion.

4.11 Such investment was necessary to meet the increasing demands being placed on agricultural production by the rate of population expansion in the latter half of the 18th century and early 19th century. Between 1760 and 1821 the country's population doubled from 6 million to 12 million, doubling again between 1820 and 1870 from 12 million to 26 million (Barnwell and Giles 1997, 4–5). Many of these people occupied the growing industrial towns of the North, particularly the foundries and ironworks of Cleveland and mills and mining settlements of Yorkshire. The need to feed the

increasing population, coupled with a reduction in the agricultural labour force brought about by urban migration, placed enormous pressure on the old methods of farming which had altered little since the later medieval period. The result was a change in agricultural production that was to have a marked impact on British farming for the next 100 years.

- 4.12 The need to meet the increase in demand saw considerable changes in crop production and stock management. Stock was no longer left to roam over open pasture but kept close to the farmstead in byres around a central courtyard—or foldyard—where the precious manure could be collected for transportation to the arable fields by cart. Meat and dairy production also expanded during this period to such an extent that, by 1850, the value of livestock rivalled that of arable crops (*ibid.*, 6). There was also a drive towards more mechanised farming in order to improve yield with a much smaller workforce. Mechanised reapers, drillers, threshers and crushers were all introduced, many of which were driven by steam. This method of integrating livestock management, cereal production and technological advances became known as ‘high farming’.
- 4.13 The layout of Thirley Cotes Farm as shown on the First Edition OS map (Fig. 3) is typical of the high farming period. It comprises three ranges set out around a central foldyard, with the main barn on the north side and the farmhouse situated in the south-east corner. This is set a little apart from the rest of the complex, with the main polite façade facing south. This location allowed for easy access to the farm, while at the same time setting the building slightly apart to minimise the smell and noise coming from the yard.
- 4.14 In front of the farmhouse was a garden and orchard, shown as occupying the south side of the property on the 1854 OS map. More typically a south range would have been built in this location to fully enclose the yard. Such a variation in plan may have been at the request of the estate owner or could indicate that the complex was still under construction when the map was surveyed in 1848–49. Notably, by the time of the publication of the Second Edition 25-inch OS map in 1893, a south range has been added (Fig. 4).
- 4.15 The farm appears is recorded in the 1851 census as ‘Thurlow Coates’, tenanted by George White (57), a farmer of 160 acres who employed six labourers (Home Office Ref.: 102/2336). Also living at the property were his wife, Mary (50), their two sons and a daughter, a general servant (Mary Linton (20)) and two labourers (Edgar Grooves (20) and William Robinson (15)).

- 4.16 The Second Edition 25-inch OS map, published in 1893, is the first to show the property in detail (Fig. 4). This indicates a degree of expansion in the latter part of the century, with the addition of the south range and development of the small paddock to the east. This included a cart shed and various other ancillary building, as well as an open linear block built against the east range, probably also for equipment storage. A small extension was also added to the rear (west) of the west range and an L-shaped building constructed at the west end of the main barn. The latter was probably a byre, with a small open yard to the east.
- 4.17 The Third Edition 25-inch OS, published in 1912 (Fig. 4), shows the south range had been either entirely or partially rebuilt. The single linear range being replaced with two adjoined rectangular buildings. The small fold yard in the L-shaped extension to the main barn has also been covered over against the weather. The Fourth Edition OS, published in 1928, shows the addition of a small structure to the south of the cart shed but no other change.
- 4.18 In September 1930, the farm was put up for sale as part of the Harwood Dale Estate. This had been held by Sir Harcourt Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone since 1869, created Lord Derwent of Hackness in 1881 (Page 1923). The sale not only included the farms in Harwood Dale but also others in Fylingdales, Burniston and Scalby. Thirley Cotes Farm and Cottage formed part of the auction, as well as Burgate Farm, Keasbeck Hill Farm and Grange Farm, amongst others (Historic England Archive Ref.: SC01300). Thirley Cotes was advertised as a farm comprising 200 acres and valued at £2000 (Leeds Mercury 1930).
- 4.19 In January 1940, the farm was advertised as 'To Let' by Harwood Estates, described as an 'excellent farmhouse and good buildings; area 200 acres (130 arable)' (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 1940). A few years after this, in 1954, the Hackness Estate again attempted to sell off parts of the estate. Thirley Cotes Farm was purchased by Mr. A. E. Frank, the tenant at the time, for £5,350 (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer 1954). This was the highest price paid for the eight properties auctioned and indicates that Thirley was still clearly a viable concern.
- 4.20 The 1953 OS map, published just before the sale, shows the property as little changed since 1912. However, at some point after this date, a large shed was built to cover the foldyard, the posts of which remain visible today, although cut off at the base (CS Archaeology 2018).



Thirley Cotes Farm: map regression

Figure 4

## 5.0 BUILDING SURVEY

### Layout and context

- 5.1 The Thirley Cotes Farm complex comprises four agricultural ranges set around a central foldyard, with separate farmhouse in the south-east corner and later separate cart shed to the east (Fig. 2). Access to the farm is along Waite Lane, which runs north-west to south-east from Moor End Lane to Reasty Hill.
- 5.2 From the north, the approach to the farm is largely hidden from view by dense tree cover and the curve of the road. The driveway leading into the farm branches west off from the main road, at which point only the farmhouse is clearly visible, the rest of the complex being concealed by a tall hedge (Plate 1). The cart shed and the main barn come into view along the driveway, marking the point of entry into the complex (Plate 2).



*Plates 1 and 2: (left) access to Thirley Cotes is from the east along Waite Lane onto an access road (right) on the north-east side of the farmstead.*

- 5.3 The farm is more visible on the approach from the south (Plate 3), where the farmhouse and red pantile roofline of the lower ranges can be clearly seen from some distance; although trees block any long views from Reasty Lane. Closer to the farm the rise of the land to the immediate south conceals most of the complex in a dip, except the farmhouse and the roof of the south range remain visible (Plate 4). Cartographic

evidence indicates that this was formerly the primary public ‘polite’ approach into the Farm (Fig. 4). Historic maps show a small garden on this side of the farmhouse and tracks leading directly to both Waite Lane to the south-east and Burgate to the south-west.



*Plate 3: view looking north towards the farm from the south, with the red pantile roof of the farm clearly visible. (Image provided by the NYMNPA).*



*Plate 4: view from Waite Lane to the south-east of the farmstead.*

### ***The farmhouse***

5.4 The farmhouse (Plate 5) is a two-storey, three-bay structure built of grey sandstone with a slate roof, coped gable and plain kneelers. The building is double fronted; the public



façade facing south onto a small garden and the north façade onto the foldyard. The south elevation would have been the main public 'polite' approach into the complex, facing away from the sights and smells of the foldyard. There are five 16-light sash windows overlooking the valley on this side, three at first floor level and two at ground floor level. The latter are set either side of a central door set with a three-paned overlight. Both door and windows feature a plain stone lintel, the windows set with stone cills. Both door and windows feature a plain stone lintel, the windows set with stone cills.



*Plate 5: south and west elevations of the farmhouse viewed from the south-western corner of the garden.*

- 5.5 The north elevation features the same arrangement as the south. Views from the east ground floor window are now blocked by the east range, which might suggest this was added later, although it is shown in-situ on the 1854 OS map (Plate 7, Fig. 4). The east and west elevations feature a single sash window near the top of the gable, indicating attic accommodation. There is considerable staining on the west facing gable along the line of the chimney flue.
- 5.6 It is a double pile building, with the location of the chimney stacks indicating a central hallway plan. No internal inspection was made.

#### ***The east range***

- 5.7 The east range is a single-storey linear range running north to south and constructed of coursed sandstone with quoins, set with a red pantile roof. The main access is from the

west where there are seven doors leading out onto the foldyard (Plate 6). The east side of the building features two small windows at the south end (Plate 7) and three ventilation slits at the north end (Plate 8). A building scar on the southern end of the east elevation is evidence of an extension added in the late 19th century (Fig. 4).



*Plate 6: west elevation of the east range, looking east, with the north elevation (rear) of the farmhouse directly to the south.*



*Plate 7: east elevation of the east range seen connecting to the farmhouse on the left. The southern extension of the building is visible as a wall scar and variation in build at the south end of the range (nearest the farmhouse). On the right of the picture the west end of the cart shed is just visible.*

- 5.8 The building was probably constructed as a stable block. Horses were more valuable and less odious than cattle and were therefore more likely to be housed nearer the farmhouse. Horses remained an important element in farming until the widespread introduction of tractors in the mid-20th century. Stabling would have been needed for draught horses used for both ploughing and transportation, as well as more general riding horses. A wealthy farmer may even have kept a prized hunter. Stable blocks

needed to be well ventilated but free of draughts and with easy access to the cart and implement sheds.



*Plate 8: east elevation of the east range looking south west. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

### ***The main barn***

- 5.9 The north range of the farmstead stands two-storeys high and is built of coursed sandstone, set with a pantile roof featuring modern skylights. The south elevation, facing onto the fold yard with ventilation slits at both first and ground floor levels (Plate 9). These are preserved only at ground floor level on the north elevation (Plate 10). The slits, coupled with the size and location of the range, indicate it was the main barn and granary. The upper storey would have been used for storing grain and hay with animal accommodation at ground floor level.
- 5.10 The windows throughout the building are predominantly modern, dating to the 2010 conversion (Dixon Associates 2009). However, some of these, particularly the smaller openings, may be original in terms of location. There are three doors on the south side of the building that lead into the foldyard, and four on the north side, one of which is a later replacement dating to the 2010 conversion.
- 5.11 The east gable features a central door at first floor level (Plate 11). This would have led directly into the hay loft, facilitating the loading and unloading of material directly onto a waiting cart below. At ground level, a large wooden lintel spans the width of the gable end, supported in the centre on a stone pier. This suggests the building may have

originally incorporated a cart shed at this end prior to the construction of the separate shed in the early 20th century.



*Plate 9: south elevation of the barn showing ventilation slits, indicative of hay lofts, granaries and a cattle byre.*



*Plate 10: east elevation of the main barn.*



*Plate 11: east elevation of the main barn showing the remains of the first cart shed.*

- 5.12 The two cross-shaped anchors-plates are the same form as those which appear on the cart shed and are presumably the same date, corresponding with a phase of later modification and stabilisation. They notably do not appear at the western end of the building and are not found anywhere else on the site apart from these two buildings.



*Plates 12: north facing elevation of north-west range (second cart shed).*

### ***North-west range***

- 5.13 The north-west range is a single-storey, L-shaped building, built of coursed sandstone and set with a pantile roof. The structure adjoins the western end of the barn (Plate 12) and is first shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4). A single door on the north elevation

provides access from the north and is believed to be original. The south and east facing elevations feature a series of bullnose brick piers (Plate 13) suggesting a second cart or implement shed, situated on the west side of the farm.



*Plate 13: east elevation showing bullnose brick piers. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*



*Plate 14: south facing elevation of the north-west range. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

- 5.14 There are no other openings of note except for a small square window located close to the roof apex on the south facing gable (Plate 14). This window is clearly modern but may have replaced an earlier vent or owl hole.

## Level 2 Survey

### *West range (byre and stable) (1000) (Figs. 5, 6 and 7)*

- 5.15 The west range comprises a single storey building located just south of the main barn. It is a nine-bay structure constructed of evenly coursed local grey sandstone with quoins at the corners (Plate 15, Fig. 5). The building spans the width of the foldyard and stands 2.9m high, with an ashlar top plate. The gabled roof is divided in two sections; the northern end covered with 20th-century corrugated metal sheets and the southern end with surviving original pantiles. The main access was from the foldyard to the east, via five stable doors distributed along the building. There are a further three doors on the west side, together with a small outshot (600). This was built later than the main structure and is first shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4).



*Plate 15: east facing elevation (1010) of the west range overlooking the central foldyard viewed from the east range looking west.*

### *Exterior*

East elevation (1010) (Figs. 5 and 6)

- 5.16 All five of the doors on this side of the building are stable half doors capped with a large stone lintel. Such doors are commonly found in buildings used to house animals, whether cattle or horses. Door 302, in the middle of the range, is slightly wider than the others, a feature usually associated with cattle use. The three doors at the north end of

the building (102, 202 and 302) each feature a set of angled timber presumably associated with a latch (Plate 16); this feature is not seen on any of the other surviving doors.

- 5.17 The lintels above doors 102 and 401 have a broken corner: the lower north corner on 102 and the lower south corner on 401 (Plates 17 and 18). These appear to have been broken during quarrying or extraction prior to erection and are not considered to be indicative of reuse.



*Plates 16 and 17: oblique view of door 202 with the wooden latches (in yellow) on the left side of the door frame (left) and door 401 showing broken lintel (right).*

- 5.18 The wall fabric of the east elevation contains a number of small openings, most of which have subsequently been blocked with brick or stone. At the northern end there is a group of three, square holes (1011), which measure approximately 0.30m by 0.30m and are located 0.60m above the present ground surface (Plate 18; Fig. 6). These presumably originally extended into the building but are now concealed beneath the interior render. The openings are considered to be too small for muck holes, too low down for owl holes, and are also unlikely to be fowl holes or feeding chutes, given that there is no other evidence for a hennery or piggery at this end of the building. They are located on each side of doors 102 and 202, and so could be putlogs relating to an



external structure of some form. One possibility is a fixed machine installation of some form, such as a turnip cutter. There are the fragments of wood (1012) jutting out in the same vicinity that may be associated with a support frame, but the evidence is far from conclusive.



*Plate 18: broken lintel above door 102 of the east elevation. On either side of the door are filled niches 1011; the north one is filled with brick, the south with stone.*



*Plate 19: centre of the east elevation (1010) of the west range. Visible ventilation holes (1013) flank door 202.*

- 5.19 There are two further openings (1013) just below the eaves line at the north end of the building, probably associated with ventilation (Plate 19). The evidence therefore suggests that there was a specific activity being undertaken at this end of the building, although the nature of this is not clear.
- 5.20 On the east (courtyard) side of the range a stone foundation course projects forward of the wall (Plates 16, 18 and 19) but there is no evidence of a cobbled or flagged walkway like that associated with the south range (2301). Instead, the modern gravel surface laps up against the wall footings.

South elevation (1200) (Figs. 5 and 7)

- 5.21 Originally both gables had sandstone copings and were set with carved kneelers but today this arrangement only survives on the south elevation (1200). There are quoins at the corners on both the east and west sides; a coped garden wall abuts the latter. Just below the apex of the gable is a dovecot (1201) (Plate 20) comprising a single stone carved with three arched holes set above a protruding stone cill (Fig. 7).
- 5.22 Adjoining the building at the south-east corner is a structure (2700) linking together the south and west ranges. This is built up against the quoins of the earlier west range and is clearly a later construction (Plate 20).



*Plate 20: south elevation of the west range. The dovecot sits near the top of the gable. Photo also shows structure 2700. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

West elevation (1300) (Figs. 5 and 6)

- 5.23 There are three doors on this side of the building: one at the north end (101; Plate 21) another at the south end (301), and a third (201) leading into the rear outshot (600; Plate 22). These are all headed with large stone lintels that are cut more coarsely than those of the east elevation. The outshot (600) is a later addition and first shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4). However, it is very similar in build to the west range and may be only slightly later in date.



*Plate 21: north end of west elevation (1300), showing northern door (101).*



*Plate 22: south end of west elevation (1300), showing southern door (301) and outshot (600).*

- 5.24 The area to the west and south side of the range was grass at the time of the CS

archaeology survey, with a bank of soil built up against the base of the building (Plate 23). The ground surface had been much reduced by the time of the later NAA survey (Plates 21-22).



*Plate 23: oblique view of west elevation showing build-up of ground deposits along the base of the wall. (Photo by CS Archaeology).*



*Plate 24: north elevation (1400) of the west range looking south-east.*

North elevation (1400)

- 5.25 The north gable end elevation (1400) is largely devoid of any features. The quoins visible at the north end of the east elevation (1010) only partially survive in-situ and there are no quoins defining the north-west corner (Plate 24). The roof coping and kneelers are also missing, indicating that the end wall has been either extensively modified or rebuilt at a later stage.



*Plates 25 and 26: (left) in-situ stalls and trough along the north wall of room 100, and (right) feeding trough on the south wall (right). (Photos by CS Archaeology 2018).*

*Interior (Figs. 5 and 6)*

North room (100)

- 5.26 The north room measure 5.0m by 6.1m and is entered from both the east and west through doors 101 and 102 (Fig. 5). These are directly opposite each other, creating a through-passage (115). Prior to the NAA survey the majority of fixtures and fitting in the room had already been removed. The earlier CS Archaeology survey records the room as being in 'good order', featuring three stalls located at the north end, divided by two modern concrete stall divisions (112, Plates 25 and 26). To the rear of these was the through manure/access passage (115). Along the north wall was a line of rendered brick feeding troughs (113). There was room in each stall for the tethering of two cows. A

further wooden feeding trough (114) was recorded along the south wall by CS Archaeology (2018; 5.2.2).

- 5.27 The walls are render up to a height of 1.0m to 1.5m, corresponding with the height of the former stall locations except in the north-east corner. On the north wall are a set of joist holes (111), marking the location of the stall divisions (112) (Plate 27). Similar holes are visible on the south wall, indicating that stalls were formerly arranged against both walls, although only those on the north wall survived in-situ at the time of the CS Archaeology survey. Stalls of this kind are typically associated with cattle use rather than horses. Stalls associated with the latter are generally more spacious, and the feeding trough placed at a higher level, accompanied by a hay rack. A metal bar (runner) (109) along the west wall was probably used to tether the animal. A second bar was located on the stall division (Plate 25).



*Plate 27: north wall of room 100. Linear joist holes (111) are visible as scars on the wall. Two horizontal timbers (110) are visible in the wall above the joist holes.*

- 5.28 In the north-east corner of the room are two horizontal pieces of timber; the north timber (110) is located below the wall plate (2.4m above floor level) and extends 1.4m along the north wall; the east timber (105) is lower down (1.75m above floor level), extends 1.4m along the east wall, and includes a tack hook. In the north-west corner, only one timber extends 1.2m along the north wall at 1.35m above the floor level (Fig. 5). Similar

timbers are found in the south-west (106) and south-east corners (107), which extend 0.8m and 1.15m along each wall respectively. Evidence of these are found in rooms 100, 200 and 300 and relate to the former feeding troughs. No timbers appear on the south wall which is devoid of architectural features.



*Plate 28: east door (101) with lamp niche (103) visible to the left. The west door (102) has the same layout.*

- 5.29 The east and west doors (101 and 102) featured wooden frames with a stone threshold set approximately 0.5m above floor level, indicating the depth of the internal ground reduction (Plate 28). The earlier survey recorded a concrete screed surface extending across the whole room which, it was noted, might have obscured a surviving in-situ historic floor surface (CS Archaeology 2018, 5.2.2). However, all archaeological surfaces had been reduced by the time of the NAA survey.
- 5.30 Lamp niches or keep holes (103 and 104) are associated with both doors (Plate 28; Fig. 5). Two kingpost trusses (108) span the room, with the carpenter's mark 'VI' on the north truss and 'V' on the south truss (Plates 25, 26 and 27).

#### North-central room (200)

- 5.31 This also measures 5.0m by 6.1m and is half rendered on the west and east walls, while the other two walls are lime-washed (Fig. 5). There are two kingpost trusses, both painted white and bearing the carpenter's marks 'IIII' on the north truss and 'III' on the south truss (108; Plate 31). The CS Archaeology report describes the room as being

similar in layout to 100, with four concrete/brick feeders (207) in-situ along the north wall. Evidence of a wooden feeding trough survived as a scar on the south wall (208) and concrete floor, and set of timber uprights (205). No stall divisions remained (CS Archaeology 2018, 5.2.3; Plates 29 and 30). The brick trough and floor surface had been removed by the time of the later NAA survey.



*Plates 29 and 30: photograph taken during the earlier survey showing (top) in-situ brick feeding trough lining the north wall, looking north-west and (bottom) the scar in the floor showing the former location of a wooden feeding trough along the south wall, looking south-east, note the timber upright (205) to the left. (Photos by CS Archaeology 2018).*



- 5.32 Two doors provide access into the room from the west (201) and east (202). At the time of survey, these were set approximately 0.3m above ground level, the original floor surface having been removed. The earlier survey photographs indicate this was a concrete screed floor, similar to that in room 100. The east door is set into a wooden frame with a lamp niche or keep hole (203) just to the north. Door 201 now provides access to the outshot, which is of a later construction. The door features a large stone lintel on the outside (2.7m long), a timber lintel on the inside and a stone threshold set 0.5m above the present floor level.



*Plate 31: north elevation of room 200. A line of joist holes visible in the centre of the north wall are associated with former stall divisions. Render is visible on both the east and west walls.*

- 5.33 Timbers 106 and 107 continue into this room, extending 1.1m and 1.0m respectively, at 1.4m and 1.7m from floor level. These were mirrored on the south side of the room (303 and 305) where they continue from the south-central room (300). The south-east timber (305) is 0.9m long at a height of 1.7m. The south-west timber is 1.0m long set at 1.4m from the current floor level. Nailed onto timbers 106, 107, 303 and 305 are timber uprights (205) measuring approximately 2.0m. These are associated with a former feeding trough or manger frames (206 and 207, Plates 29, 30 and 31) similar to those in the north room, evidence for which exists in the joist holes (204) still present on the wall (Plate 31).

South-central room (300)

- 5.34 The south-central room measures 5.0m by 5.5m and is rough rendered in places rather than lime washed, indicating phases of repair. The room has two trusses (108); the north one, marked 'II', is located 0.2m south of the north wall. This marks the division between pantile and later corrugated metal roofing. The southern truss is marked 'I' and supports what appears to be the original lath and plaster work (Plate 32).



*Plate 32: division between corrugated iron roof and lath and plaster roof in room 300.*

- 5.35 Like rooms 100 and 200, the room is accessed both from the east and west via doors 301 and 302, both of which are set into wooden frames. These are raised above the present ground surface by approximately 0.25m, the original floor having been removed prior to survey. A modern concrete screed surface was recorded during the CS Archaeology survey, again this may have overlain an earlier historic floor layout (2018, 5.2.4) (Plate 33).
- 5.36 Timbers 303 and 305 on the north side of the room extend south from room 200 and measure 1.5m and 1.0m respectively, set at a height of 1.3m and 1.7m above the ground surface at time of survey. These form part of the wall above a feeding trough (304), which was in-situ at the time of the CS Archaeology survey (2018) (Plate 33). Evidence of trough fittings were visible as an upside down, semi-trapezoid frame of wood inset into the north corner of both east and west walls, and a single wooden support jutting out from the centre of the north wall (Plates 34 and 35). Timbers 303 and 305 also related to the trough structure.



*Plate 33: room 300 looking north-east with the feeding trough visible along the north wall and the concrete screed floor in-situ. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*



*Plate 34: north wall of room 300 with evidence of the feeding trough still visible.*



*Plates 35: east wall featuring door (302). Evidence of feeding trough (304) still visible in north-east corner, to the left.*

#### North loosebox (400)

- 5.37 The north loosebox is a small room, measuring 5.00m by 3.20m, with a single access from the east (door 401). The walls and are covered in limewash. The tie-beam of the truss (406) formerly supported an upper floor level, probably a hay loft. Associated with this is a window (405), located high on the south wall, just below the apex (Plate 36). In-situ on the west wall is a wooden hay rack (402; Plate 37). Below this was a feeding trough (403), evidence of which remained visible on the north and south walls. In the south-east corner is a modern water fountain beside a brick keep hole or lamp niche (404) within the southern wall. To the west of the lamp niche was an internal support for the upper floor (407), this projected 0.25m out from the wall.
- 5.38 The walls of the loosebox have been more recently rendered than the other rooms. The lath and plasterwork of the roof is clearly visible, but the original floor surface had been removed prior to survey; the current ground level being approximately 0.30m below the bottom of the surviving door threshold.
- 5.39 The floor was probably quarry tiled, based on the evidence of in-situ tile fragments found during the earlier CS Archaeology survey, and a stack of similar tiles observed outside the building (CS Archaeology 2018, 5.2.3). All evidence of the original floor surface had been removed by the time of the NAA survey.



*Plates 36 and 37: (left) oblique view looking north-east along the north wall, room 400 (loose-box). The former floor beam is clearly visible, as well as window (405) set below the apex; and (right) looking west towards the hay rack (402) and trough remain (403).*

#### South loosebox (500)

- 5.40 The south loosebox has the same layout as **400**, measuring 5.0m by 3.2m. The room was previously divided by modern breeze-block partitions but these had been removed by the time of the NAA survey.
- 5.41 The room is accessed via a single door to the east (**501**) and includes the remains of an in-situ hay rack (**502**) on the west wall with evidence of a wooden trough (**503**) beneath (Plate 39). Other features include a keep nook or lamp niche (**505**) (in stone rather than brick) in the south-east corner and a protruding tie-beam (**504**) supporting an upper floor, probably associated with a hay loft. The south side of window **405** is visible in the north wall, providing ventilation and access between the two rooms at this level (Plate 40). There is a brace (**504**) on the north wall running between the upper purlins that supports the south gable. An opening (**506**) is associated with the dovecot (**1201**; Plate 38). At the time of the CS Archaeology survey there was a concrete screed floor in-situ.



*Plate 38: opening (506) on the south gable associated with the dovecot (1201). Below is the protruding tie-beam (504) which supported the hay loft floor. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*



*Plates 39 and 40: view of loose box 500 looking west showing in-situ hay rack (502) and oblique view of north dividing wall, showing opening 405 providing access between the two rooms at this level, as well as ventilation.*

#### Outshot (600)

- 5.42 The outshot is constructed of coursed sandstone, although not as regular as the main structure. It abuts the west wall of the west range, measures internally 6.25m by 3.00m,

and is set with a catslide roof. The structure is a later addition to the main range and is first shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4). It is open to the south, the original door having been replaced by a corrugated metal sheet, although parts of the wooden frame remain in-situ (Plate 41). A door to the east (201) leads into the west range north central room (200) (Plate 29). At the time of survey, the room was obscured by equipment, but a hay rack (601) was clearly visible along the west wall (Plate 42).



*Plate 41: entrance into outshot from the west side of the range, looking north.*



*Plate 42: view of the outshot looking north. The hay rack is visible on the west wall along with the roof structure. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

***South range (stable) (2000) (Figs. 5 and 7)***

- 5.43 The south range comprises a single rectangular building, orientated east to west and measuring externally 8.20m by 4.60m. It is built of regular coursed local sandstone with a pantile roof, set with stone coping and four roof lights on the south side (2501). The interior is evenly divided into two rooms by a brick partition wall. Evidence of a hay rack and mid-level feeding trough in both rooms indicate the building was used as a stable, opening out onto the foldyard to the north. In front of the building is the remains of a cobbled surface of a type usually associated with horses (2301); the stones allowing their hooves to gain greater traction and prevent slips as well as aiding drainage.
- 5.44 The building is first shown on the 1912 OS map and replaced two different structures shown in this location on the 1854 and 1893 maps (Fig. 4).



*Plate 43: north (front) elevation of the south range (2300). The cobbled pavement (2301) is visible to the left of and behind the horizontal ranging rod.*

*Exterior*

**North elevation (2300)**

- 5.45 The north elevation is of coursed sandstone with corner quoins. It features two stable half doors flanked on each side by a window (Plate 43; Fig. 7). The doors (2101 and 2201) have thin stone lintels and the remains of wooden latches. On either side is a wooden louvred window for ventilation (2102 and 2202). On the west corner of the building stands a post (2302) belonging to what may have been a fence or gate. Similarly, wooden fragments in the wall, aligned vertically between both doors, may



also be associated with a tethering post or fence; although there seems to be no staining on the wall which would suggest any form of structure.

- 5.46 Connecting the south and west ranges is a short section of wall set with two doors (2701 and 2702; Plates 46 and 48). The doors originally opened onto another structure (2700) (Fig. 5), which is shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4) but was demolished prior to 2017 (possibly as part of the 2010 works).

East elevations (2400)

- 5.47 There is clear evidence on the east end gable of a former structure extending east from the existing range (Plate 44). There are two vertical wall scars (2401) set slightly to the south of the centre of the gable. Between these two elements is a section of rubble-built infill (2403) which highlights a cat-slide roof scar. These elements suggest that the missing structure originally formed an integral part of the extant range. The footings of the demolished building remain visible, extending east toward the farmhouse. The 1912 OS map shows a building in this location incorporated into the south range. It is still shown on the 1953 modern OS but was demolished prior to 2010 (Fig. 4).



*Plate 44: east elevation of the south range showing the walls scar (2401) and the rubble infill (2403).*

South elevation (2500)

- 5.48 The construction on the south side of the range is slightly different to that used elsewhere in the building. The sandstone blocks are more evenly cut and squared than those on

the east and west sides. There are also no quoins at the corners, as seen on the front of the building, all suggesting a different phase of build (Plates 45 and 46). This probably relates to a demolished range (2700) (Fig. 7) shown on the historic mapping (Fig. 4). This structure originally had a pantile roof, which is evident in the remains of the wall plate which is set with fragments of surviving pantiles.

- 5.49 Historic Google Earth imagery (Fig. 9) indicates that the structure was later converted for use as a greenhouse. A wall standing 1.00m high and associated with the greenhouse was extant at the time of the CS Archaeology survey (Plate 45). This was evident only as footings (2704) by the later NAA survey.



*Plate 45: former greenhouse (2700) built against the southern wall of the south range (2000). This structure served as a greenhouse during its final phase of use, the associated wall (2704) can be seen standing 1.00m high at the time of the CS Archaeology survey. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

- 5.50 At the west end of the former range are two doors (2701 and 2702) each with wooden frames. The frame of the west door (2702) abuts the quoins of the extant west range. This has a large stone lintel, similar to those of the east elevation of the west range but thinner. The east door (2701) is narrower and set with a thin stone lintel. The stone surround is more irregular and with thicker pointing, suggesting a later insert (Plate 20). Both doors are set approximately 0.75m above the ground, indicating the previous floor level of the demolished range (2700).
- 5.51 On either side of the door are two niches (2703), the west niche being partially blocked. Below door 2701 is a rectangular niche (2705), which would have opened below the floor and was possibly used for ventilation.



*Plate 46: south facing elevation (2500) of the south range, showing the wall footings (2704) of demolished range (2700).*

5.52 During the final phase of use both doors opened into the former greenhouse but originally door 2702 provided access from the main complex out into an orchard, shown on the First Edition OS map (Fig. 4).

5.53 There are four rooflights (2501) on the south side of the extant range (Plate 46).



*Plates 47 and 48: (left) west facing elevation (2600) of the south range, and (right) north facing elevation of 2700, showing doors 2701 and 2702.*

West elevation (2600)

- 5.54 The west elevation (2600) is plain with few archaeological features of note except for two round terracotta pipe vents (2601) (Plate 47). Similar vents appear on the east elevation (2402).

*Interior*

West room (2100)

- 5.55 The west room is roughly square, measuring 3.75m by 3.85m. The east dividing wall is constructed of red brick (Plates 49 and 50). Parts of the north wall are also of brick, largely around the door (2101) and window (2102). The west and south walls are of stone. The west wall is set with two vents (2601), and barely visible beneath the lime wash are two horizontal timbers (2108) set at the same height as the north and south walls. The function of these remains uncertain, but they appear to be structural.



*Plates 49 and 50: (left) the east partition wall of the west room is brick whereas the south is stone. The remains of a trough (2103) and hay rack (2105) are evident as wall scars and (right) both recorded by CS Archaeology 2018. (photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

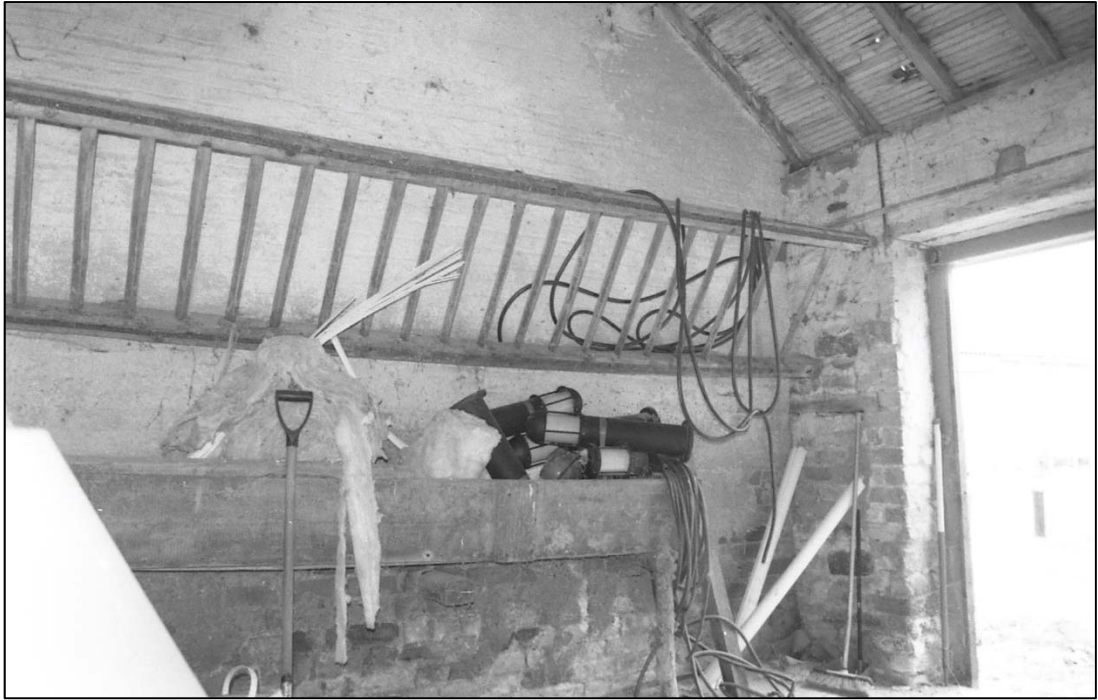


*Plate 51: room 2100 roof structure, also visible are the three ventilation holes (2106) and a skylight (2501). (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

- 5.56 At the time of survey, the original floor surface had been removed but is shown on the CS Archaeology survey as comprising a concrete screed floor (Plate 50). It is a common rafter roof without intermediate trusses, with the purlins supported on the internal brick partition. Lath and plaster work support the pantile roof (Plate 51).
- 5.57 A timber trough was formerly in-situ on the east wall, with hay rack above (CS Archaeology 2018, 5.2.8) (Plate 50). Evidence of both rack (2105) and trough (2103) were observed and recorded during the NAA survey. Two horizontal timbers (2107) were recorded on the east wall at the height of the top of the north and south walls. They may have originally served as structural support for the trough or hay rack. Above these are three vents (2106).

#### East room (2200)

- 5.58 The east room is the same in size and layout as the west. The west brick partition wall features the remains of a trough (2203) and a wall scar associated with a hay rack (2204), both recorded at the time of the CS Archaeology survey (CS Archaeology 2018, 5.2.10) (Plate 52). There are two horizontal timbers visible in the west partition wall (2107) aligned with the top of the north and south walls. Notably the partition wall is both rendered and lime washed, in contrast to that in the west room. Like the adjoining room, 2200 also formerly featured a concrete screed floor surface.



*Plate 52: room 2200 showing location of former trough (2203) and hay rack (2204). (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*



*Plate 53: room 2200 looking north, showing door 2201 and window 2202. Note bullnose brick around the door frame.*

- 5.59 The east wall was set with three vents (2402), the lower two of these were subsequently filled in and blocked from the outside. The blocked vents can be seen just above two horizontal timbers (2205), set within the east wall at the height of the north and south walls. The function of these remains uncertain, but they appear to be structural.

*Cart shed (3000)*

- 5.60 The cart shed is a single-storey structure located east of the main courtyard, and set behind the east range. It is constructed of regularly coursed sandstone with a pantile roof, stone coped gable and simple kneelers. The building comprises four bays, divided on the north side by a set of red brick piers. The building is a later addition to the main farm complex and is first shown on the 1893 OS map (Fig. 4).



*Plate 54: north elevation of the cart shed.*

*Exterior*

North elevation (3200)

The north elevation (front) comprises four bays separated by three brick piers (3201). Bullnose bricks are used at the corners to prevent damage to the valuable farm equipment. Each pier stands 1.80m high (Plate 54; Fig. 8).

East elevation (3300)

- 5.61 The east elevation (Plate 55) features a single square window (3301), above which is set a narrow owl hole or ventilation slit (3302). There are two cross-shaped anchor-plates

(3303) located below the window. These correspond with similar anchor-plates on the west elevation (3503). These secure either end of two metal tie-rods (3102) which run through the building from gable to gable just above the level of the wooden roof tie beams (Plates 58, 59 and 60). The cross-shaped anchor-plates are of the same design as those that can be seen on the east elevation of the main barn and may have been inserted at the same time, possibly as part of a later stabilisation scheme.



*Plate 55: east facing elevation (3300) of cart shed.*

- 5.62 Many old brick and masonry buildings are bound internally by an iron rod which is secured externally at each end by means of nuts and washers over 'load spreading' plates. Most frequently these rods run from gable to gable (Pennick 2002, 94), predominantly, but not exclusively, at floor level. This system is designed to prevent the spreading, bulging and leaning of the building's external walls (Curl 1999, 23) and offer structural reinforcement. This is a traditional and well proven method, which is relatively cheap and involves minimal visual change to the building (Gifford 2002, 98).
- 5.63 The rod is typically made from wrought iron and is known as a '*tie-rod* or *bar*' or '*anchor-beam*'. A tie is any member that resists a pull, to prevent the spreading of two sides (Curl 1999, 768). The load spreading plates are often referred to as '*tie-plates*' (Taylor 2014), '*anchor-plates*' (Sturgis et al. 1989 68; Pennick 2002, 94), or '*pattress-plates*' (Gifford 2002, 91 and Taylor 2014). Pattress was the term originally used for circular plates but has now become more of a generic term.
- 5.64 As these plates are visible externally, they are often made to be decorative as well as functional. They vary in design and can be circular, **S**, **X** or **Y** shaped. Ornate examples



survive from the late medieval period onwards and the system can be found in use across Europe and North America (Sturgis et al. 1989 68-69; Harris 1977).

South elevation (3400)

- 5.65 The south elevation (Plates 56 and 57) is of regular coursed sandstone with no archaeological features of note. At the time of survey an opening (3401), measuring approximately 1.20m wide, had been inserted without planning permission at the eastern end of the building. This will be restored to an approved standard.



*Plate 56: south elevation (3400) of the cart shed, showing opening on east side.*

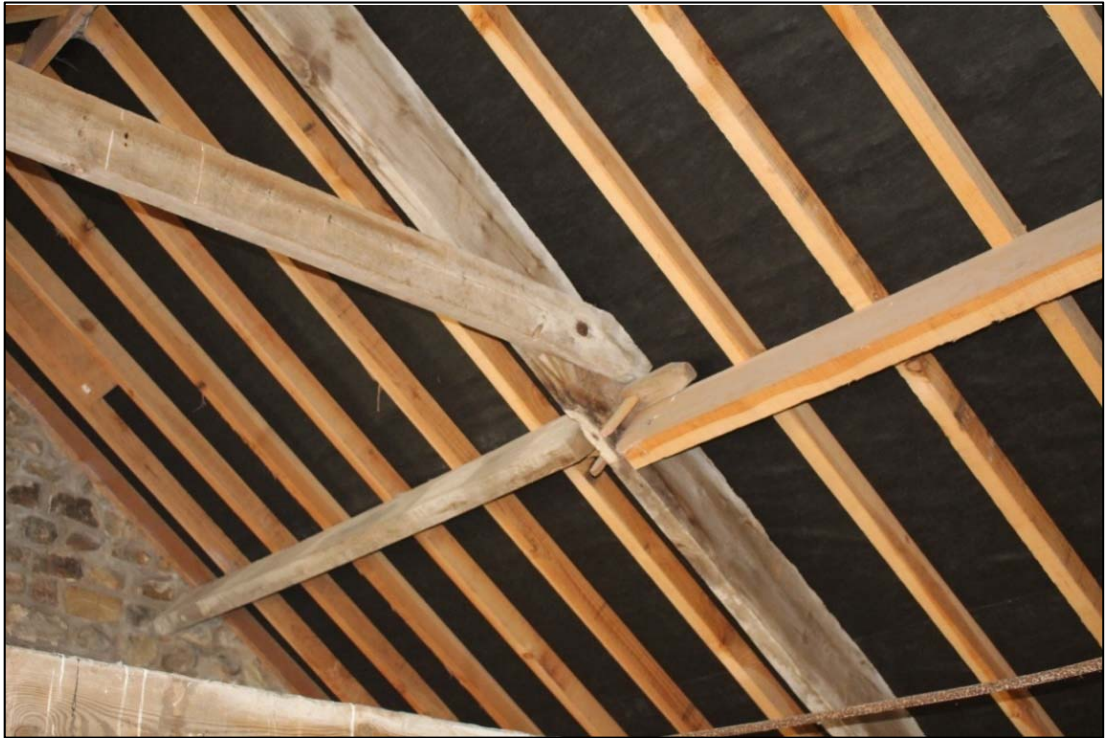


*Plate 57: south (3400) and west (3500) elevation of the cart shed prior to the commencement of works. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018)*

West elevation (3500)

- 5.66 The west gable elevation mirrors that on the east. It features a stone coped gable with

rudimentary kneelers, and a second owl hole or vent (3502) just below the apex (Plate 57), as well as a set of cross-shaped anchor-plates (3503). There is a door (3501) on the south side providing access into the interior. This is set with a large stone lintel.



*Plate 58: roof truss looking south-east (3301). (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

#### *Interior*

- 5.67 The interior of the cart shed measures 10.50m by 7.00m and stands 2.30m high. The roof has been largely restored, with new purlins tied into historic trusses. The surviving original timbers indicate it was supported on three tie-beam trusses (3101; Fig. 8) with upper collars (Plate 58). No carpentry marks or decoration were evident.
- 5.68 At the time of the earlier survey the west bay was partitioned off from the main body of the building to form a garage with a modern door on the north side, inserted between the brick pillars (CS Archaeology 2018; Plates 59 and 60). This had been removed prior to the NAA survey. There were no other features of note in the interior of the building.



*Plate 59: interior of the cart shed looking north-west. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*



*Plate 60: interior of the cart shed looking south-west. (Photo by CS Archaeology 2018).*

## 6.0 PHASING AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Figure 4 shows the development of Thirley Cotes over time based on the historic OS maps. This indicates that the majority of the farmstead was set out in a single phase of build prior to 1854 with subsequent modification over the following century to accommodate broader changes in farming practice. The east, north and west ranges, together with the farmhouse, formed the original farmstead, with the cart shed, north-west range and south range all being added by the end of the 19th century. The linear south range was again rebuilt, or substantially modified, in the first decade of the 20th century. It was replaced by two structures, the western section of which remains standing today (2000). Notably, this is the only building in the farm that features substantial amounts of red brick.

6.2 Specific changes to the west and south ranges and the cart shed are discussed below, together with a general discussion on their function and use.

### **West range (1000)**

6.3 The west range was used as a stable and byre during its final stage of use. Modern cattle stalls, low feeding troughs and tethering posts in the north rooms (100 and 200) indicate that this part of the building was used to house cattle, while the mid-height wooden troughs, hay racks, looseboxes and hay loft at the southern end of the building are more usually associated with horses (English Heritage 2006). The doors of the southern three rooms are also hinged to the south, while those at the northern end are hinged on the north side. Door 302 is also slightly larger, and the south side of the opening is splayed. A similar arrangement can be seen for door 301, which is splayed on the south side.

6.4 The whole range may have been originally constructed as stabling but adapted later for cattle as the requirement for horsepower diminished with the introduction of the tractor in the first half of the 20th century. The square apertures and wooden fragments at the north end of the building (1011 and 1012) seem to point towards some specific former use prior to the installation of the byre, although the exact nature of this remains elusive.

### **South range (2000)**

6.5 The south range also appear to have also been built as a stable. Whilst hay racks can be found in cattle housing (English Heritage 2006), the existence of louvred windows (2102 and 2202) and mid-height feeding troughs suggests the range was constructed for horses. Little survives of the former adjoining building to the east, but the surviving brick

pier (2401) visible in the east elevation (Plate 61) would indicate another implement store, which might be anticipated in such close proximity to the stable. Alternatively, the CS Archaeology report suggests this may have been a pigsty, with waste from the farmhouse being fed direct to the pigs.



*Plate 61: building footings between the south range and farmhouse associated with the south range extension. This building may have originally served as an implement shed or pigsty.*

- 6.6 As it survives today, the south range largely dates to a single phase of build in the early 20th century but does incorporate elements of an earlier building on the site. The rough, rubble-built stonework on the west side of the south elevation is a remnant of the smaller building visible in the First Edition map of 1854 (Fig. 4), or possibly the linear range shown on the 1893 map. This was longer and thinner than shown on the 1912 map, which is clearly drawn as two adjoining buildings rather than a single range.
- 6.7 Cartographic evidence indicates that the demolished building abutting the south range to the rear (south) was originally smaller than those footings that remain in-situ today would suggest (Fig. 4). At some stage the building was extended east, probably in the mid to late 20th century and converted for use as a greenhouse. This was demolished between 2009 and 2017. At the time of the NAA survey only the lower wall footings

survived (2704), along doors 2701 and 2702. The line of surviving pantiles on the wall plate indicate that this building probably had a cat-slide roof sloping southward.



*Figure 9: historic Google Earth imagery (2009) of Thirley Cotes farm prior to its development as holiday accommodation. The demolished 'greenhouse' building is visible extending to the rear of the south range. Also visible are a series of modern agricultural building with corrugated roofs, all of which have since been demolished.*

### **Cart shed (3000)**

- 6.8 The cart shed is a single-phase building constructed between 1893 and 1912. It is typical of many cart sheds of this period. It was the second to be built at Thirley Cotes, the first being located at the east end of the main barn. A third shed was built at the same time at the west end of the barn range. The bullnose brick on the corners of the cart shed piers were intended to reduce the risk of damage when machinery in and out of the building. Pedestrian access to the shed was via the door on the west elevation (3502).

## 7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- 7.1 The primary heritage significance of Thirley Cotes Farm derives from its evidential and historic values as a planned agricultural complex associated with the 'high farming' period in the early to mid-19th century. This was a period that saw the implementation of numerous advances in agricultural production and stock management, together with the widespread introduction of mechanised farming techniques to meet the increased demand of the growing industrialised nation.
- 7.2 The introduction of the 'planned' courtyard farmstead was a key feature of the movement, aimed at maximising production and yield with the reduce manpower available. Important in such designs was the intensification of cattle rearing and increased mechanisation, as well as focus on process flow; in particular, the delivery of feed into the complex and transportation of manure out to fertilise the fields.
- 7.3 Understanding the use of these buildings can clarify the nature and extent of a farm's operation and its evolution through time. The introduction of new machinery such as threshing machines, drills, reapers, turnip cutters and harvesters, saw the introduction of specifically designed equipment sheds to protect such valuable investments. There is evidence at Thirley Cotes of three (perhaps four) such sheds, constructed over a period of sixty or so years, which demonstrates the increasing importance and diversity of the types of machinery available.
- 7.4 Perhaps the most significant piece of machinery to radically change agricultural production was the introduction of the tractor in the early to mid-20th century. This saw the decline of stabling for draught horses. Similarly, motorised transport replaced the need for riding horses, except as a leisure activity. This may account for what would initially seem to be a disproportionate amount of stabling. However, the original function of many of the buildings remains uncertain, and indeed has almost certainly changed considerably over time.
- 7.5 In terms of the wider landscape context, the construction and form of the farmstead forms part of the character of the North York Moors National Park. Built of local sandstone, Thirley Cotes is one of a number of courtyard farms of this period dotted across the landscape on this side of the Park, reflecting the investments of the larger estates. It also has strong connections with the medieval settlement of Thirley Cotes, the core of which was located to the east of the farm.

**Table 1: summary of values contributing to the overall significance.**

Values	Assessment	Ranking	Overall
Evidential	Layout of the farmstead provides evidence as to the layout of courtyard farms in the North York Moors	High-moderate	High
	A good example of the Victorian 'designed' farmstead, although modified in later years.	Moderate	
	Visible changes in the fabric are indicative of changes in the use over time.	Moderate	
Historic	Changes in agricultural practices reflected in both the construction of the farmstead and its modification over time eg. increase in the number of cart and implement sheds.	High	High
	Associated with a period of expansion and investment by the Hackness Estate.	High-moderate	
	Some association with the medieval settlement of Thirley Cotes	Low	
Aesthetic	The quality of design of the farmhouse	High	Moderate
	Construction conforms to the style and character of the North York Moors National Park.	Moderate	
	Fits into a wider agricultural landscape in this area of the Park.	Moderate	
	Fits into a wider view of the North York Moors.	Moderate	
Communal	Now a holiday let, Thirley Cotes has a degree of communal value in terms of engaging those visiting the site in the agricultural forms and history of the area.	Low-moderate	Low-moderate

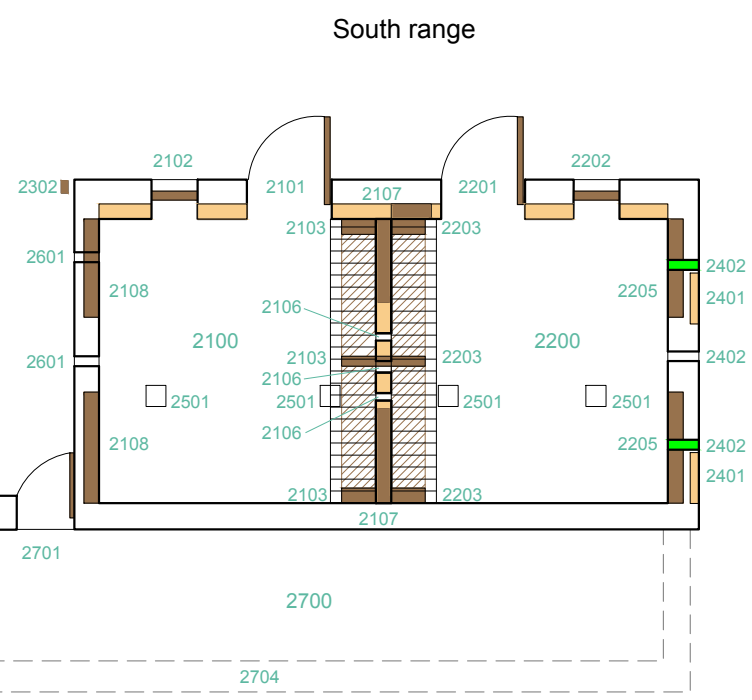
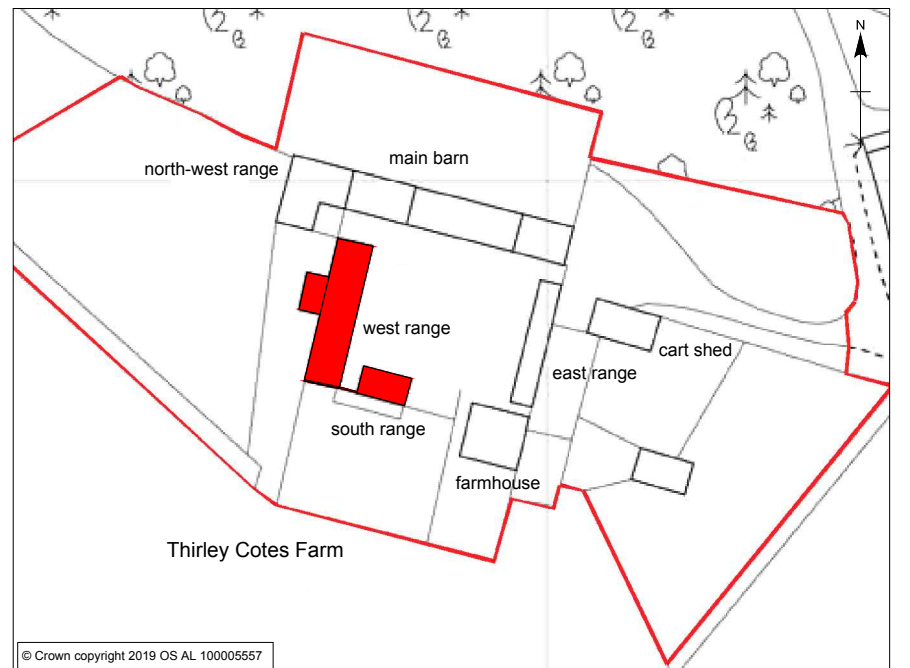
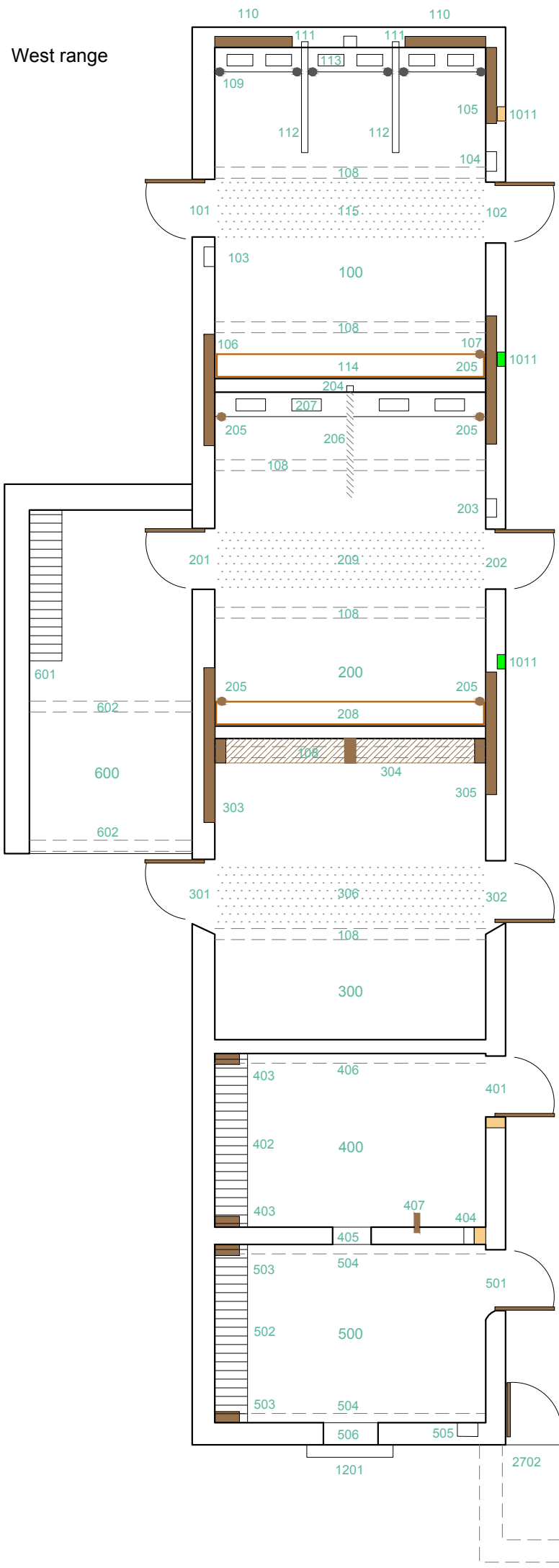
## 8.0 CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 This report has examined the history, fabric, and use of the west and south ranges and the cart shed in an effort to understand the development and function of the farmstead. There remain a few unanswered questions, primarily relating to the original function of some of the buildings. However, based on the evidence available, it is felt that the form, layout and development of the farmstead is generally well understood, and that, together with the accompanying archive, this serves as a suitable record to mitigate against any potential loss of heritage significance arising from the holiday let conversion.

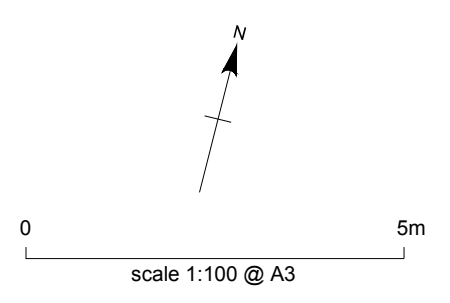
8.2 Further documentary research, in particular the 1911 Finance Act records, Hackness estate papers and World War Two Agricultural Surveys, may improve interpretation of the site in the future, but this is beyond the scope and requirement of the present work.



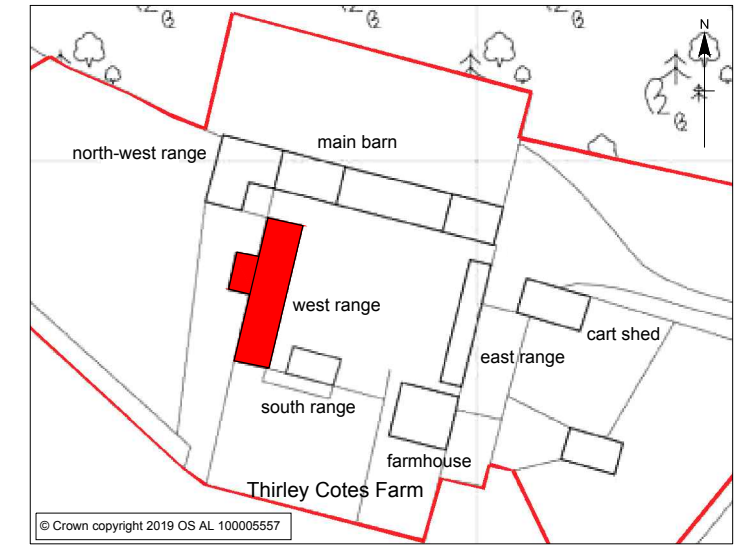
West and south range



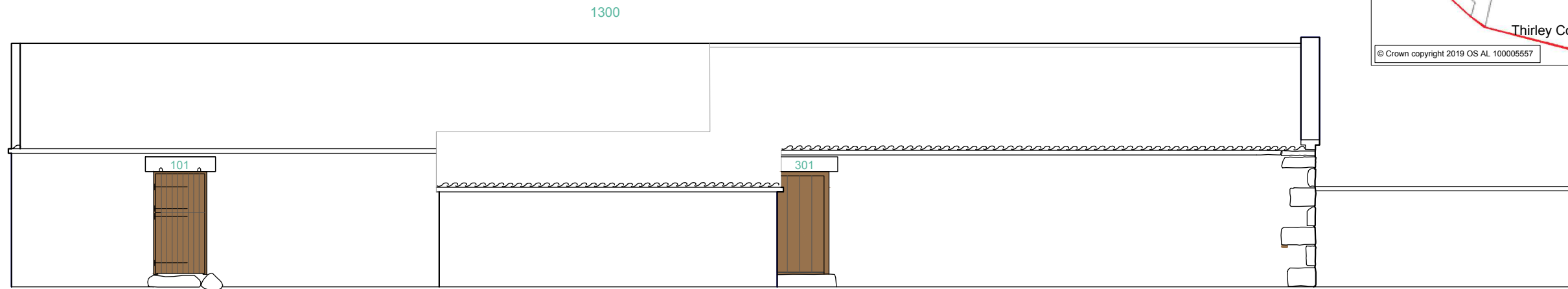
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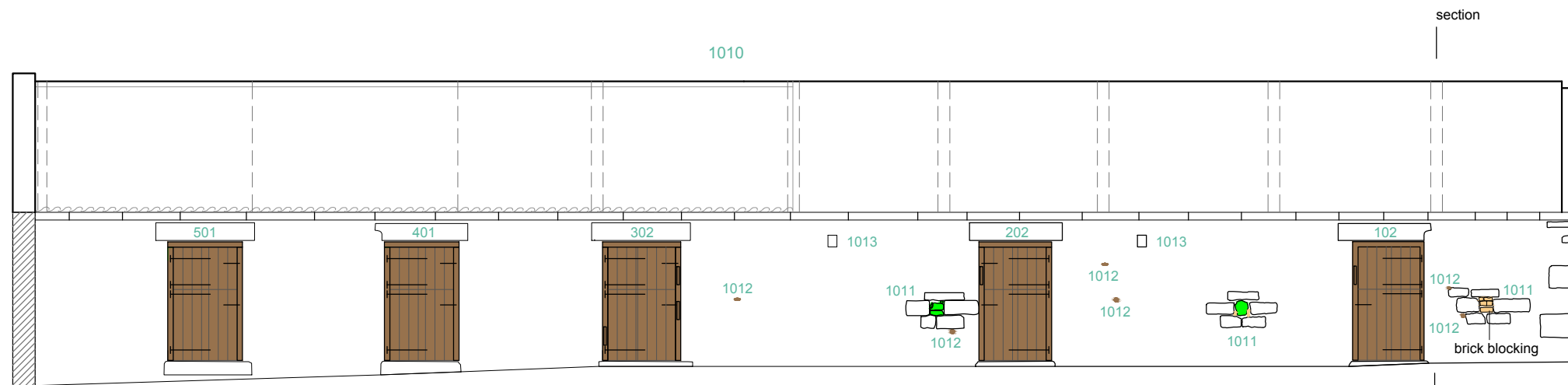
West range elevations and cross-section



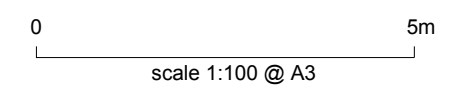
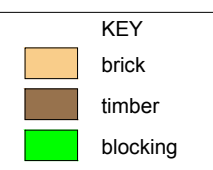
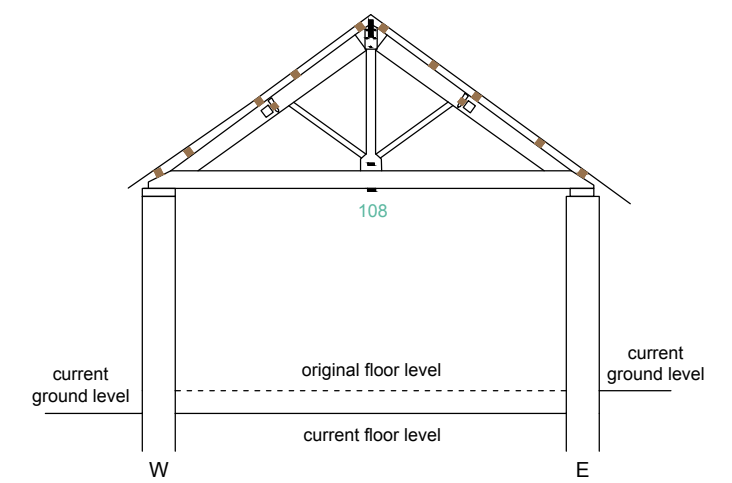
West elevation



East elevation

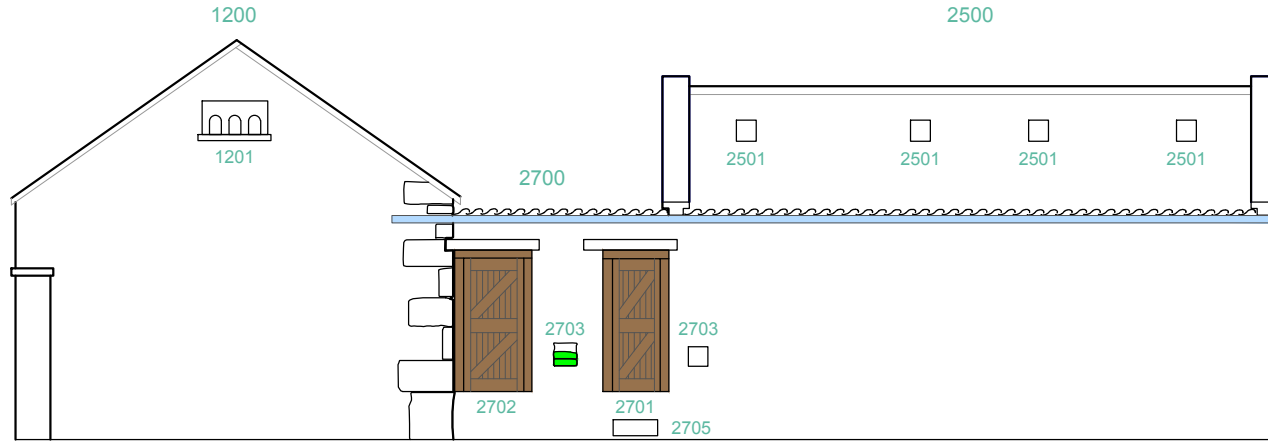


Cross section

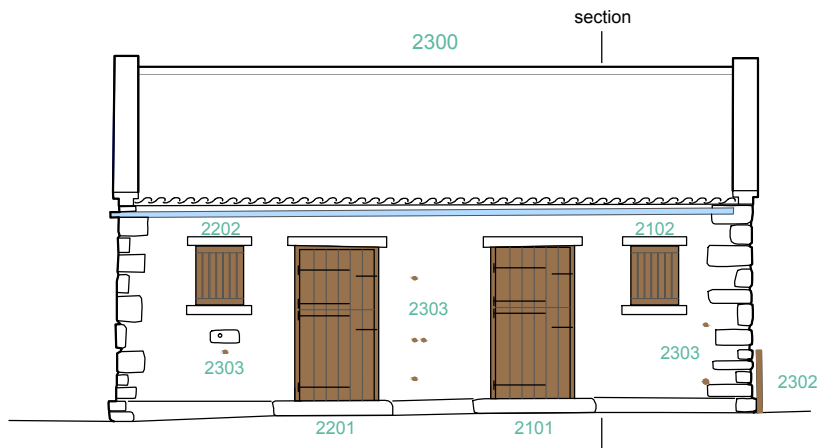


# South range elevations and cross-section

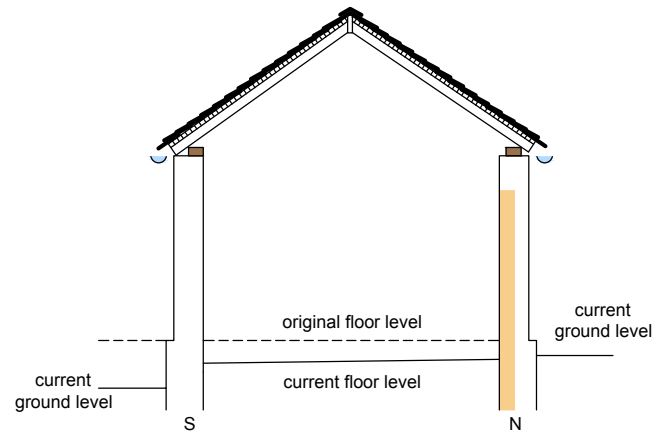
South elevation



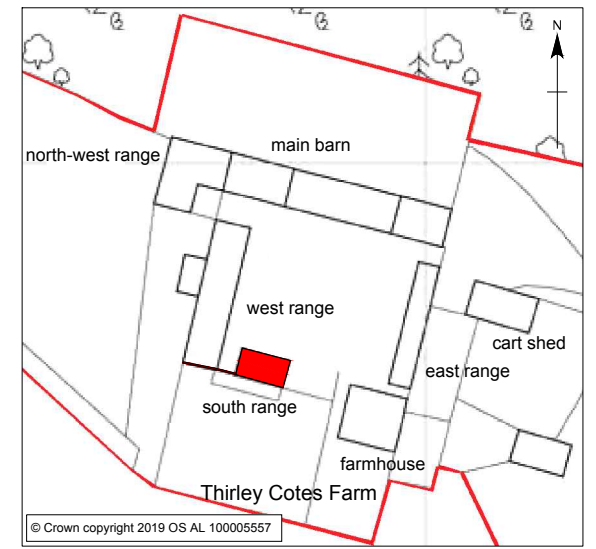
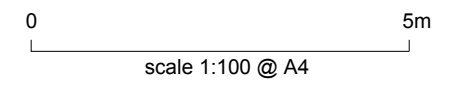
North elevation






Cross section

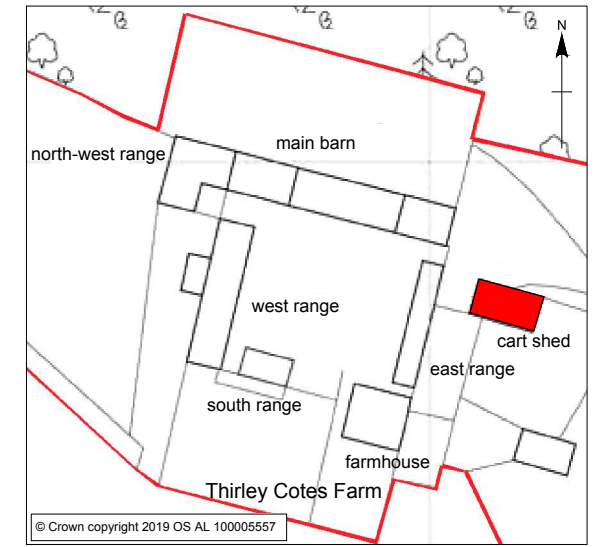
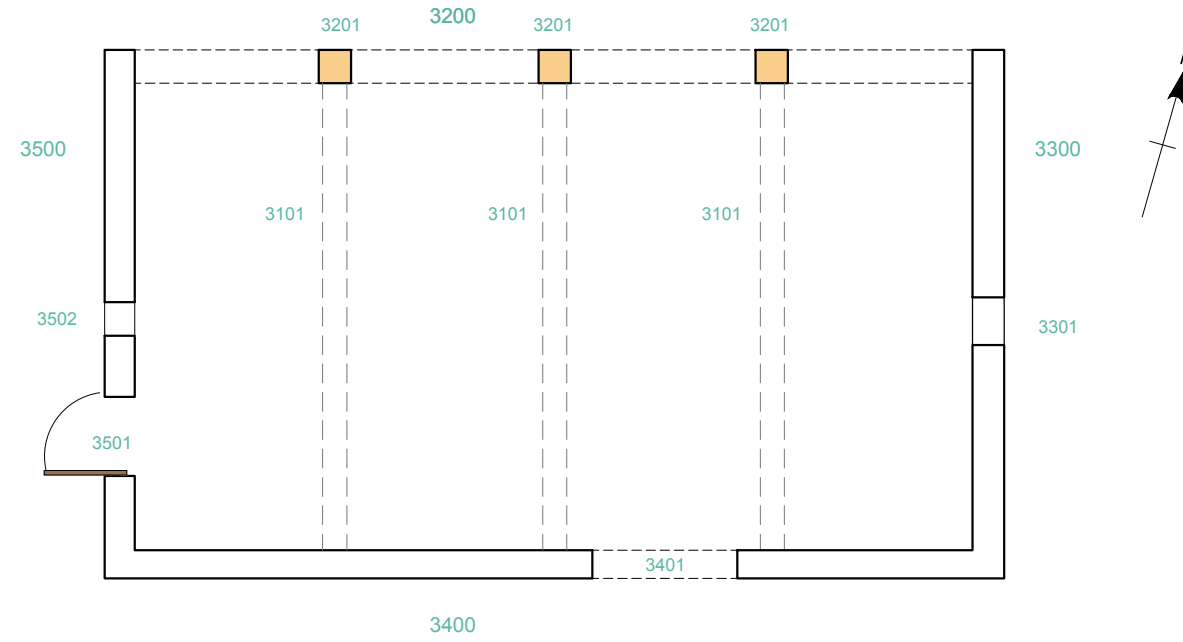


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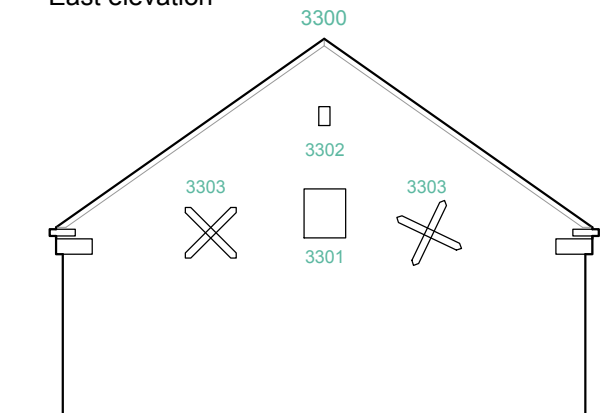


Cart shed plan and elevations

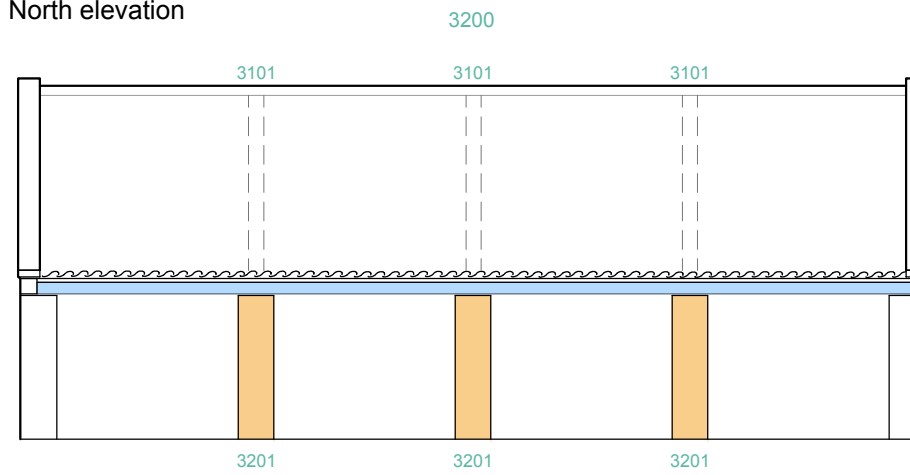
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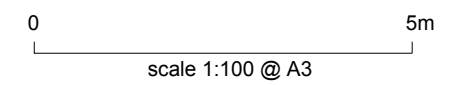
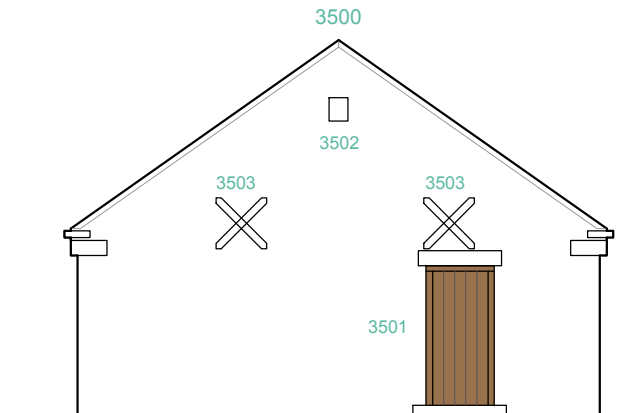
East elevation



North elevation







West elevation








9.0 SITE INVENTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

Table 2: Site inventory



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
1000	West range byer and stable	Western most building of the farmstead. It forms the western edge of the foldyard. Evidence of a cattle byre at the northern end and stabling at the south end of the building.	100 north room 200 central room 300 south room 400 north loosebox 500 south loosebox	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High evidential and historic value. Served as cattle byre and stable with access from fold yard and fields.	
100	North room	Accessed both from the east and west, this latterly served as a byre evidenced by the joist holes (111) which indicate the presence of stalls along the north wall. On the west wall is a tethering bar (109) and there are two keep holes or lamp niches.	101 west door 102 east door 103 west niche 104 east niche 105 horizontal timber 106 horizontal timber 107 horizontal timber 108 king post trusses 109 tethering post - runner 110 north wall containing horizontal timbers 111 joist holes 112 stall partitions 113 trough 114 trough 115 manure / access passage 120 east wall 130 south wall 140 west wall	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High-moderate evidential value as the archaeological features are indicative of the use but extensively modified.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
101	West door	One of only two access points into the west range from this side of the building, providing direct access from the west field. The lintel of this door is more roughly hewn than any others and is held in place by two metal brackets.	102 east door 201 west door 202 east door 301 west door 302 east door 401 north loosebox door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High evidential value as an original feature.	
102	East door	Access door from the foldyard. Has a broken stone lintel.	101 west door 201 west door 202 east door 301 west door 302 east door 401 north loosebox door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High evidential value as an original feature.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
103 west 104 east	Lamp niche or keep hole	Two niches located to the side of both doors (101 and 102). The west niche (103) is to the south of door 101. The east niche (104) is to the north of 102. These niches were used for storage or holding lamps.  (Photo shows niche 103 and door 101).	203 central room – lamp niche or keep hole 101 west door 102 east door	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
105 106 107 110	Horizontal timbers	Horizontal timbers associated with feeding trough (later modified). Timber 106 in SW corner features the remains of a tack hook.  (Photo shows horizontal timber 106).	303 south byre west - horizontal timber 305 south byre east – horizontal timber	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Moderate as evidence of associated features.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
108	King post trusses	Six king post trusses run the length of the three main rooms. These are marked with carpenter's marks I-VI and were probably built off-site and assembled in-situ.  (Photo shows king post truss number VI located in room 100).	100 north room 200 central room 300 south room	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century	High evidential value. These trusses provide evidence for the original layout of the building. Furthermore, the carpenter's marks have historic value in demonstrating historical construction techniques.	
109	Tethering bar	A metal bar in the north-west corner of the room.	205 northern and central byre – timber uprights	20th century	Low evidential value of final phase of room use—modern.	
111	Joist holes	Two columns of three joist holes used to support two stall partitions. Previous photographs indicate these were of concrete.	112 stall partitions 204 central byre - joist holes 206 stall partition scar	20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but relate to final use of building.	







No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
112	Stall Partitions	<p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, but no longer present during NAA survey.</p> <p>Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>Two modern concrete stall partitions with tethering bars on either side. Thus, creating three stalls which could of housed two animals each.</p> <p>There is a corresponding tethering bar (109) on the west wall and it is assumed that there would have been a similar one on the east wall.</p>	<p>109 tethering bar 111 joist holes 113 trough 204 joist holes 206 stall partition scar 207 trough</p>	19th –20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but relate to final use of building.	
113	Trough	<p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, but no longer present during NAA survey.</p> <p>Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>Each stall had a twin brick, concrete rendered trough. Allowing for 6 animals to be fed individually.</p>	<p>109 tethering bar 111 joist holes 112 stall partitions 204 joist holes 206 stall partition scar 207 trough</p>	19th -20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but relate to final use of building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
114	Trough	Recorded by CS Archaeology, no longer present during NAA survey.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.  Modern wooden feeding trough which spans the whole width of the southern wall.	208 trough scar	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but relate to final use of building.	
115	Manure / access passage	Recorded by CS Archaeology, no longer present during NAA survey.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.  There are two opposing doorways (101 and 102), which are centrally located within the west and east walls, suggesting a combined access and manuring passage or walkway. The floor appears to have been raised by the addition of a concrete screed and this has been used to define and demarcate the manure / access passage between the two doorways.	101 west door 102 east door 209 manure / access passage 306 manure / access passage	20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but relate to final use of building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
200	North-central room	This room was also a cattle byre in its final phase of use. Parts of the room have been rendered in concrete .	201 west door 202 east door 203 east niche 204 joist holes 205 timber upright 206 partition scar 207 north trough 208 south trough scar 209 manure / access passage 210 north wall 220 west wall 230 south wall 240 east wall	Early 19th century	Moderate evidential value. This room provides some important clues as to the last phase of use as a byre.	
201	West door	The west door has a large, dark wooden lintel in the interior with a stone lintel outside. It opens into the outshot and has a stone threshold.	101 west door 102 east door 202 east door 301 west door 302 east door 401 north loosebox door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
202	East door	This door opens onto the foldyard and has a large stone lintel and threshold stone.	101 west door 102 east door 201 west door 301 west door 302 east door 401 north loosebox door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building.	
203	East niche	A square niche set to the north of door 202 used either for storage or to hold a lamp.	103 west niche 104 east niche	Early 19th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	

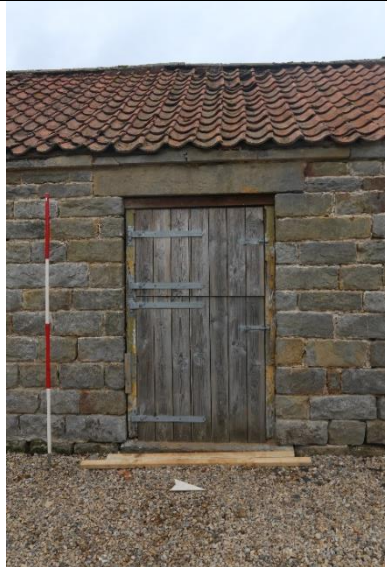

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
204	Joist holes	Two holes, one placed above the other, indicating the location of a stall partition, again for cattle. These holes are located along the north wall.	111 north byre joist holes 112 stall partitions 113 trough 206 stall partition scar 207 trough	20th century	Moderate-low evidential value as evidence of for the use of the space during the last phase of use.	
205	Timber uprights	Timber uprights associated with the structure of the feeding troughs.  (Photo shows the east wall of room 200, the upright to the left has pivoted at its top end where it is attached to the wall, the upright to the right can be seen close to the vertical scale.)	109 north room tethering bar 105 horizontal timber 106 horizontal timber 107 horizontal timber 110 horizontal timbers 113 trough 114 trough 207 trough 208 trough scar	19th – 20th century	Moderate evidential value indicating location of feeding trough.	

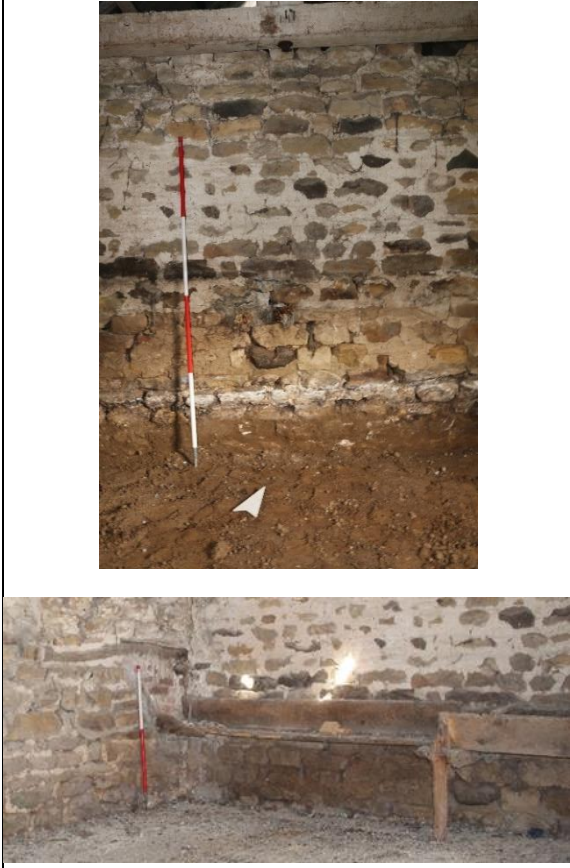
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
206	Stall partition scar	<p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, but no longer present during NAA survey</p> <p>Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>In line with the two joist holes (204) there is a gap between the feeding troughs (207) and a corresponding scar on the concrete floor. This indicates the location of a stall partition probably similar in design to (112).</p> <p>There would have only been two stalls in this room, accommodating two animals in each.</p>	<p>109 tethering bar</p> <p>111 joist holes</p> <p>112 stall partition</p> <p>113 trough</p> <p>204 joist holes</p> <p>207 trough</p>	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but related to the final use of building.	
207	Trough	<p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, but no longer present during NAA survey</p> <p>Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>Two twin brick, concrete rendered troughs, allowing for four animals to be fed individually.</p> <p>Note the timber upright (205) at the end of the troughs to the right.</p>	<p>111 joist holes</p> <p>112 stall partitions</p> <p>113 trough</p> <p>204 joist holes</p> <p>205 timber uprights</p> <p>206 stall partition scar</p> <p>209 manure/access passage</p>	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but related to the final use of building.	


No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
208	Trough scar	Recorded by CS Archaeology, but no longer present during NAA survey.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.  A scar can be seen on the floor in front of the south wall suggesting the location of an additional trough. A timber upright (205) can also be seen to the left of the photo.	114 trough	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but related to the final use of building.	
209	Manure/access passage	Recorded by CS Archaeology, no longer present during NAA survey.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.  There are two opposing doorways (201 and 202), which are centrally located within the west and east walls, suggesting a combined access and manuring passage or walkway. The floor appears to have been raised by the addition of a concrete screed and this has been used to define and demarcate the manure / access passage between the two doorways.	115 manure / access passage 201 west door 202 east door 306 manure / access passage	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but related to the final use of building.	


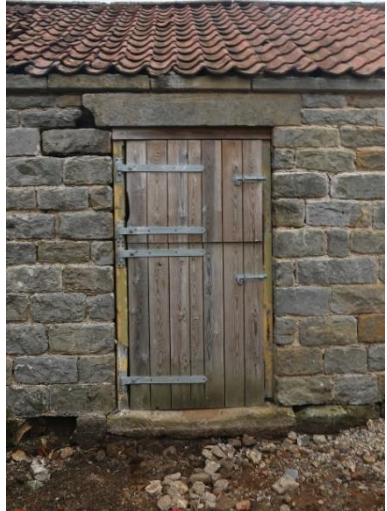
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
300	South-central room	South room - stabling. This room has been rendered with lime wash and lime plastering and still retains the original lath and plaster roof structure.	301 west door 302 east door 303 horizontal timber 304 trough remains 305 horizontal timber 310 north wall 320 east wall 330 south wall 340 west wall	Early 19th century	Moderate evidential value indicating former use.	
301	West door	The west door is the only other door to open directly to the fields to the west of the range. It has a large stone lintel and a single stone threshold.	101 west door 102 east door 201 west door 202 east door 302 east door 401 south loosebox door 501 north loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building	







No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
302	East door	The east door is wider than all other doors. It opens onto the foldyard and has a long stone lintel and threshold.	101 west door 102 east door 201 west door 202 east door 301 west door 401 north loosebox door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building.	
303 305	Horizontal timber	Similar to those in the north room (105, 106, and 107).	105 horizontal timber 106 horizontal timber 107 horizontal timber 110 horizontal timbers	19th century	Moderate evidential value indicating feeding trough.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
304	Trough remains	<p>Wooden remains of a trough set into the north wall. An upside-down, semi-trapezoid of wood is set into the north corner of both east and west walls indicating the original shape of the trough. It would have been centrally held by a wooden support set into the centre of the wall (top photo).</p> <p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, no longer present during NAA survey.</p> <p>Bottom photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>A mid-height wooden feeding trough with a central supporting horizontal beam and leg.</p>	<p>403 trough remains 503 trough remains 2103 trough remains 2203 trough remains</p>	19th century	High-moderate evidential value as provides indication of original room function.	


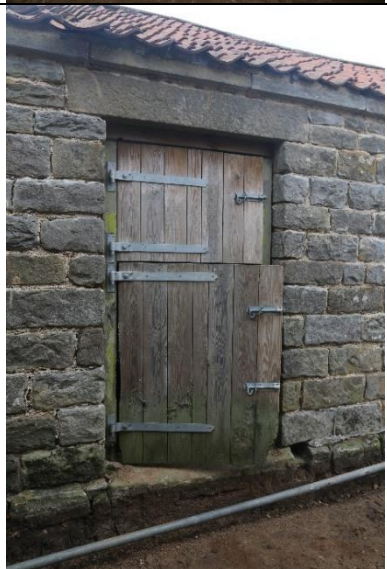
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
306	Manure / access passage	<p>Recorded by CS Archaeology, no longer present during NAA survey.</p> <p>Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.</p> <p>There are two opposing doorways (301 and 302), which are centrally located within the west and east walls, suggesting a combined access and manuring passage or walkway. The floor appears to have been raised by the addition of a concrete screed and this has been used to define and demarcate the manure / access passage between the two doorways.</p>	<p>115 manure / access passage</p> <p>209 manure / access passage</p> <p>301 west door</p> <p>302 east door</p>	19th – 20th century	Moderate–low value as evidence for the use of the space but related to the final use of building.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
400	North loosebox	A narrow room accessed only from a single door onto the foldyard. It would have had two floors with a hay loft over. The hay rack and trough remains along the west wall provide proof of its use as stabling.	401 door 402 hay rack 403 trough 404 niche 405 hay loft window 406 floor beams 410 north wall 420 east wall 430 south wall 440 west wall 500 south loosebox	Early 19th century	High evidential value as it a very well-preserved example of a loosebox.	
401	East door	The only access into the north loosebox, it opens onto the foldyard. It has a broken stone lintel and a large stone threshold.	101 west door 102 east door 201 west door 202 east door 301 west door 302 east door 501 south loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building.	




No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
402	Hay rack	A large triangular wooden rack at the west end of the loosebox.	502 hay rack 601 hay rack	19th century	High-moderate evidential value as a clear indication of the use of room.	
403	Trough remains	An upside-down semi-trapezoid of wood on the west corner of both the north and south wall indicating the location of the trough. The trough has been walled in with brick. Above the wooden trough remains is a wooden tie. It is unknown what purpose it served.	304 trough remains 503 trough remains 2103 trough remains 2203 trough remains	19th century	High-moderate: provides evidence for the use of this room.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
404	Niche	A small rectangular niche in the south-east corner. This niche has been partially filled by brick. It may originally have served for storage.	505 niche	Early 19th century later blocked	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building. It has since been modified.	
405	Hay loft window	Located on the wall at the top of the south wall, this window would have provided access between the hay lofts above both looseboxes.		Early 19th century	High evidential value as proof of the hay loft above the loosebox.	




No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
406	Floor support	Timber support located along the north wall used to hold the floor of the hay loft.	504 beams	Early 19th century	High-moderate evidential value as it indicates the presence of an upper floor.	
407	Floor support	Timber support projecting from the south wall used to hold the floor of the hay loft.	406 north loosebox beam	Early 19th century	High-moderate evidential value as it indicates the presence of an upper floor.	

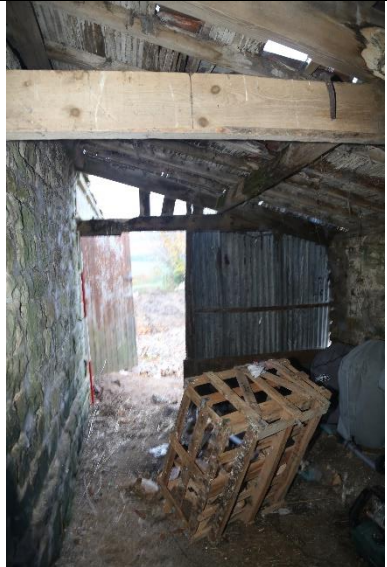

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
500	South loose box	A narrower room accessed only from a single door onto the foldyard. It would have had two floors including a hay loft. The hay rack and trough remains along the west wall.	501 south loose box door 502 hay rack 503 trough remains 504 beams 505 niche 510 north wall 520 east wall 530 south wall 540 west wall 400 north loosebox	Early 19th century	High evidential value as it a very well-preserved example of a loosebox.	
501	East door	The only access into the north loosebox, it opens onto the foldyard. It has a wide stone lintel and a large stone threshold.	101 west door 102 east door 201 west door 202 east door 301 west door 302 east door 401 north loosebox door	Early 19th century	High evidential value as an original feature of the building.	


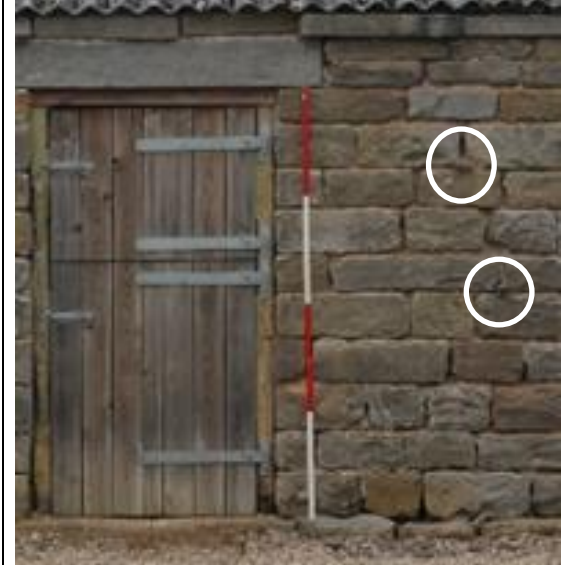





No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
502	Hay rack	A large triangular wooden rack at the west end of the loosebox.	402 hay rack 601 hay rack	19th century	High-moderate evidential value.	
503	Trough remains	An upside-down semi-trapezoid of wood on the west corner of both the north and south wall indicating the location of the trough. There is also a scar along the west wall.	403 trough remains	19th century	High-moderate evidential value providing evidence for the use.	
504	Beams	Projecting tie-beam located along the north and south wall used to hold the floor of the hay loft.	406 north loosebox beams	Early 19th century	High-moderate evidential value as it indicates the presence of an upper floor.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
505	Niche	Niche partially filled with clay tiles, bricks, and pipe.	404 niche	19th century	Moderate evidential value as part of the original building fabric but poor condition.	
506	Opening	Short rectangular window on the gable of the south wall associated with the dovecot on the other side.	1201 Dovecot	Early 19th century	High: dovecote an important feature.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
600	Outshot	A small outshot on the west side of the west range. Later addition, first shown on 1893 OS.	201 door 601 hay rack 602 truss 610 north wall 620 east wall 630 south wall 640 west wall	Late 19th century	High-moderate evidential value as late Victorian modification.	
601	Hay rack	A partially dismantled hay rack located in the north-west corner of the outshot. It is tied into the wall and also hangs from the roof rafters.  The hay rack was obscured during the NAA survey.  Bottom photo by CS Archaeology 2018.	402 hay rack 502 hay rack	Late 19th century	High evidential value as indicates outshot was used for stabling.	 

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
602	Tie beam truss	A half truss that supports the catslide roof of the outshot.		Late 19th century	High-moderate value as part of the original fabric.	
1010	East elevation	Front elevation of the west range facing onto the foldyard with primary access to all rooms of the range through five separate doors.	1011 blocked holes 1012 wooden remains 1013 ventilation slits	Early 19th century	High evidential value as primary access from foldyard and to looseboxes. Some aesthetic value.	


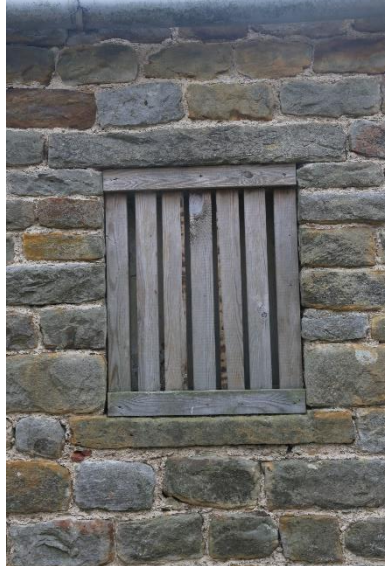
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
1011	Blocked holes	Square holes along the east elevation blocked either by stone or brick. Their use is unknown.		Early 19th century, later blocked	Moderate evidential value as indicative of specific use or structure at north end of building—exact function unknown.	
1012	Wooden fragments	Several wooden fragments protrude from the wall at various places along the elevation. Two examples are highlighted on the photo.	2302 wooden post 2303 wooden remains	19th century	Moderate evidential value although function is unclear.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
1013	Ventilation holes	On either side of door 302, two narrow ventilation niches flank the door. Could be putlogs for an external structure.		19th century	Moderate-low evidential value. Exact function is unknown but related to specific function at north end of building.	
1200	South elevation	The wall is of plain stone with larger quoins. A dovecot is located near the top of the gable.	1201 dovecot 506 south loose box opening	Early 19th century	High evidential and moderate aesthetic value.	
1201	Dovecot	The dovecot is composed of a single stone with three small arches over a stone ledge. Below it is placed a modern nesting box.	506 south loosebox opening	Early 19th century	High evidential and aesthetic value indicating the keeping of doves or pigeons.	

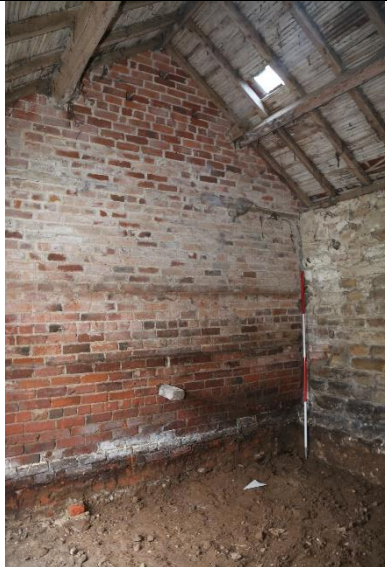

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
1300	West elevation	The west elevation includes two doors, one from 100 and another from 300. In the centre of the elevation is an outshot (600). Save the doors (101 and 301) the west elevation has few archaeological features.	101 west door 301 west door 600 outshot	Early 19th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric.	
1400	North elevation	A plain elevation with no archaeologically significant features. The absence of defined quoins indicates that the gable was partially rebuilt.		Early 19th century	Moderate evidential value of change over time.	


No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2000	South range	A small building used as a stable, first shown on 1912 OS map. To the rear was another, recently demolished, structure, formerly a greenhouse.	2100 west room 2200 east room 2300 north elevation 2400 east elevation 2500 south elevation 2600 west elevation 2700 greenhouse	Early 20th century	High evidential value as later development of the farmstead.	
2100	West room	Accessed from the foldyard to the north. Louvre also facing north. Along the west wall, of brick rather than stone, was a hay rack and trough.	2101 west door 2102 louvre window 2103 trough remains 2104 swallow holes 2105 wall scar 2106 ventilation holes 2107 horizontal timbers 2110 west wall 2120 north wall 2130 east wall 2140 south wall	Early 20th century	High evidential value as evidence of the original fabric of the building.	







No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2101	West door	Door with a stone lintel and stone threshold. The interior lintel is of wood. The doorway currently has no frame or door.	2201 east door	Early 20th century	High evidential value as evidence of the original fabric of the building.	
2102	West louvre window	A wooden louvre composed of seven vertical slats held by two horizontal slats on either end. This louvre is boarded up on the inside.	2202 east louvre window	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as evidence of the original use of the building for horses.	


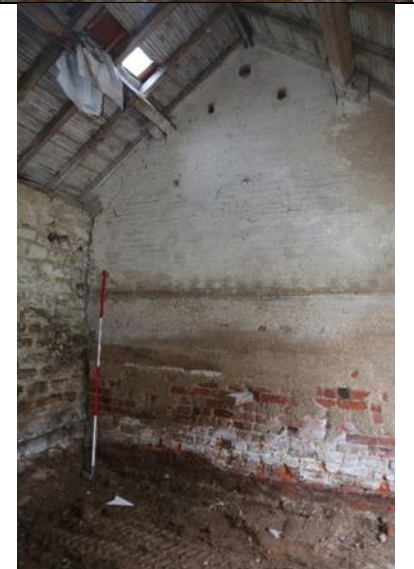
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2103	Trough remains	An upside-down semi-trapezoid of wood fit into the bricks in the walls. It would have spanned the whole length of the wall with the help of a wooden support extending from the centre of the wall. A scar can be seen running along the length of the wall.	304 trough remains 403 trough remains 503 trough remains 2203 trough remains	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as evidence of use of the building.	
2104	Swallow holes	Small holes in the walls for birds.		Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as it is not associated with historic use or phasing of building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2105	Wall scar associated with hay rack	Two wall scars can be seen. The top one is associated with a hay rack.	2204 hay rack wall scar	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as provides evidence for the presence of a hay rack.	
2106	Ventilation holes	Three square ventilation holes at the apex of the gable of the dividing wall to facilitate airflow.		Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2107	Horizontal timbers	Structural timbers (relieving support) on east wall of room aligned with the top of the north and south walls. May be associated with the construction of the hay rack.	2108 horizontal timbers	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as part of original fabric of building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2108	Horizontal timbers	Barely visible beneath the limewash are two horizontal timbers aligned with the top of the north and south walls extending into the west wall.	2107 horizontal timbers	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as part of original fabric of building.	
2200	East room	Same layout as the West room.	2100 west room 2106 ventilation holes 2201 east door 2202 east louvre window 2203 trough remains 2204 hay rack wall scar 2205 horizontal timbers 2210 west wall 2220 north wall 2230 east wall 2240 south wall	Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2201	East door	Door with a stone lintel and stone threshold. The interior lintel is of wood. The doorway currently has a wooden frame but no door.	2101 west door	Early 20th century	High evidential value as evidence of the original fabric of the building.	
2202	East louvre window	A wooden louvre composed of seven vertical slats held by two horizontal slats on either end.	2202 east louvre window	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as evidence of the original use of the building for horses.	




No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2203	Trough remains	An upside-down semi-trapezoid of wood fit into the bricks in the walls. It would have spanned the whole length of the wall with the help of a wooden support extending from the centre of the wall. A scar can be seen running along the length of the wall.	304 trough remains 403 trough remains 503 trough remains 2103 trough remains 2204 hay rack wall scar	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as evidence of use of the building.	
2204	Hay rack wall scar	Two wall scars can be seen. The top one is associated with a hay rack.	2105 hay rack scar	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as provides evidence for the presence of a hay rack.	



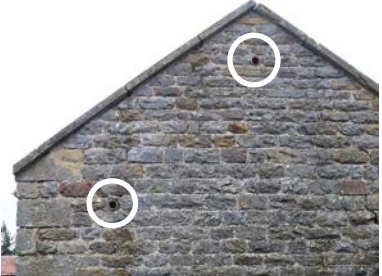
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2205	Horizontal timbers	Horizontal timbers within the east wall of room aligned with the top of the north and south walls. Extending into the east wall.	2107 horizontal timbers	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
2300	North elevation	The front of the building overlooks the central foldyard Two doors (2101 and 2201) and two louvre windows (2102 and 2202).	2101 west door 2102 west louvre window 2201 east door 2202 east louvre window 2301 cobbles 2302 post	Early 20th century	High evidential and aesthetic value as the front, and original, façade of the building.	








No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2301	Cobble surface	A section of cobble surface that runs across the front of the building.		Early 20th century	High evidential value as a demonstration of the original floor surface in this area – indicative of stabling.	
2302	Post	A square wooden post that stands 75cm high against the west quoins of the building. Possible tethering post.  The post can be seen at the end of the building near to the ranging rod.  See also 'north elevation 2300' on Figure 7.	1012 wooden remains 2303 wooden remains	Early 20th century	Low–moderate evidential value.	
2303	Wooden remains	Small fragments of wood imbedded into the north (front) elevation of the building possibly for a post or fence.	1012 wooden remains	Early 20th century	Low–moderate evidential value.	The wooden remains are too small to be illustrated here in a photo. Please see 'north elevation 2300' on Figure 7.



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2400	West elevation	This elevation would originally have been partially obscured by another building, the evidence for which is still evident in the visible wall scars (2401). A vent (2402) at the top of the gable provided airflow.	2401 wall scars 2402 ventilation holes 2403 rubble infill	Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building and evidence of the later development of the site.	
2401	Wall scars	A pair of wall scars that have been partially infilled with brick.  The footings of the associated building extending east remain visible to the east of the south range.	2403 rubble infill	Early 20th century - removed late 20th century	High evidential value associated with former layout of the south range.	




No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2402	Ventilation holes	There is a single tile ventilation hole which can be seen at the top of the gable. However, there is evidence that there may originally have been three in total, two of which are now blocked.	2601 ventilation holes	Early 20th century	Moderate–low evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
2403	Rubble infill	The rubble infill highlights an inclined roof scar.	2400 west elevation 2401 wall scars	Late 20th century	High evidential value associated with former layout of the south range.	
2500	South elevation	The south elevation would originally have formed the north wall of the greenhouse (2700). Most of the features on this wall are therefore discussed as part of the greenhouse remains (see below).	2501 roof lights	Early 20th century	High evidential as part of the original building and in relation to the now demolished 'greenhouse' range.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2501	Roof lights	Four small roof lights across the roof of the south elevation. Provide some of the only lighting in the building.		Early 20th century	Moderate: appear to part of the original design.	
2600	West elevation	A plain coursed stone wall with quoins on the north side. Two vents, one at the top of the gable and one on the north side, provide airflow into the building.	2601 ventilation holes	Early 20th century	Moderate-low evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
2601	Ventilation holes	There are two ventilation holes which can be clearly seen in the western gable wall.	2402 ventilation holes	Early 20th century	Moderate-low evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2700	Greenhouse remains	To the rear of the south elevation are the footings of a building that abutted the south range. The only standing wall of this building is its north elevation which connects the south and west ranges and has two doors and the remains of a pantile roof. Google Earth imagery shows a glass roof structure in this location by the late 20th century. A wall scar on the south elevation indicates that it may have originally been shorter.	2701 east door 2702 west door 2703 niches 2704 footings 2705 ventilation hole	Late 19th – Early 20th century	High evidential value as an indication of the location of the former linear range shown to the south of the existing south range on historic OS maps.	 
2701 2702	Doors	Two doors within the remaining wall of the greenhouse. The west door is the wider of the two with a thicker stone lintel. The east door has a thinner stone lintel and opens onto what is now the field to the south of the farm.	2703 niches 2704 footings 2705 ventilation hole	19th or Early 20th century	High evidential value as the only standing remains of the greenhouse.	





No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2703	Niches	Two niches built on either side of the east door. The west niche is partially blocked. These niches were probably used as storage.	2701 east door 2702 west door 2704 footings 2705 ventilation hole	19th or Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as part of the original building fabric and the only remains of the demolished linear range (greenhouse).	
2704	Footings	The footings of the greenhouse extend along the whole length of the south elevation of the south range. The walls are approximately 50cm thick. The building was approximately 2m wide.	2701 east door 2702 west door 2703 niches 2705 ventilation hole	19th or Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as indicative of the dimensions of the demolished range.	




No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2705	Ventilation hole	Below the east door is a rectangular hole. It would probably have been beneath the floor level. This may have been used to provide ventilation or later heating to the greenhouse.	2701 east door 2702 west door 2703 niches 2704 footings	19th or Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as an indication of the use and structure of the building.	
3000	Cart shed	A four-bay structure the interior was devoid of any features at the time or survey except for the roof trusses. The building is mostly of stone with three brick piers on the north elevation.	3101 tie-beam trusses 3102 ties-rods 3200 north elevation 3300 east elevation 3400 west elevation 3500 south elevation	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as a later farmstead development.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
3101	Tie-beam trusses	Three tie-beam trusses with upper collars.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.	3102 tie-rods	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3102	Tie-rods	Two tie-rods run through the building from gable to gable just above the level of the wooden roof tie-beams.  Photo by CS Archaeology 2018.	3303 Cross-shaped anchor plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3200	North elevation	The north elevation is the front of the building. It has four bays, each separated by a square bullnose brick pier.	3201 brick piers	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as the front elevation and main access to the building. Some aesthetic value.	



No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
3201	Brick piers	Three bullnose brick piers. The corners of the piers were rounded so as not to scratch machinery coming in and out of the building.		Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as the main distinguishing feature of the north elevation.	
3300	East elevation	The east elevation consists of a square window (3301) and a rectangular owl hole (3302). The wall is of roughly cut and regularly coursed stone.	3102 tie-rods 3301 window 3302 owl hole 3303 cross-shaped anchor-plates 3503 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
3301	Window	The east end gable features a single window centrally located.	3302 owl hole 3303 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3302	Owl hole	Above the window (3301), and below the apex of the gable there is a narrow owl hole or ventilation slit.	3301 window 3303 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3303	Cross-shaped anchor-plates	There are two cross-shaped anchor-plates located either side of the window and at the height of the base of the window. These secure either end of two metal tie-rods (3102).	3301 window 3302 owl hole 3503 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3400	South elevation	The south elevation is of regular coursed sandstone with no archaeological features of note. At the time of survey there was a modern opening (3401).	3401 modern intervention	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
3401	Modern intervention	At the time of survey an opening measuring approximately 1.20m wide, had been inserted without planning permission at the eastern end of the building. This will be restored to an approved standard.	3400 south elevation	Modern	Of no significance as it is a modern intervention.	
3500	West elevation	As 3300. Contains a rectangular owl hole (3502) at the top of the gable with a door (3501) on the south end of the elevation. The door has a stone lintel.	3102 tie-rods 3303 cross-shaped anchor-plates 3501 door 3502 owl hole 3503 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	
3501	Door	Door to the south providing access into the interior, set with a thick stone lintel.	3502 owl hole 3503 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	

No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
3502	Owl hole	The location of the owl hole mirrors that of the east gable. It is centrally positioned below the apex of the gable.	3501 door 3503 cross-shaped anchor-plates	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building	
3503	Cross-shaped anchor-plates	There are two cross-shaped anchor-plates, mirroring the location of the anchor-plates (3303) on the east elevation. These secure either end of two metal tie-rods (3102).	3102 tie-rods 3303 cross-shaped anchor-plates 3501 door 3502 owl hole	Late 19th - Early 20th century	High evidential value as part of the original fabric of the building.	

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### **Archival Sources**

Historic England Archive: <https://archive.historicengland.org.uk/>

British Newspaper Archive: <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

UK Census Records, Ancestry: <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/>

### **Maps and Plans**

1854 Six-inch OS Map. Yorkshire 62. Surveyed: 1848-9

1893 25-inch OS Map. Yorkshire LXII.14. Surveyed: 1891

1912 25-inch OS Map. Yorkshire LXII.14. Surveyed: 1910

1928 25-inch OS Map. Yorkshire LXII.14. Surveyed: 1926

1953 Six-inch OS Map. Yorkshire LXII.SW. Surveyed: 1950