

Mount Pleasant Farm, Wheldrake

Historic Building Record

March 2019



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Graham Architects)



Mount Pleasant Farm, Wheldrake

Historic Building Record

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Name: Mount Pleasant Farm

Address: Mount Pleasant Farm, Church Lane, Wheldrake, York, YO19 6BJ

National Grid Reference: SE 69070 45807

Local Planning Authority: City of York Council

Planning Application Number: 18/02171/FUL

County: York

Statutory Designations: N/A

Date of Property: Early 19th century with later additions

Date of Record: 8 March 2019

Report Production: Dave Pinnock, Director, Humble Heritage Ltd

Location of Archive: Humble Heritage Ltd with copy of report held by ADS

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Humble Heritage Ltd is a professional built heritage and archaeological consultancy operating in the specialised area of the historic environment. The practice has extensive experience of historical and archaeological research and recording, assessing significance and heritage impact and preparing heritage statements, archaeological desk-based assessments, statements of significance, conservation management plans and so forth. Humble Heritage Ltd provides heritage and archaeological advice on behalf of a wide variety of clients across much of England.

A historic building record was required to identify and document any items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the development of the existing farm site and conversion of agricultural buildings to 2no. dwellings and associated works and infrastructure. This report has been prepared by Humble Heritage Ltd during March 2019 on behalf of York Property Solutions. It provides a photographic, descriptive and drawn record of the historical farmstead at Mount Pleasant Farm with analytical text.

The site under consideration was built as a farmstead with a courtyard plan, possibly in the early nineteenth century. It was comprehensively rebuilt in the second half of the nineteenth century, retaining a large threshing barn and two further buildings from the earlier phase. The farm evolved during the 20th century and this report documents evidence pertaining to the origins and development of the historic buildings to be converted as part of the development.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 This historic building record has been prepared by Dave Pinnock (BA, MA), Director, Humble Heritage Ltd, on behalf of York Property Solutions.
- 1.02 A copy of this report has been supplied to York Property Solutions and the Archaeology Data Service via OASIS and the City Of York Historic Environment Record.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.01 The aim of the building recording work is to discharge the recording condition attached to planning permission 18/02171/FUL. This report therefore identifies and objectively records, by means of a descriptive photographic record, any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the farmstead at Mount Pleasant Farm. The record is then to be placed in the public domain by deposition with the City of York Historic Environment Record and the ADS.

METHODOLOGY

- 3.01 Following approval of the proposed methodology by the planning authority as set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Humble Heritage and dated 31 January 2019, the recording methodology that has been employed comprises a Level 2-3 survey/record in accordance with the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016). A Level 2-3 record is a descriptive record with some analytical content with associated photographs linked to site/floor plans (as produced by Walker Graham Architects). The report is also in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance and Historic England professional guidelines.
- 3.02 The **photographic record** was compiled using a digital Nikon D90 DSLR camera (a 12mp camera) with an 18mm-105mm lens. Photographs have been produced in JPEG format. Floor plans have been annotated, identifying the locations and directions of the accompanying photographs.
- 3.03 Site photography comprises:
- General views of the farmstead in its setting.
 - All exterior elevations of the historic buildings that are visible and accessible.
 - Interior shots of all interior spaces that were safe to access.
 - 1m ranging rods are included in a selection of general and detail shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of the building / feature.
- 3.04 The **drawn record** comprises the measured surveys (site plan and floor plans/elevations of the farm buildings) prepared by Walker Graham Architects with additional annotation as appropriate to aid analysis.
- 3.05 In accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Understanding Historic Buildings* 2016), this **written record** comprises an introductory description followed by an account of the buildings' origins, development and use. This record includes an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based. The information contained within the record has, for the most part,

been obtained through an examination of the buildings themselves, although Ordnance Survey maps have also been consulted. The written record comprises the following elements:

- Contents page.
 - Introduction and methodology.
 - The site location as a National Grid Reference and in address form.
 - A location map.
 - A note of any statutory or non-statutory heritage designations.
 - The date of the record, the name of the recorder and the location of the archive.
 - A summary of the type, purpose and form of the historic buildings, their materials, function and possible date(s) with a sequence of development and original and later uses.
 - An account of any fittings, plant or machinery and any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the buildings.
- 3.06 License is granted to the owner, project architect and the local planning authority to use the material gathered during the project. This report can also be freely copied for planning, development control and research purposes without recourse to the copyright owner. Humble Heritage Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79).

PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.01 The applicant has obtained planning permission (application no. 18/02171/FUL) for conversion and development of Mount Pleasant Farm to provide 2 dwellings with associated works and infrastructure. Humble Heritage Ltd, as specialist historic buildings and archaeological advisors, have prepared this historic building record in order to discharge a recording condition that has been placed on the consent.

4.02 Condition 4 of the planning permission states that:

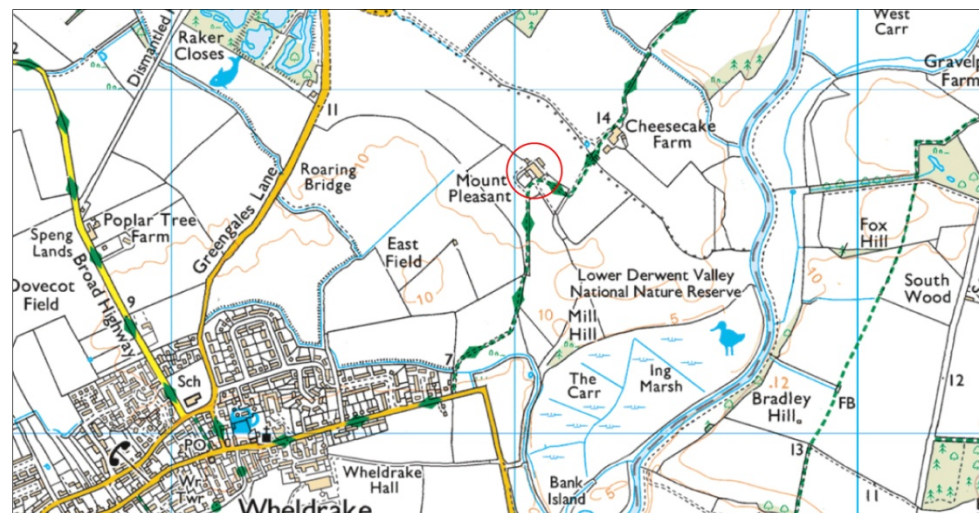
'A programme of archaeological building recording, specifically a written description and photographic recording of the standing building to Historic England Level of Recording 2/3 is required for this application. The archaeological scheme comprises 3 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be approved.

- A) *No alteration of any brick buildings to be retained shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI should conform to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.*
- B) *The programme of recording and post investigation assessment shall be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and digital archive deposition with ADS will be secured. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*
- C) *A copy of a report shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record and digital archive images with ADS to allow public dissemination of results within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: The buildings on this site are of archaeological interest and must be recorded prior to alteration. This condition is imposed in accordance with Section 16 of NPPF.'

SITE LOCATION

5.01 Mount Pleasant Farm is located to the northwest of the village of Wheldrake, accessed via a farm drive/public footpath from Church Lane, Wheldrake. The farm is situated in the midst of agricultural fields. Another farm, Cheesecake Farm, lies in close proximity to the northeast and the River Derwent and associated ings is to the southeast.



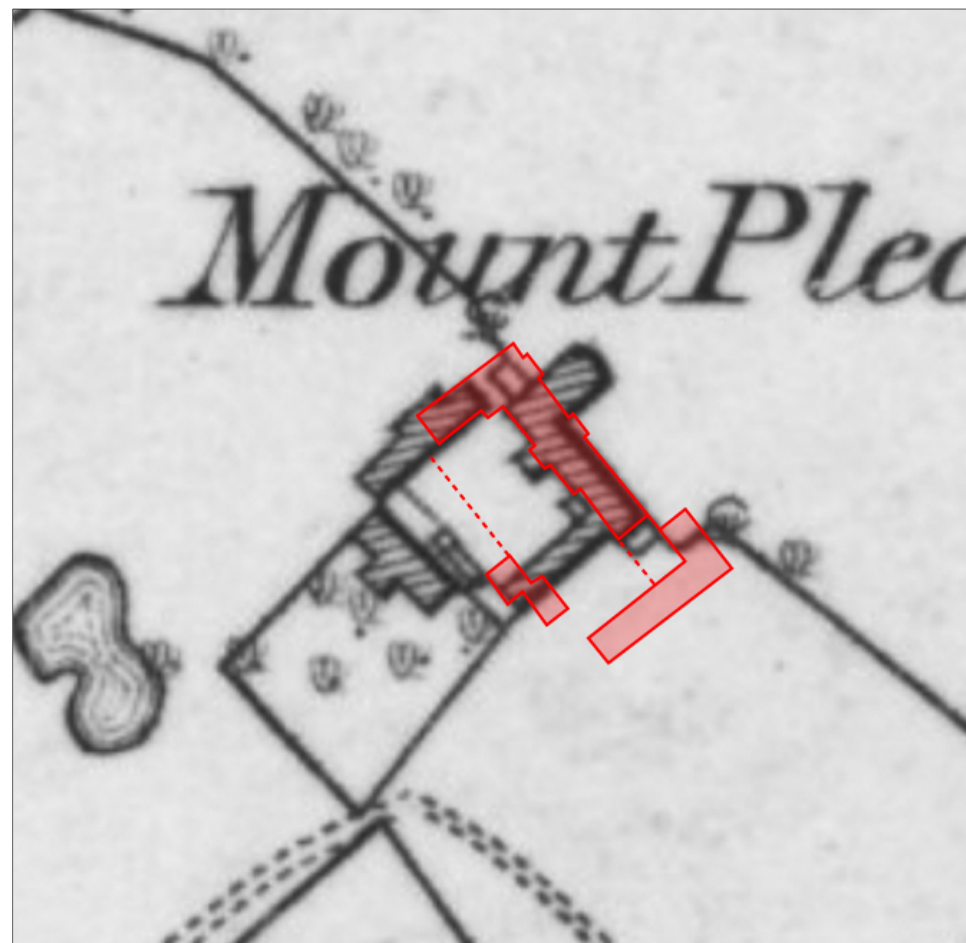
Site location plan

HISTORICAL ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT WITH MAP REGRESSION

Origin

- 6.01 The sequence of Ordnance Survey maps provide a number of snapshots of the farm at the date that the maps were surveyed (for location of buildings referred to here, see plan in next section). The earliest available map of the site is the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1854, surveyed in 1850/51). The map shows Mount Pleasant Farm to have been in place at this time, with farm buildings arranged around a courtyard in an 'L-plan plus buildings' form (Historic England 2014). The farm buildings in 1850/51, with a few exceptions, were demolished and replaced with later buildings in the period 1850/51 to 1890. The farmhouse itself - not part of the present survey - was present at this date, with a garden to the southwest. The house's current owner has seen documentation (deeds) that suggests that the house was built in 1825, which is consistent with the map evidence and may be the date of origin of the original farm buildings that have survived from the pre-1850/51 period.
- 6.02 Of the present-day buildings there are three elements that survive from this period, based upon the map evidence and analysis of the building fabric during the survey. The threshing barn (Building A) was shown in 1850/51 and the door to the southwest is shown as it appears today. The building fabric suggests that the door to the northeast is also original, even though it is not clearly shown on the map. A further building was shown in 1850/51 lying perpendicular to the barn and joined to it at the barn's northeast quarter. Although no longer extant, the fabric on the present-day barn has a series of filled openings that may once have supported the roof structure of the former building and there is a shadow of the former roofline, the ridge of which would have been just below the eaves level of the barn.
- 6.03 Also shown in 1850/51 was the Building B, albeit in a longer form than survives today and with an extension to the northwest of which no trace is visible in the building fabric. It may have been a lean-to structure, and renewed brickwork in the northwest elevation of Building B may indicate where the roof was supported. Building C (to the southeast of the barn) was

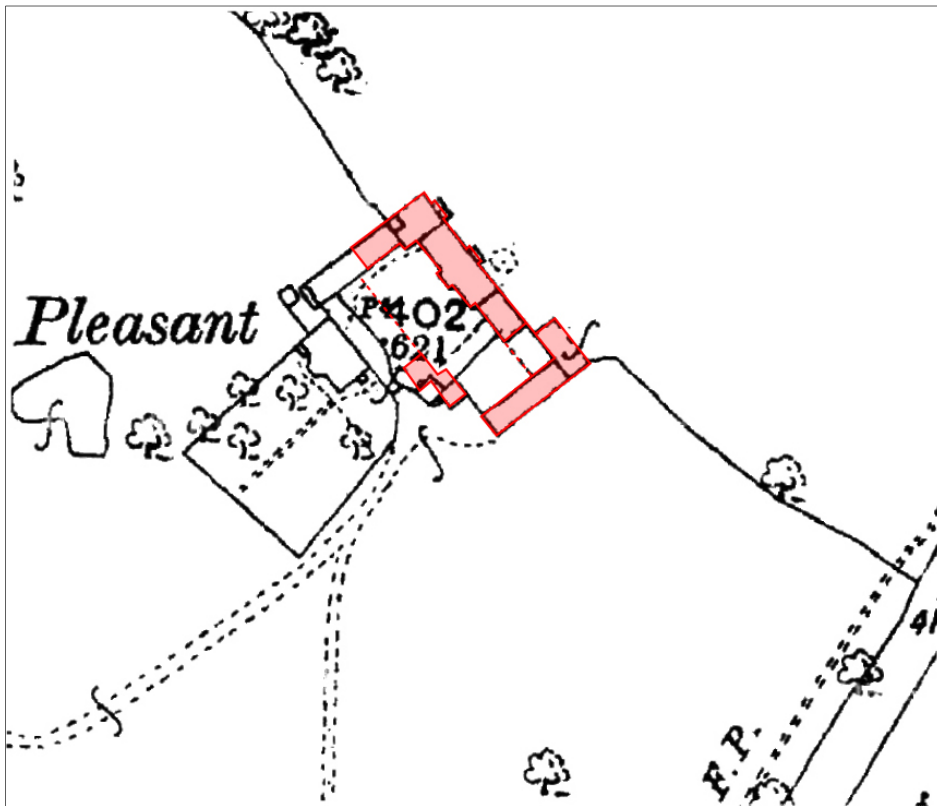
also shown at this time, although the fabric of the building suggests that this was a later addition to the barn.



Ordnance Survey map, 1854, surveyed 1850/51 (red = present-day standing buildings)

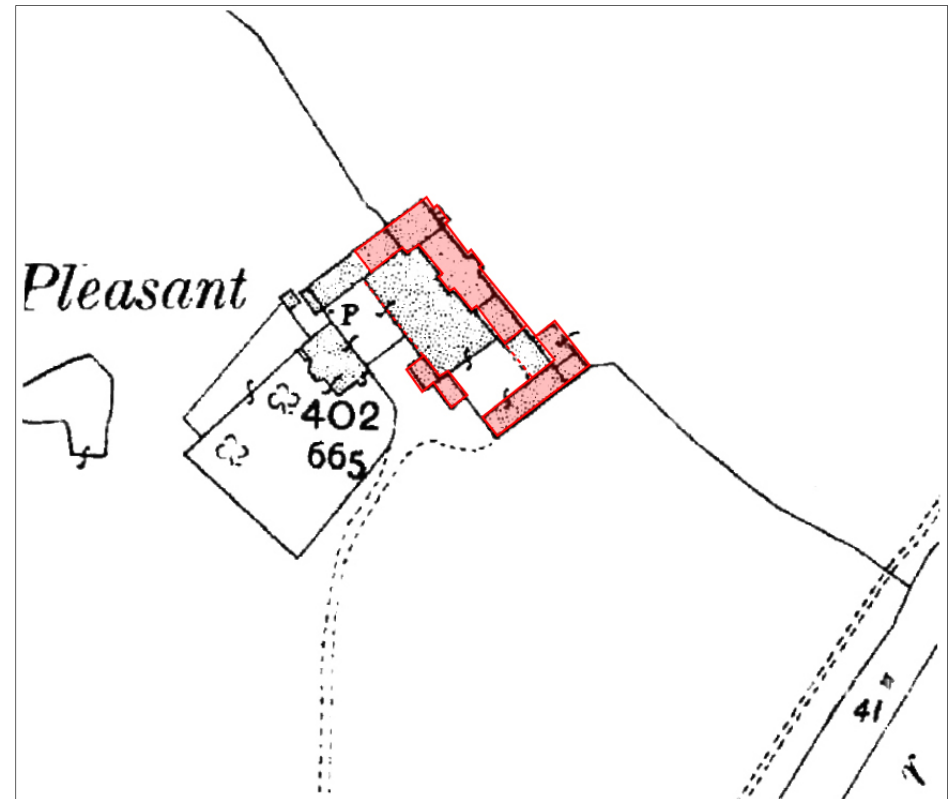
- 6.04 The 1892 map was surveyed in 1890 and, being at a scale of 1:2,500, greater detail is shown. By this time many of the present-day buildings had been constructed and the farm had evolved into a regular U-shaped courtyard form.

6.05 The second half of the nineteenth century had seen a significant amount of rebuilding. This period saw the addition of the cartshed at the northern corner of the courtyard, linking the barn (Building A) to Building B. To the southeast of the barn, a new livestock range (Building E) was erected with internal livestock accommodation and a small covered yard. A cartshed and forge (Building G) were added later to the new livestock range, but these were also built before 1890. The final addition at this time was a pigsty, built close to the farmhouse to allow easy transport of kitchen waste. In 1890 this consisted of two linked buildings of which only the easternmost survives. The map indicates the presence of an internal division within the courtyard, separating the livestock wing from the rest.



Ordnance Survey map 1892, surveyed 1890

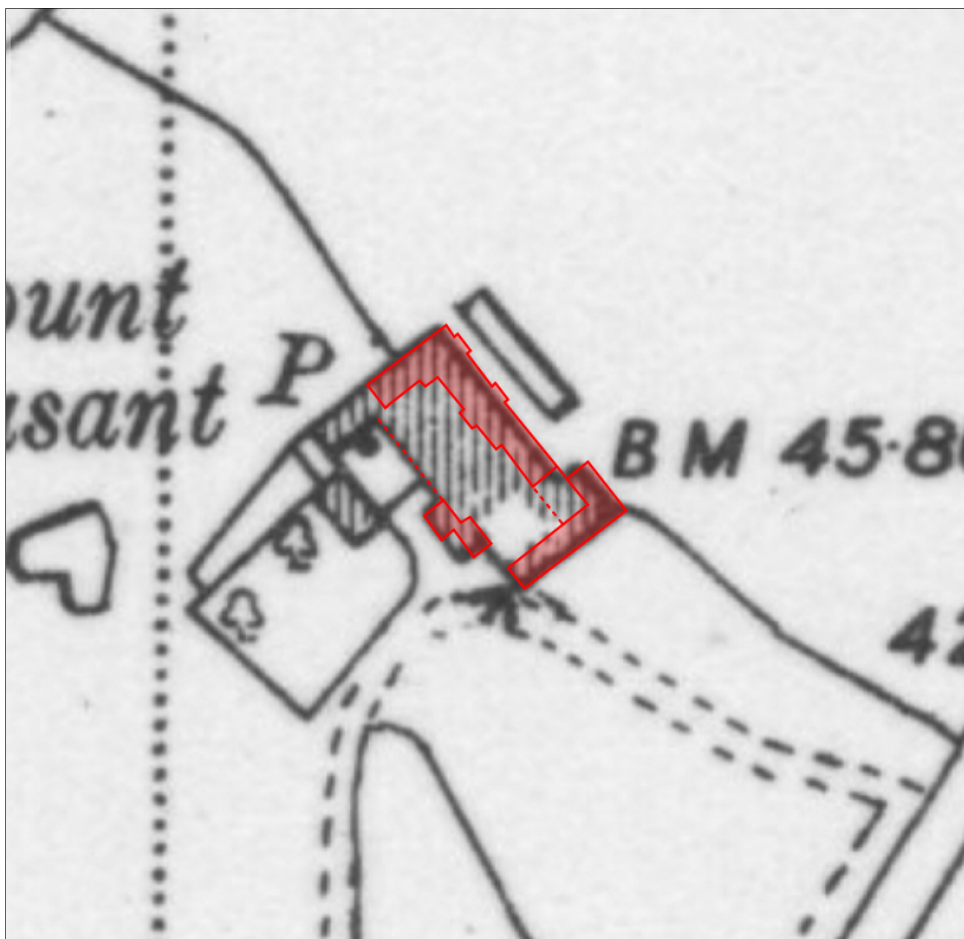
6.06 The 1910 Ordnance Survey map (surveyed in 1908) records the addition of the remaining buildings that survive today. The pigsty (Building F) was partly demolished and extended with the addition of Building H, consisting of a sty and a boiler house for pigswill. The wall closing the southwest side of the courtyard was added by 1908 and the northwestern two-thirds of the courtyard was covered. The roof of the covered yard does not survive, but there are traces on the elevations of the buildings surrounding the courtyard of roof supports and the shadow of the former roof positions.



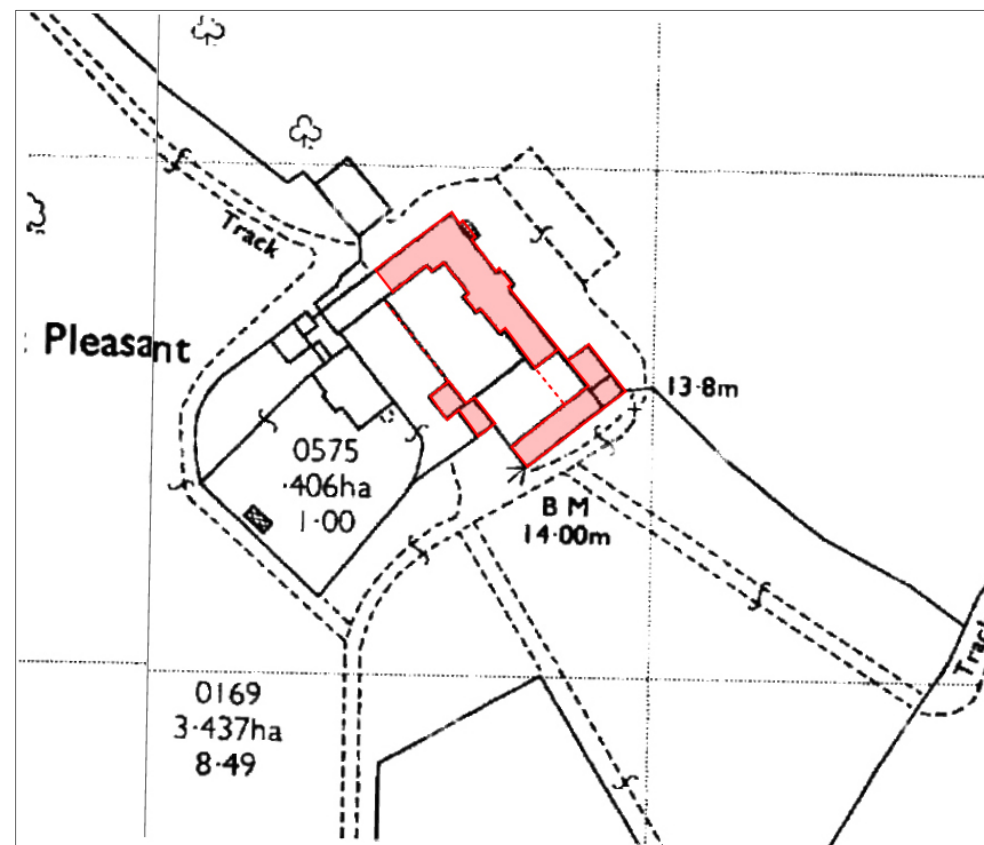
Ordnance Survey map, 1910, surveyed 1908

6.07 The Ordnance Survey maps from 1952, 1975 and the present day show relatively little change. A free-standing building (understood to have been a

'Dutch' haybarn) was built to the northeast of the threshing barn after 1908 but before the 1952 map was surveyed in 1950. A further building to the northwest was added between 1950 and the map of 1975, with an additional building added after 1975. None of these modern buildings were extant at the time of the survey.



Ordnance Survey map, 1952, surveyed 1950



Ordnance Survey map, 1975

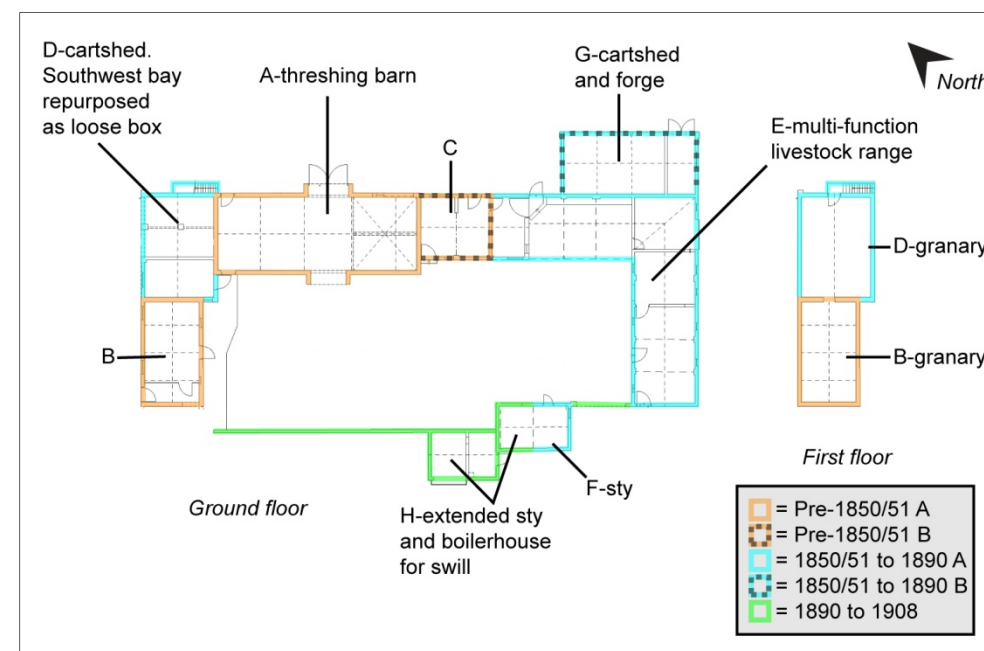


Modern Ordnance Survey map

6.08 With the exception of the historic mapping there are no readily accessible sources for the history of the farmstead. Mount Pleasant Farm is not recorded in the City of York Historic Environment Record, Historic England's PastScape, or the Historic England Archive.

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 7.01 Mount Pleasant Farm is a U-shaped courtyard farmstead, with the farmhouse situated adjacent to the open southwest side of the courtyard. For ease of description, the different components within the site have been identified with building numbers and assumed original functions on the site plan below.
- 7.02 At the time of the survey the buildings at the farm were disused, or used for storage. On the plan below, the original functions of the buildings have been identified, although as is common with farmsteads with a long history, many of the buildings may have been adapted for other purposes later in its history.



Mount Pleasant Farm: phased site plan

Pre-1850/51: Fabric Analysis: Character and Appearance

Farmhouse

- 7.03 The farmhouse at Mount Pleasant Farm did not fall within the survey. However, it provides an important context for understanding the farmstead as a whole. The house is a two-storey red brick dwelling with two-storey bay window to the southwest elevation. The present owner has seen documents that suggest that the house was built in 1825, which would be consistent with the evidence of old Ordnance Survey maps which show that the house was in place by 1850/51. This may suggest that the farm was built in 1825, although there is no certainty about this as the house may have been a rebuild of an earlier dwelling.

Building A - threshing barn

- 7.04 The brick-built, two-storey, 5-bay barn is a classic style of threshing barn with two opposed entrances to ensure a through draught when winnowing. The barn predates 1850/51 and may be early nineteenth century in date. The slate roof is the product of a later re-roofing. The eaves are dentilated on both main elevations. The doorways are of the 'canopy with cheeks' type (Hughes 1985).
- 7.05 Externally the barn has a large number of simple vertical ventilation slots, with two rows at first floor level and one row at ground floor. Many of these have been subsequently blocked with brick infill. To the northeast elevation (facing away from the courtyard) there are four openings, in addition to the threshing door. From left to right, a cart entrance that, judging by the bricks forming its arched lintel, is a later addition. It has been later blocked with brick infill and converted to a window. To the right of this is a narrow, vertical window that appears to be a relatively modern, ad hoc creation. A breeze block plinth is found inside the barn immediately below the window and it is possible that some form of machinery was once mounted here that required the creation of an opening. To the right of this is the main two-storey doorway, with a porch. While the doors are later replacements, including a small wicket gate in one leaf, the structure of the porch appears original even though the feature is not clearly shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. To the right of the doors is a small window with a hit-and-miss ventilator at first floor level. This appears to be a later insertion, with a

simple wooden lintel. At ground floor level there is a simple pedestrian door with a brick, arched lintel.

- 7.06 Also visible in the northeast elevation, to the right of the main doorway, a number of blocked sockets can be seen and the ghost of the roofline of a former building that stood perpendicular to the barn. Its roof ridge was slightly lower than the eaves of the barn. These are the remains of a building shown in this position in 1850/51 and subsequently removed before 1890.
- 7.07 The northwest elevation now forms the rear wall of Building D. The only opening in this, the gable end of the barn, was an opening at loft level that indicates that there was an loft level storey at one time. The opening was later blocked with brick infill, presumably with the erection of Building D. It may have been a window, large ventilator, or a small loading door/pitching hole.
- 7.08 The southwest elevation of the barn faces the courtyard and contains two openings, described from left to right. A pedestrian door is found at the left hand side of the elevation, matching the equivalent door in the northeast elevation. The main doorway originally matched the fabric of the northeast elevation doorway, but this example has been crudely modified in the recent past to create a single-storey door with the upper storey blocked with corrugated sheets. This elevation bears the traces of the covered yard that was constructed in the courtyard space between 1908 and 1950 (demolished prior to the survey).
- 7.09 The southeast elevation of the barn now forms a wall of Building C, which also dates to pre-1850/51 but which was clearly a later addition to the barn. As with the opposed northwest gable, there was originally an attic level opening that was later blocked. There was also a pedestrian door at ground level, subsequently blocked.
- 7.10 Internally the barn has an upper floor in the southeast half, made of sawn timber that is probably a twentieth century insertion. The floor of the barn is of brick in places and modern concrete elsewhere. The roof is a later replacement and the simple trusses are of sawn timber.

Building B

- 7.11 Like the barn, this building also has dentilated brick eaves to both elevations suggesting that the two are contemporary. The original use of the building is uncertain but the form of the brick sett floor indicates that it was used for stabling. It may have been divided into two loose boxes, but the timber partition has been removed. The roof covering was missing at the time of survey.
- 7.12 The northwest elevation faces away from the yard. There are two small windows that may originally functioned as ventilators to two internal loose boxes. There is also a pedestrian door. Some of the brickwork in this elevation has been reconstructed or replaced.
- 7.13 The southwest elevation is now exposed, although there would once have been an attached building with a slightly lower roof ridge (demolished before the time of the survey). The demolished building was probably a later addition as it incorporated a small ventilator, high in the gable of Building B, that would have served to ventilate the first floor granary. Traces in the gable of Building B show that the demolished building included a built-in feeder for livestock. A door, later made through the gable wall of B, would have joined it to the demolished building.
- 7.14 The southeast elevation faced the courtyard and had a single, simple pedestrian doorway. On the southwest corner of the elevation is a single sandstone kneeler. This trace of architectural elaboration is not seen elsewhere in the building or anywhere else in the farmstead.
- 7.15 Internally the floor of imprinted concrete has a gutter, showing that the building was used for livestock and was probably once divided into two loose boxes by a wooden partition that has later been removed. The southwest bay has been partitioned off from the rest of the building with timber. The ceiling is of waney-edged timber and may be original. At first floor level it can be seen that the present roof structure is a later addition, made using sawn timber. However, traces of the original roof structure remain in the form of waney-edged, shaped timbers which have a distinctively maritime form. First floor rooms of this kind were often used as granaries or haylofts.

Building C

- 7.16 Building C is pre-1850/51 in date, but was added later to the southeast gable of the barn. It is a single storey building with a pantile roof. In contrast to the earlier Buildings A and B, it has dentilated eaves to the northeast elevation only. A construction break in the fabric of the northeast elevation and a similar break with the scar of an offshot wall in the southwest elevation show where this building ended prior to its extension with Building E after 1850/51.7
- 7.19 The northeast elevation has a doorway and a window, the latter having been adapted at a later date to protrude higher than eaves level. The southeast gable elevation was demolished down to eaves height, and doorway pierced through the wall to serve as internal access, when Building E was added in the period 1850/51 to 1890. The southwest elevation - facing the yard - includes a doorway and a window with a hit-and-miss ventilator. The scar of a perpendicular wall on this elevation actually belongs to the next phase of building, and is part of Building E. It is the trace of the wall that was shown subdividing the courtyard on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map.
- 7.18 Internally the building is floored with bricks, orientated lengthwise for the northeastern two-thirds of the floor and widthwise for the remainder. This suggests that the interior was used for livestock, with access for farmhands along the southwest side. The remains of a brick internal partition are present. The roof of sawn timber is presumably a later addition.

1850/51 to 1890: Fabric Analysis: Character and Appearance**Building D - cartshed with granary above**

- 7.19 The three bay cartshed with first floor granary was built between 1850/51 and 1890 and served to join the threshing barn (Building A) with Building B. As with all the later buildings, the eaves are plain compared with the dentilated eaves found in the buildings of the earlier period. Although well-built (for example employing chamfered bricks for the supporting pillars and with neat stepped out buttresses to the exposed corners) the brickwork at the points of contact with the earlier buildings is somewhat awkward and inelegant. The southwestern bay of the cartshed was later adapted to become a loose box accessed from the central courtyard of the farmstead.

- 7.20 The northwest elevation faces away from the courtyard and consists of three open bays with brick arched opening and supported by brick pillars with chamfered edges. The southwestern bay has been infilled with brick with a window opening to form a loose box. The fabric suggests that this bay was originally separated from the other two open bays by a brick partition, thus rendering it suitable for later adaptation to form a loose box.
- 7.21 The part of the building that faces the central courtyard consists of a short, L-shaped section of wall. The southwest face of this contains a window with hit-and-miss ventilator. The wall is stepped out slightly to form a buttress, analogous to the buttress on the northeast elevation. The southeast-facing part of this wall contains a doorway and a blocked window at first floor level.
- 7.22 The northeast elevation has an external stair for granary access, with storage space under. The stair is made with cantilevered sandstone treads resting on an external brick supporting wall, which has been rendered at some point. This leads to a door at first floor level flanked by two blocked windows with a ventilator above. The elevation includes a buttress at the northwest corner.
- 7.23 Internally the cartshed area is supported by chamfered brick pillars. The northeastern two bays were not partitioned, but the fabric suggests that the internal division between them and the southwestern bay is original. This made it straightforward to later adapt the southwestern bay into a loose box by infilling the cart opening. Internally this bay contains a built-in feeder and has a brick sett floor. The granary above is floored with sawn timber boards and a door pierced through the gable of Building B allows access between the two.
- Building E - livestock range**
- 7.24 Building E was built as a single phase of construction and consists of an extension to Building C, a small covered yard for livestock with a built-in manger, and a small number of internal rooms probably intended as a cattle-house. One curious feature is that the short section of Building E that extends the earlier Building C was constructed with dentilated eaves to match that of the earlier building, the only time this architectural feature is seen in the later phase buildings.
- 7.25 Much of the northeast elevation is hidden by the later cartshed and forge (Building G). A door leads into the covered cattle yard, the roof of which is supported by two oak posts on padstones. The corresponding southwest elevation includes a door to access the extension to Building C and the covered cattle yard. The end wall of the extension to Building C contains a doorway and a hit-and-miss ventilator.
- 7.26 The northwestern elevation consists of three doorways, of which the left-hand example is smaller and is designed for human access rather than livestock. The other two doorways lead into what would have been livestock accommodation, flanked by three windows filled by hit-and-miss ventilators.
- 7.27 The southwest gable includes an access door and a ventilator made with flue-bricks. The southeast elevation includes five windows, three of which contain hit-and-miss ventilators and a large sliding door.
- 7.28 Internally, the northeastern arm of the new wing contains the roofed outdoor cattle yard with built in feeder. The floor of this had been removed before the survey was conducted, but in-line with the usual late Victorian practice this would probably have been a slightly sunken floor designed to hold manure, a valuable fertilizer that would be carted off to spread on the surrounding fields (which would be protected from the elements by the roof).
- 7.29 The northeastern room of the other arm of the new building had an external sliding door to the southeast elevation together with a hit-and-miss ventilator. A door with a raised cill leads to the covered cattle yard. It was separated from the rest of the range by an internal, brick, full-height dividing wall with a (blocked) access door, which also had a high cill. Although this room's purpose was unclear, it may have been a cake store. Cattle-cake was normally transported in sheets, and could have been delivered through the wide external door. The cake, having been suitably broken up into pieces, could then have been transferred to the covered yard or the internal stalls through the appropriate doors.
- 7.30 The remaining part of this wing would have been stalls or loose boxes for livestock. At the time of the survey it was used for storage. There was no

evidence of original wooden stall, though there were some twentieth century wooden feature. The brick floor may be original.

Building F - pigsty

- 7.31 Built between 1850/51 and 1890, this building was later extended between 1890 and 1908, leaving only a small fragment of the building dating to this phase. The surviving fragment includes a lunette window (now infilled) on the southwest elevation, allowing kitchen scraps to be readily fed to the pigs. It was for this reason that the pigsty was - characteristically - built close to the farmhouse. An access door led into the central courtyard on the opposite elevation.

Building G - cartshed and forge

- 7.32 Built between 1850/51 and 1890, this building was added to the livestock range (Building E) at a later date and incorporates an awkwardly constructed V-gully for drainage between the two buildings. The building consists of a three bay cartshed with a small, single bay forge accessed by double-doors. The forge contains a workbench, tool hooks, a simple forge with a leather and steel hand-bellows.

1890 to 1908: Fabric Analysis: Character and Appearance

Building H - extended pigsty

- 7.33 The original pigsty (Building F) was extended between 1890 and 1908. The original sty was enlarged, possibly being converted to a stable with a hay rack at that time with a large access door facing the courtyard, which was later infilled with cinder blocks.
- 7.34 Adjacent to the original sty, a two-bay building was created with the bays separated by an internal wall. A chute connected the two bays, allowing swill to be delivered to the pigs in the neighbouring bay. In line with the best hygiene practice of the time, the building was fitted with a small chimney to facilitate the boiling of kitchen waste to sterilise it before being fed to the pigs in the form of swill (Historic England 2013).
- 7.35 Also in this period, the southwestern side of the yard was closed off with a brick wall, with two gates to the southeast and northeast of the sty providing access.

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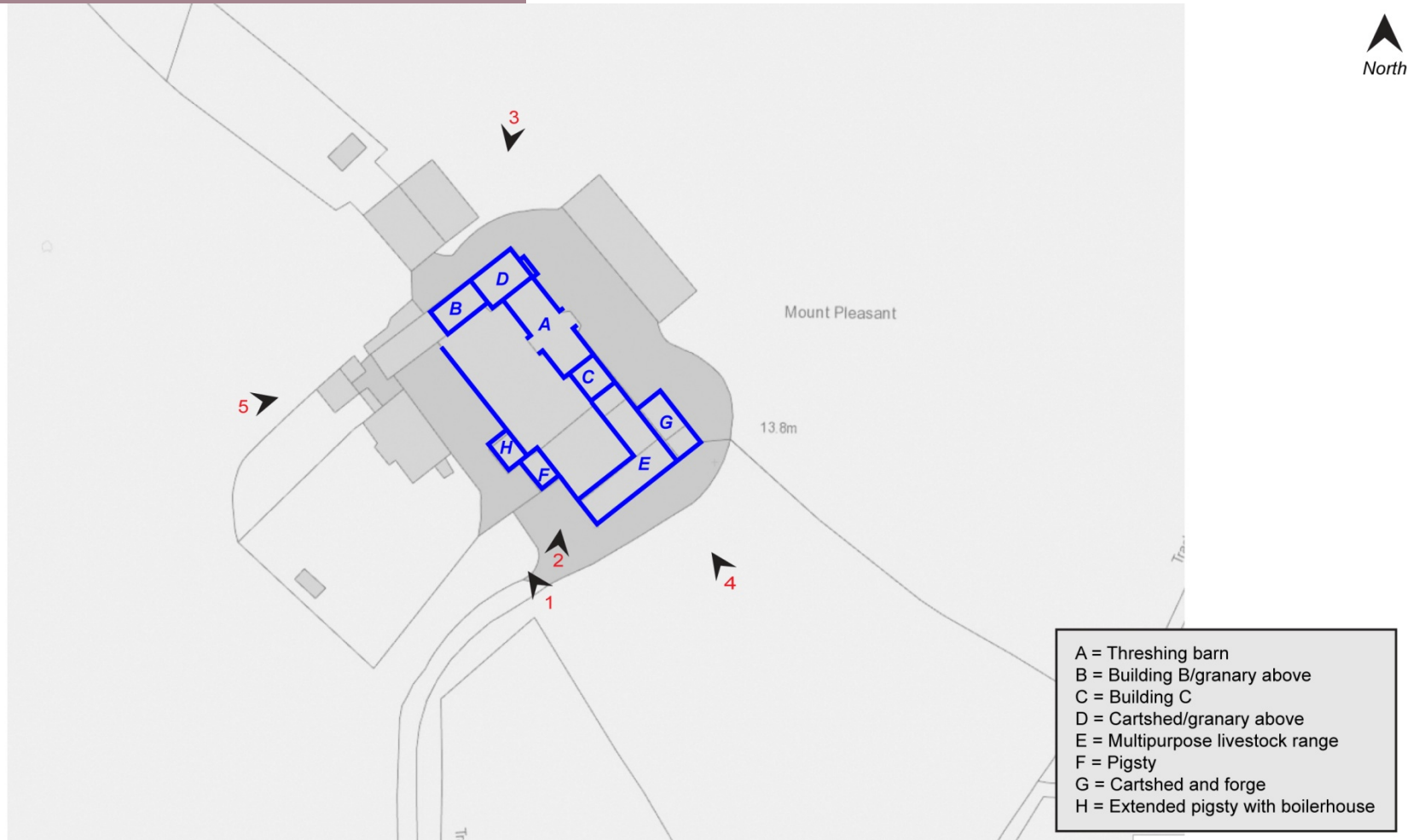
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English Heritage Archives - <http://www.englishheritagearchives.org.uk/>

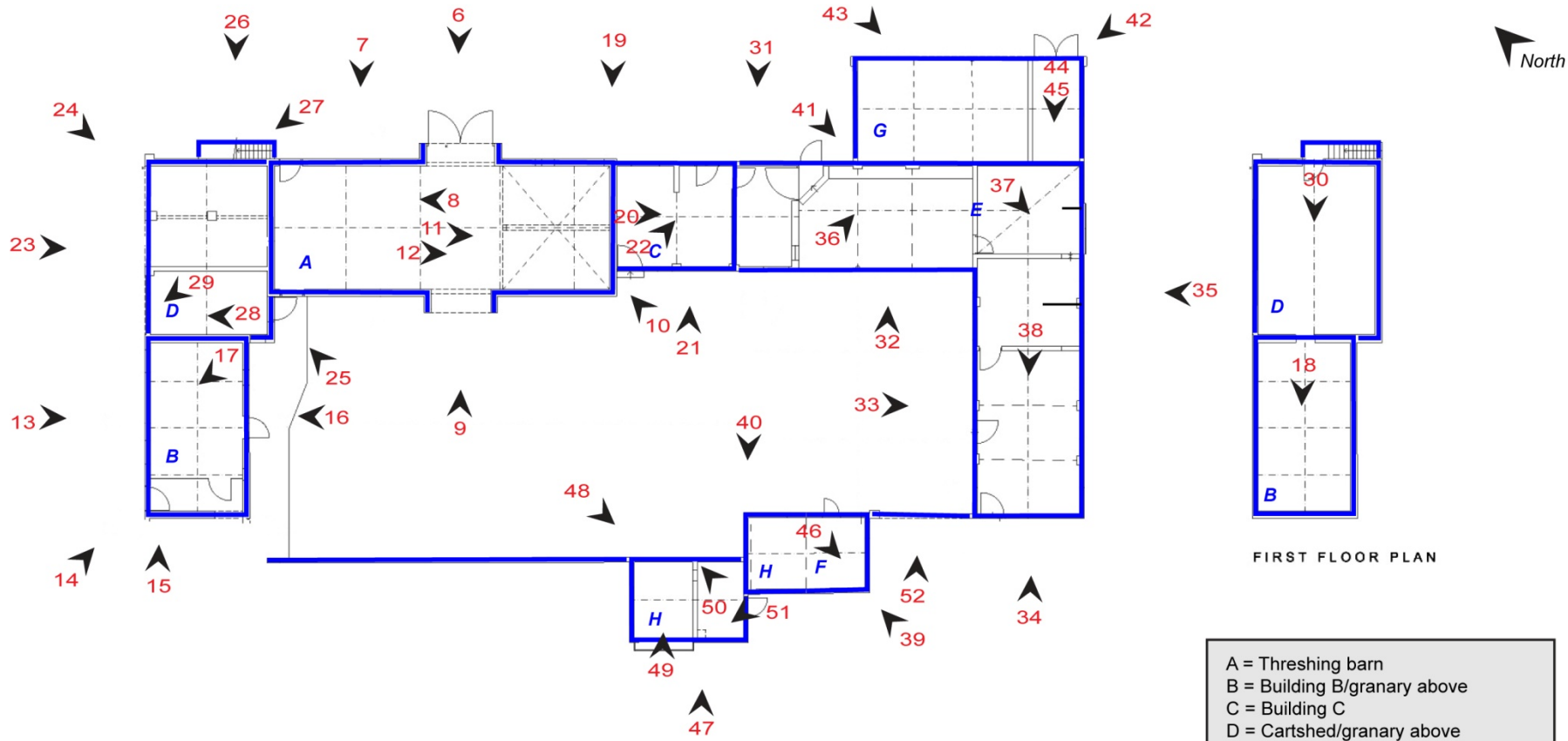
Heritage Gateway - <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/>

PastScape - <http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



The site was photographically recorded by Liz Humble on the 9 August 2018 using the modern Ordnance Survey map and survey drawings by LEDA as a base. The photographs below capture the historical buildings on the site and viewpoints are shown on these photo location plans (photo locations and building outlines have been added by Humble Heritage Ltd)



- A = Threshing barn
- B = Building B/granary above
- C = Building C
- D = Cartshed/granary above
- E = Multipurpose livestock range
- F = Pigsty
- G = Cartshed and forge
- H = Extended pigsty with boilerhouse

Exterior general views of farmstead in its setting



1. Farmhouse and farmstead looking NW



2. Farmstead looking N



3. Farmstead looking S



4. Farmstead looking NW



5. Farmstead and farmhouse looking E. Newly extended farmhouse and rebuilt outbuilding in foreground (not included within survey)

Building A - Threshing barn



6. Northeast elevation of Building A, looking SW



7. Detail of Building A looking SW, showing traces of former perpendicular building at this location



8. Building A, looking NW, showing the internal northwest elevation



9. Southwest elevation of Building A, looking NE



10. Blocked opening in southeast gable of Building A, looking N



11. Upper floor in Building A, looking SE

12. Replacement roof structure in Building A, looking SE

Building B

13. Northwest elevation of Building B, looking SE



14. Southwest elevation of Building B, looking E



15. Detail of southwest elevation of Building B showing socket of built-in feeder in demolished building, looking NE



16. Southeast elevation of Building B, looking NW



17. Building B interior, showing internal subdivision with timber panel, looking W



18. Granary above Building B showing unusual timbers, looking SW

Building C



19. Northeast elevation of Building C (right centre) with break in fabric where it was later extended by Building E (left centre), looking SW



20. Former southeast gable of Building C, later adapted as an internal wall following extension by Building E, looking SE



21. Southwest elevation of Building C (left and centre) with building break to Building E (right), looking NE



22. Interior of Building C showing later window and internal wall, looking E

Building D - Cartshed with granary above



23. Northwest elevation of Building D, looking SE



24. Interior of Building D showing original internal wall, looking S



25. Southeast wall forming Building D, looking N



27. Sandstone stair to granary of Building D, looking W



26. Northeast elevation of Building D, looking SW



28. Interior of southwest bay of Building D, repurposed as a loose box, looking NW



29. Built-in feeder in southwest bay of Building D (1m scale)



30. Granary floor of Building D, looking SW

Building E - livestock range



31. Northeast elevation of Building E (centre left) showing building break where it extends Building C (right centre), looking SW



32. Covered stockyard of Building E, looking NE



33. Northwest elevation of Building E, looking SE



34. Southwest elevation of Building E, looking NE



35. Southeast elevation of Building E, looking NW



36. Built-in feeder in covered stockyard, looking N



37. Interior of northeastern bay of Building E (possible cake store?), looking S



38. Interior of Building E, looking SW

Building F - Pigsty



39. Southeast and southwest elevations of Building F showing lunette-shaped hatch (later blocked) for feeding kitchen waste, looking N



40. Northeast elevation of Building F (left) with later Building H (right and centre), looking SW

Building G - Cartshed and forge



41. Inelegant junction of Building G and Building E, requiring use of a V-gutter, looking S



42. Northeast and southeast elevations of Building G, looking W



43. Northwest and northeast elevation of Building G, looking S



44. Interior of forge in Building G showing forge, hand bellows, tool hooks on wall (right) and work bench (left), looking SW



45. Interior of forge in Building G (1m scale), looking S

Building H - Extended pigsty



46. Detail of original pigsty (building F), later extended (Building H) and converted to a loose box, looking S



47. Southwest elevation of Building H showing sty (left) and boiler house with small chimney (right) for boiling pigswill, looking NE



48. Northeast and northwest elevations of Building H showing yard wall with gateway (right), looking S



49. Interior of northwest bay of Building H showing pigsty with feeding chute (right), looking NE



50. Detail of feeding chute from boiler house, looking N



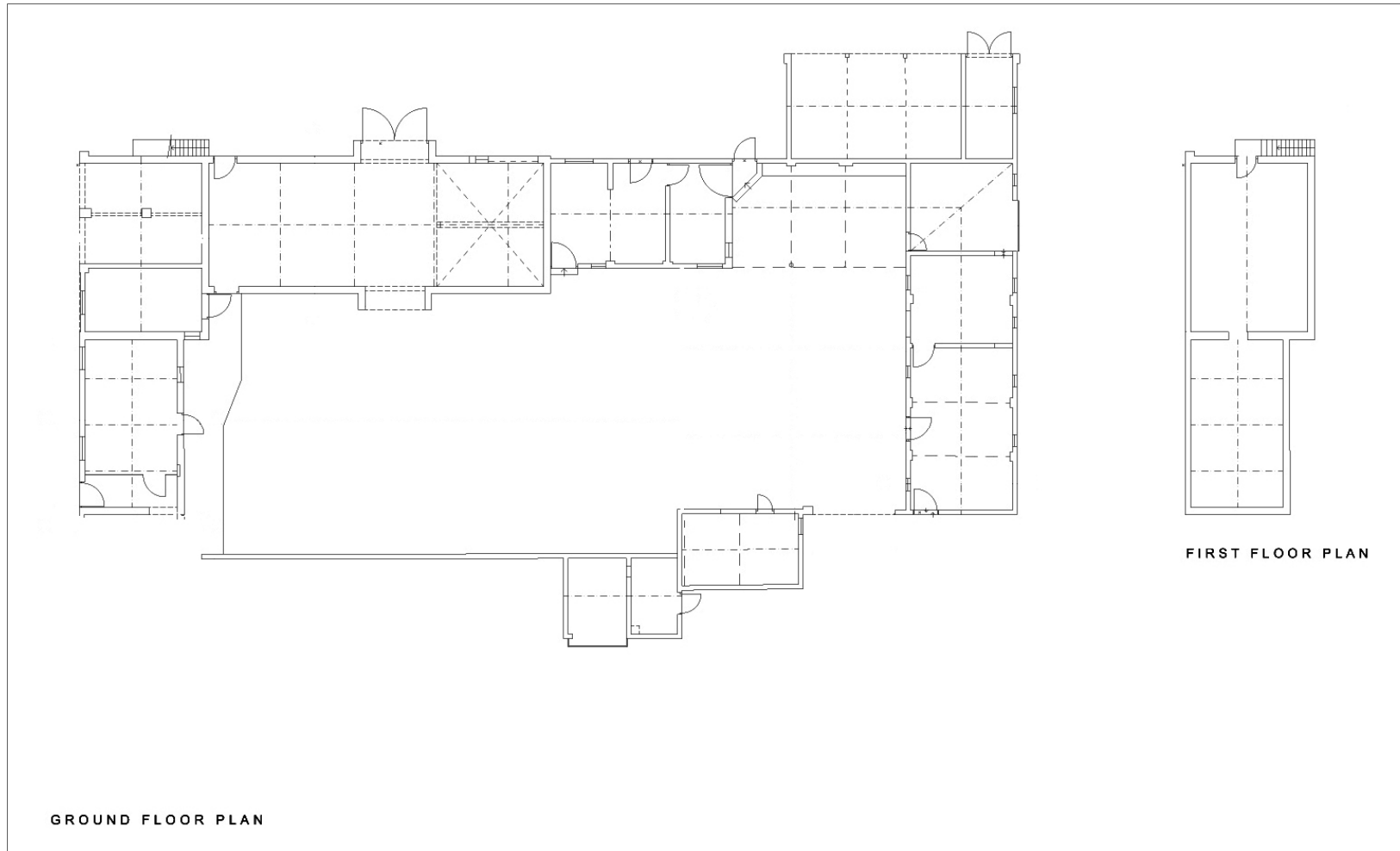
51. Interior of the boiler house showing base of chimney (centre top), looking W



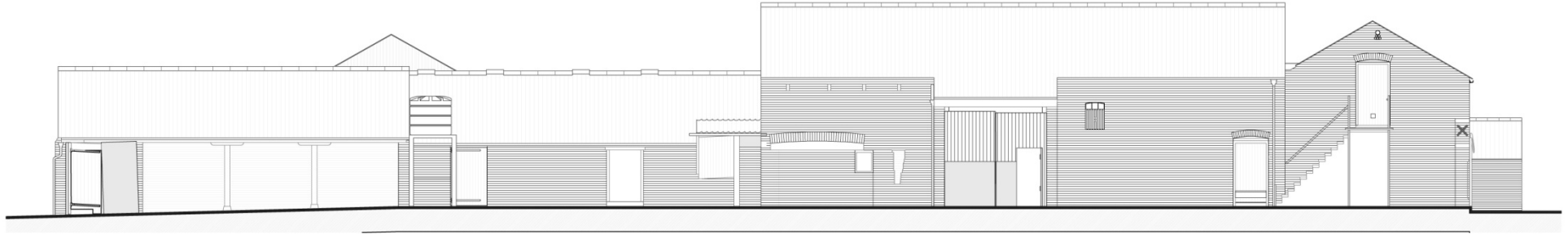
52. Gateway into yard with pigsty (building F) on left and the livestock range (Building E) in centre and on right, looking NE

APPENDIX - Plans and elevation drawings

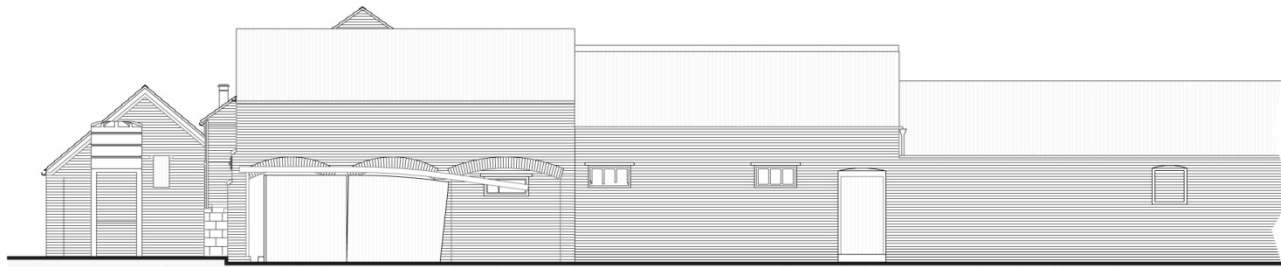
The following building plan and elevations were produced by Walker Graham Architects on behalf of York Property Solutions. The plan has been slightly modified by Humble Heritage Ltd to reflect the form of the buildings at the time of the survey.



Floor plan. A modified version of this drawing has been used above as the base of the phase plan and the photograph location plan

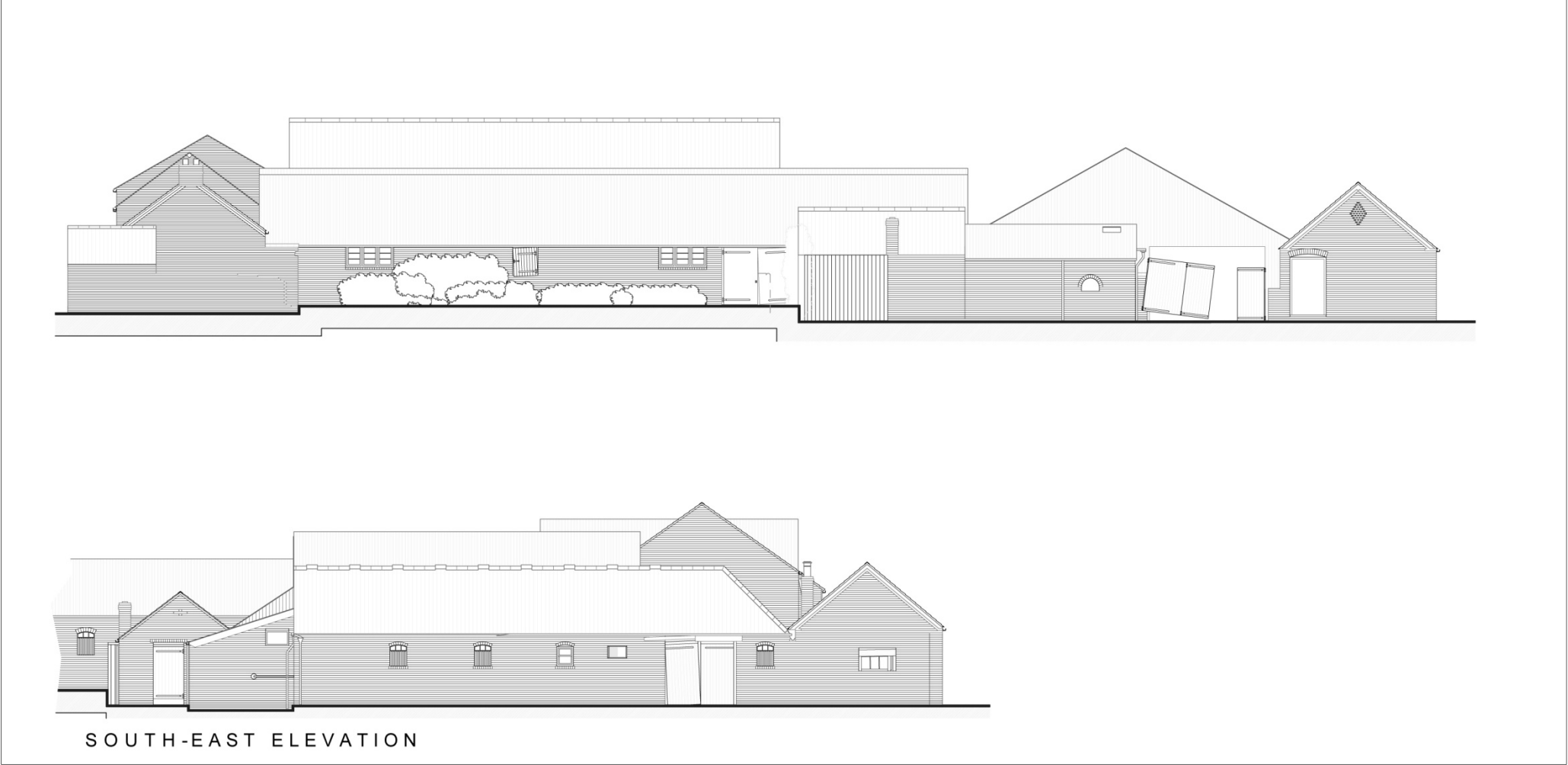


NORTH-EAST ELEVATION



NORTH-WEST ELEVATION

Northeast and northwest elevations



Southwest and southeast elevations



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