



Prospect Farm, Murton Way, Murton, York

Report on a Level 2 Buildings Recording

Site	Prospect Farm, Murton Way, York, North Yorkshire. YO19 5UJ	
Site Code	PFM21	
Local Planning Authority	City of York Council	
Location	National Grid Reference	SE648525
	Easting and Northing	464834, 452551
	Latitude and Longitude	53.964986, - 1.0132447
Planning Reference	17/02408/FUL	
Development	Conversion and extension of redundant agricultural buildings to form two dwellings with associated demolition works.	
Field Work	L. Signorelli	
Text and Images	D. Signorelli (Text) L. Signorelli (Images) R. Scott (Editing) Dave Thorpe (Drone Footage/Film)	
Date of Issue	June 2021	
Client	Mr. J Rothwell c/o Mr. G. Thompson	
<p>Summary</p> <p>A small development has been granted planning permission at the site of Prospect Farm, Murton Way, Murton, York, and shall comprise of the conversion and extension of redundant agricultural buildings to form two dwellings. The site lies within the Conservation Area of Murton and is situated west of the village centre, set back from Murton Way behind Prospect Farmhouse.</p> <p>As the conversion development will permanently alter the original farm buildings, a Level 2 Building Recording was requested prior to works commencing.</p> <p>This report contains the results of the Level 2 Buildings Recording. The survey identified that the agricultural buildings associated with Prospect Farmhouse included the following: a Combination Barn, Multi Bay Shelter Shed, Loosebox and a Milking Parlour.</p> <p>Other periphery buildings, not subject to a recording, were briefly evaluated to help identify the historical development of the farmhouse and yard. This primarily includes the presence of a Rubbing House, associated with racehorse training.</p> <p>Other temporary structures noted around the farm were a range of pole barns, lean-to' and a BC railway container.</p>		

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Introduction

This report outlines the results from a Level 2 Buildings recording that was undertaken in April 2021 at Prospect Farm agricultural buildings, Murton Way, Murton, York ([Image 1](#)).

The agricultural farm buildings are due to be converted into two dwellings subsequently some of their architectural historical integrity may be lost. To enable the buildings' character to be recorded, the approved planning had an attached condition. The condition requested that a Level 2 buildings recording was undertaken prior to development.

This report summarises the results of a Level 2 Building Recording of the agricultural buildings which was carried out in accordance with Historic England (2016) guidance.

The survey identified that the agricultural buildings associated with Prospect Farmhouse and subject to a Level 2 buildings recording included the following:

- Combination Barn
- Multi Bay Shelter Shed
- Loosebox
- Milking Parlour

Related Texts

Prospect Farm: An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (LS Archaeology 2019).



Image 1: Location of the Site in Red.

Planning

The application number for this development is **17/02408/FUL**. Works comprised the conversion and extension of redundant agricultural buildings to form two dwellings with associated demolition works.

There are two archaeological planning conditions attached to this development: **(3)** and **(4)**. Condition **(3)** stipulates the requirement for a watching brief on all groundworks associated with this development. The results of this will be reported at a later date. Condition **(4)** concerns the buildings due to be converted:

(4) No demolition/alteration shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological work (written description and photographic recording of the agricultural buildings to Historic England Level 2 Recording) in accordance with a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences. The applicant must then submit a report and copies of the survey and record to the LPA to be agreed in writing by the LPA.

Reason: *The buildings on this site are of archaeological interest and must be recorded prior to alteration/demolition. It is necessary to require this information prior to commencement of demolition, as such works may result in irreversible harm.*

Aims and Objectives

The broad aims of the evaluation are:

- To undertake a Level 2 Buildings Recording in accordance with the guidelines set out by historic England, and to provide a descriptive record of the Combination Barn, Multi Bay Shelter Shed, Milking Parlour and Loosebox, prior their conversion.

Site-Specific Value:

- Are there architectural similarities between the farm buildings to the rear of the plot, Prospect Farmhouse and those fronting Murton Way? If so, does the design and construction of the buildings enable them to be dated and phased?
- The farm buildings were constructed over two phases: Building 1 (post-1853 and pre-1910) and Building 2 (post-1910 and pre-1931). Are there any differences in the overall design and construction that indicate different architectural preferences relating to specific time periods?

Sources

To complete this Written Scheme of Investigation the following sources were consulted:

- ✓ Historic England
- ✓ Heritage Gateway
- ✓ PastScape
- ✓ Archaeological Data Service
- ✓ ArchiUK

Monuments

Table 1: Historic England Monuments Murton

Monument Name/Number	Details	NGR
Murton Airfield 1510842	The site of a First World War airfield at Murton. This minor emergency landing ground was used between October 1917 and November 1918, most likely by No. 36 Squadron, the local Home Defence Unit.	SE 654 528
Murton Lane Station 500475	Site of railway station on the Derwent Valley Railway which opened in 1913 and closed in 1926.	SE 651 522

Listed Buildings

Out of the four listed buildings located in Murton village, three are associated with the 18th century Murton Hall; the other is a 13th century church. The Church of Saint James I is located 34 m to the east of Prospect Farm.

Table 2: Historic England Listed Buildings Murton

Name and Description	List Entry	Type	Grade	NGR
Church of Saint James (formerly listed as Chapel of St James), Murton Way, Murton. C.1200, restored in 1914. Hammer-dressed limestone, plain tile roof. Nave and chancel in one of three bays.	1149131	Listing	II	SE 648 525
Murton Hall, Murton Lane, Murton. House with late 18 th and 19 th century additions. Stuccoed with roof of Westmorland slates and pantiles.	1296139	Listing	II	SE 6495 52801
Coach House immediately east of Murton Hall, Moor Lane, Murton. Coach house to Murton Hall. Late 18 th century. Brick in random bond, pantile roof.	1315975	Listing	II	SE 64954 52809
Garden Wall and Gazebo to Murton Hall, Moor Lane, Murton. Garden wall enclosing grounds of Murton Hall including, towards the centre, a gazebo. Late 18 th century. Brick in random bond to wall and English garden wall bond to gazebo, which has a Welsh slate roof.	1173643	Listing	II	SE 64962 52821

York Historic Environment Records

Designated ridge and furrow are located in and around Prospect Farm and farm buildings. During the 19th to 20th century, the farm and buildings were inserted into an enclosed area of ridge and furrow.

Table 3: York Historic Environment Records for Murton

Name	Type and Description	NGR
Ridge and Furrow, Murton HER Number: MYO2248	Monument. Broad Ridge and Furrow (Medieval-1066AD to 1539 AD)	SE 6525 5252
Ridge and Furrow, Murton HER Number: MYO2805	Monument. Broad Ridge and Furrow (Undated).	SE 6550 5225
Ridge and Furrow, Murton HER Number: MYO2806	Monument. Broad Ridge and Furrow (Undated).	SE 6569 5244
Ridge and Furrow, Murton HER Number: MYO2808	Monument. Broad Ridge and Furrow (Undated).	SE 6527 5252

Methodology

A Level 2 Building Record will typically consist of:

Drawn record– sometimes item 1 or 2, sometimes one or more of items 3-7

Photography – items 1, 2 and 4

Written record – items 1-3 and 6

Drawn Record

2. Measured plans (to scale or fully dimensioned) as existing. These may extend to all floors, or they may be restricted to one, or a selection. The latter option may be appropriate, for example, in a town-centre building where an upper floor has been little altered. Buildings with a repetitive structure may also be planned on one floor, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to indicate the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance, such as blocked doorways, windows and fireplaces, masonry joints, ceiling beams and other changes in floor and ceiling levels, and any evidence for fixtures of significance.

3. Measured drawings recording the form or location of other significant structural detail (for example timber or meta framing).

4. Measured cross-sections or long-sections to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (for example floor and ceiling heights, the form of roof trusses).

5. Measured drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (for example the moulding profiles of door surrounds, beams, mullions and cornices) or small-scale functional detail not easily captured by photography. A measured detail drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is an aid to dating.

6. Measured elevations where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function.

7. A site plan relating the building to other structures and to any related topographical and landscape features.

Photography

1. A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
2. The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
3. Further views may be desirable to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.
4. The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined in point 2.

Photographs were shot using a Panasonic Lumix DMC-GM1 16 mega pixel camera and tripod. A 4 m telescopic wireless camera pole with camera attachment was used for any photographs at height. A graduated 1 m or 2 m scale will be included in all photographs and a photographic register detailing the direction of view and description will be kept.

Written Record

1. The precise location of the building as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference.
2. A note of any statutory designation (that is; listing, scheduling, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens, conservation area). Information on statutory designations can be found on the Historic England website. Non-statutory designations (local lists) may be added.
3. The date when the record was made, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of any archive material.
6. A longer summary statement. This account should summarise the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given if known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no fuller record is necessary. Alternatively, it may serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of a record that may follow, for users who may need a summary of the report's findings.

In early March 2021, the four farmstead buildings underwent a photographic and drawing recording as requested in the archaeological condition. The level of assessment was equal to that of a Level 2 Buildings Recording, as outlined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, Historic England, 2016.

The building recording consisted of a full photographic record of the exterior and interior of the buildings. It also used existing architectural drawings, which were annotated on site and checked for basic accuracy. Measurements were taken with a Leica disto and tape. Full access was granted to the buildings, which had no major obstructions.

Each building and associated element was given a unique context number.

Building	Context Numbers
Combination Barn	100+
Multi Bay Multi Bay Shelter Shed	200+
Loose Boxes	300+
Milking Parlour	400+
Rubbing House	500+
Pole Barns	600+

A simple photographic survey was undertaken for an additional building that was located on the fringe of land forming Prospect Farm and the farm buildings. Initial investigation of the building was undertaken to assess its architectural links to the rest of the farm structures.

On inspection, the building's unusual architectural features were apparent and the structure was clearly a 19th century Rubbing House. Although this building does not form part of the level 2 building recording, it was thought appropriate to briefly include it in the survey due to its connection with Prospect Farmhouse. Furthermore, the building may be of interest to Historic England as it is currently not included in any online register of notable buildings.



Image 2: Plan of the site showing the building recording and the watching brief areas.

The buildings recording was carried out in accordance with Level 2 guidance from Historic England's (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Building plans, sections and photograph direction plans are contained in [images 16-25](#).

Results

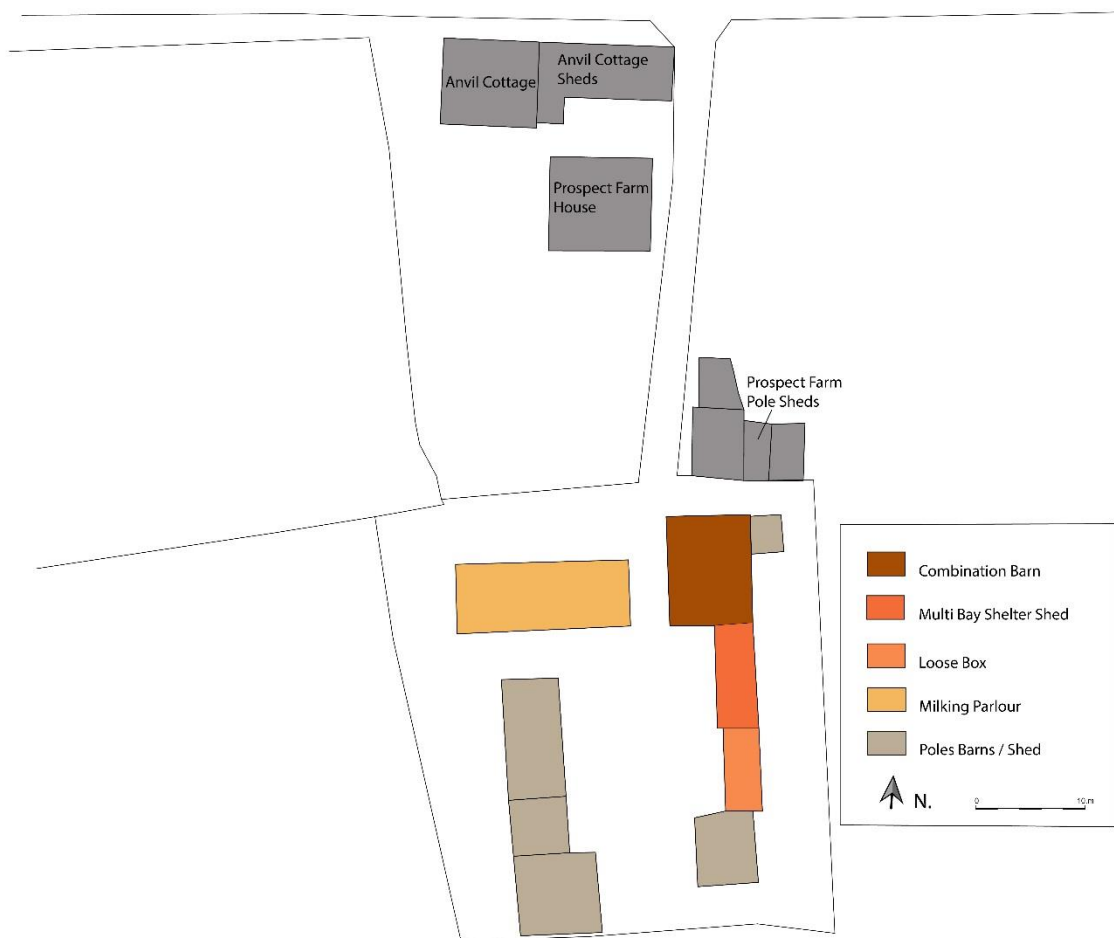


Image 3: Plan indicating the locations of the recorded buildings.

Four agricultural buildings are to be converted:

- Combination Barn comprising of a three-bay cart shed, single storey barn and an overhead granary.
- Multi Bay Shelter Shed
- Loose Box
- Milking Parlour

Prospect Farm and farm buildings are located on Murton Way, the main route from the eastern suburbs of the City of York into the small village of Murton. The farm is set back from the main road and to its east lies a Grade II 13th century church. The Church of St James, which dates to 1200 AD (Pevsner, 1966), was constructed as a chapel of ease within the parish of Osbaldwick. LIDAR imaging reveals extensive broad ridge and furrow systems located to the south, east and west of the village (Image 2).

The parcel of ridge and furrow (MYO2248) located to the south-east of Murton has been dated to the medieval period, however others (MYO2805, MYO2806 and MYO2808) are of unknown date. Over the course of the 19th to 20th century, Prospect Farm and farm buildings were constructed within this historical landscape.



Image 4: LiDAR mapping of Murton with Prospect Farm and farm buildings outlined in green.

Prospect Farmhouse

The Ordnance Survey 6-inch edition map of Yorkshire indicates Prospect Farmhouse (**605**) being present at the time of survey, 1846-1851. The 1853 map shows an elongated parcel of land with multiple structures fronting the boundary with Murton Way. These include Anvil Cottage (**608**) and later one storey outbuildings (**606**), which are, in style and structure, contemporary with Prospect Farmhouse (Images 3-4).



Image 5: Prospect Farmhouse pre-renovation (Courtesy of Stephenson & Son).



Image 6: Outbuildings constructed abutting Anvil Cottage.

This period of development, as depicted by the cartographic evidence (Image 5), concurs with historical information. Land in Osbaldwick was enclosed in 1769, however the village of Murton remained in ecclesiastical lordship until 1836 whereby it was sold off. Prior to the selling of the land, a period of development occurred; this included significant changes to the village plan and buildings (Murton Village Design Statement, 2005). Aside from a phase during the early to middle 19th century when the village was associated with the management of racehorses, trade reports from the 19th century suggest that the village of Murton was mostly associated with agricultural activities (Murton Village Design Statement, 2005).

The 1853 Ordnance Survey Map indicates a trackway off Murton Way, passing the eastern boundary of the plot, heading south towards enclosed fields, whereby the track changes to a right of way which leads to Grimston Lodge.



Image 7: 1853 Ordnance Survey 6-inch first edition Map of Yorkshire (site in green with the Rubbing House identified by the arrow).

At this time, Anvil Cottage (608), Prospect Farmhouse (605) and outbuildings (606) are present but the farm buildings (100, 200, 300, 400 and 600) have not yet been constructed. There are two oblong shaped buildings, located out within the fields, to the southwest and east of Prospect Farmhouse. The building to the southwest is still present today (500).

Connections to Murton Stud

This structure (500) was investigated during the buildings' recording to determine what relationship it had, if any, to the other farm buildings. The building appears to have features associated with 19th century Rubbing Houses. These buildings were constructed close to training areas to house and prepare/tend to racehorses in between exercising. Curiously, the building is situated within a ridge and furrow landscape, although it is plausible that the ridge and furrow landscape of Murton may have been attractive due to its usefulness when training racehorses (Image 6). The following is an excerpt from Digby Collins 1865 book 'The Horse-Trainer's and Sportsman's Guide: With Additional Considerations on the Duties of Grooms, on Purchasing Blood Stock, and on Veterinary Examination'.

Page 77, Choice of Ground. Breaking. *Now suppose you have a horse that has just come out of a training stable, solely for flat racing, where a turf with as smooth a surface as a bowling green has been his exercising and trial ground, and where he has never been obliged to keep a sharp look-out for holes, grips, mounds and a thousand and one other stumbling blocks. A strong, steady, and experienced man with good hands should be put on him. With orders to ride him at a walk over a ploughed ridge and furrow field for an hour, and then trot him over the same until he sweats. The extensor muscles of the arms and shoulders will have been sufficiently called into play for the first lesson, by this exercise, which should not exceed one and half hour.*



Image 8: The Rubbing House situated within a ridge and furrow landscape.

During the 19th century, Murton was associated with horse training/racing. In 1820, Robert Ridsdale (1783-1857), a wealthy English horse breeder, resided in the village and was the owner of the 320-acre Murton stud farm which included stabling, loose boxes, blacksmiths shop, shoeing shed, saddle rooms, coach house, granaries, barns, and staff accommodation.

Without further research, it is impossible to say if Robert Ridsdale was utilizing the ridge and furrow landscape when training his racehorses. If he was, the Rubbing House may be a good example of Victorian Invention in racehorse training. By 1836 Robert Ridsdale, due to his gambling habit and bad luck, was declared bankrupt, thereafter all his properties were sold off (Sporting Magazine 1836).

It is likely that the Rubbing House (**500**) was associated with the Malton Stud and it is surmised that Prospect Farmhouse (**605**) and Anvil Cottage (**608**) may have been constructed or utilised by owners with a connection to the horse racing industry. Thereafter, at some point in the later 19th century, additional farm structures such as the Combination Barn and the Multi Bay Shelter Shed (**100** and **200**) were constructed to accommodate a change in farm function, using the good grazing to support a dairy herd.

From Horse Racing to Agriculture

Cartographic evidence of this change in use is seen in the 1910 Ordnance Survey Map of Yorkshire ([Image 7](#)). By 1910, a structure is depicted on the eastern boundary of the plot. It is L-shaped and comprises the Combination Barn (**100**) and Multi Bay Shelter Shed (**200**).



Image 9: 1910 Ordnance Survey 6-inch to the mile Yorkshire CLXXIV.NE (site in green).

Prospect House's (605) Garden has now been enclosed with clear boundaries separating it from Anvil Cottage (608). A row of structures (606) is indicated bounding Murton Way, albeit of a differing shape, suggesting possible improvement or reconstruction that may be contemporary with the L-shaped buildings at the rear of the plot. The trackway is no longer indicated. The cartographic evidence suggests that the Combination Barn (100) and Multi Bay Shelter Shed (200) were constructed sometime between 1855 and 1910 (Image 8).

Combination Barns were common and enabled the building to have several functions. The ground floor of the Combination Barn (100) comprises a three-bay cart shed (138) with an overhead granary (139) and a single-story barn. The Multi Bay Shelter Shed (124) is linked to the Combination Barn via a south facing doorway. Originally the Shelter Shed was open to its eastern elevation, enabling direct access to the internal yard, around which the loose courtyard has formed.



Image 10: The west facing elevation of the Combination Barn and Multi Bay Shelter Shed.

The brickwork bond used to construct the Shelter Shed (200) and the Combination Barn (100) is continuous with no evidence of scarring due annexing. This would suggest that both buildings were constructed at the same time, specifically designed to be integrated (Image 9).



Image 11: Inside the Cart shed looking south through the single storey barn towards the doorway linking the Combination Barn to the Multi Bay Shelter Shed.

Interwar Period Farm Expansion

By 1931, two additional structures are present (Image 10). Located along the western boundary, the structures have oblong forms. They align with the existing buildings to form a loose courtyard (603) accessible via the trackway leading from Murton Way towards the enclosed fields to the south. The building facing south onto the loose courtyard is the Milking Parlour (300); the other narrower structure was identified as a pole barn (Image 11). The pole barn that currently stands would appear to be a newer replacement (600).



Image 12: 1931 Ordnance Survey 6-inch to the mile Yorkshire CLXXIV.NE (site in green).



Image 14: The south facing elevation of the 20th century Milking Parlour with the northern extent of the Pole Barn to the left.



Image 13: East elevation of the Combination Barn and Shelter Shed with scarring due to an increase in height.

20th Century Alterations

The shelter shed (200) underwent significant 20th century adaptations (203, 204 and 205) which would have altered how the building was used. The east facing elevation that connects the Combination Barn to the Shelter Shed was raised by six courses of bricks (203), suggesting that the internal head space was increased and any existing roof replaced (Image 13). The south and west facing elevations fronting the yard were enclosed (204) and a window was inserted into the east facing elevation (205).



A Loose box (400) was annexed to the south facing elevation of the Shelter Shed (200). It was later partitioned (404) to create two internal rooms with the west elevations comprising makeshift doorways and walls (Image 13). In the midcentury, the Milking Parlour (300) was updated with milking stalls (318) and associated apparatus. Internal partitions (320-321) created a small office (325) and subsequently an additional door (326) was inserted into the south facing elevation (301) to accommodate this change in use.

Image 15: West facing elevation of the Loose Box.

The most significant change to the village, as indicated on the 1931 map, was the addition of the 1913 Derwent Valley Light Railway, indicated to the south with Murton Station located off Murton Lane. This railway was later closed, in sections, between 1965 and 1979. A railway sleeper was reused as a lintel repair (125) in the cart house and for supporting frameworks of other temporary farm buildings. Salvaged internal and external doors have been widely utilised as internal cladding in the single storey barn (128) and to create walls in some temporary structures (601 and 602). Google maps history suggests the farm was active until 2012, with animals being kept at the site and buildings being utilised.

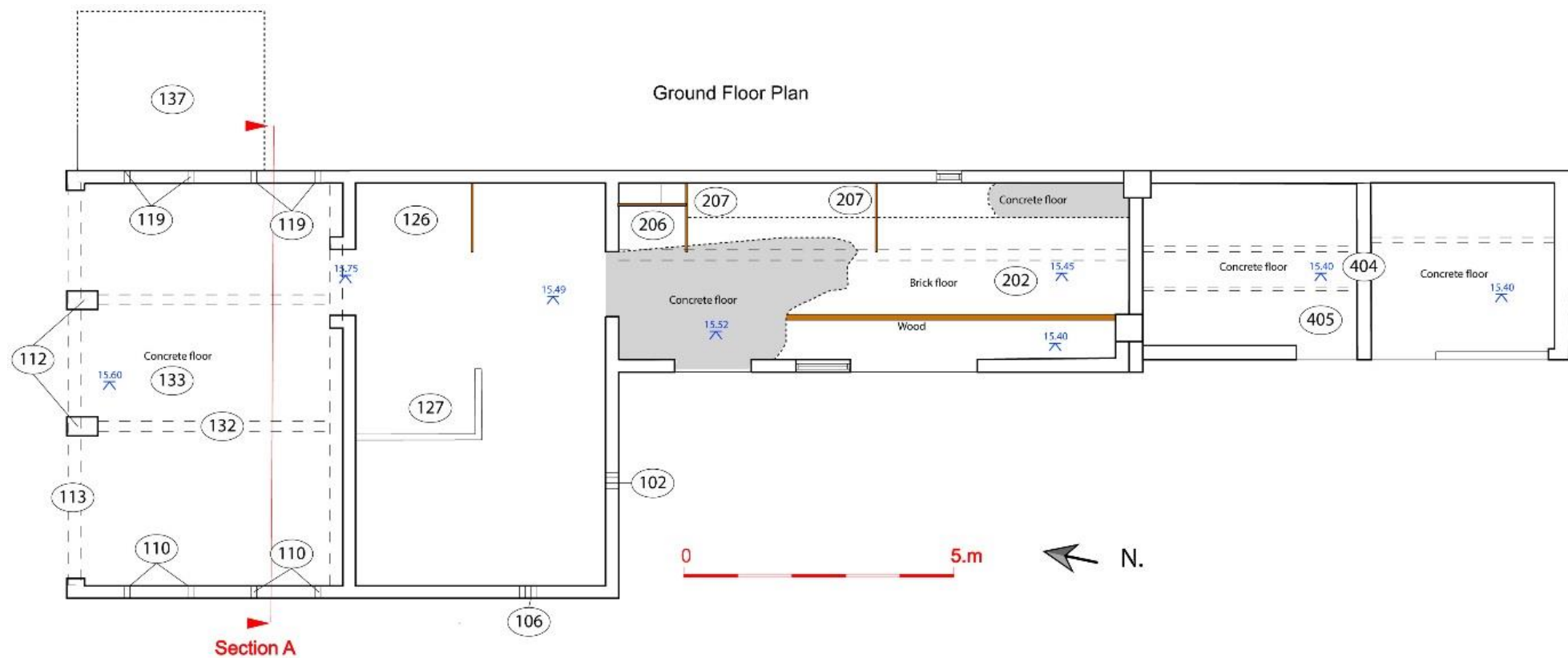


Image 16: The ground floor plan of the Combination Barn, Multi Bay Shelter Shed and Loose Box.

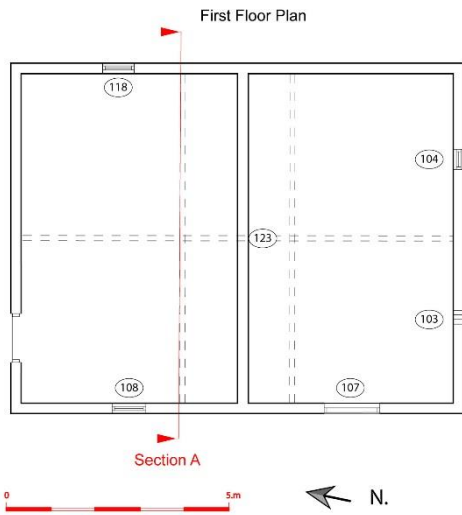


Image 17: Upper floorplan of the Combination Barn.

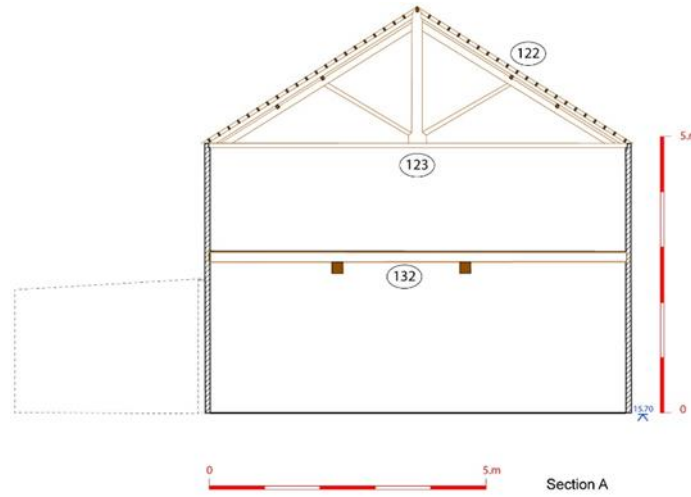


Image 18: Section A, through the Combination Barn.

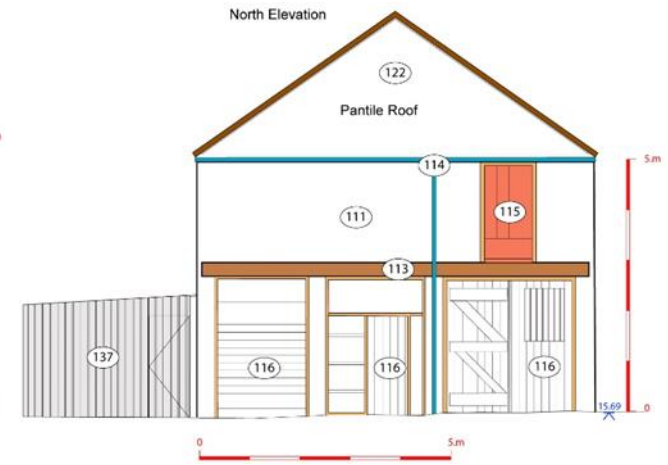


Image 19: North elevation of the Combination Barn

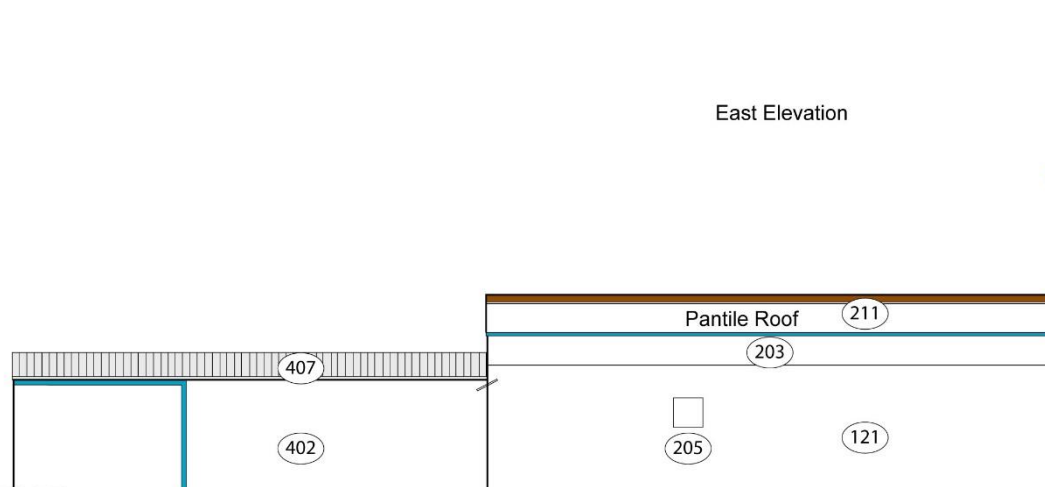


Image 20: East elevation of the combination Barn, Multi Bay Multi Bay Shelter Shed and Loose Boxes.

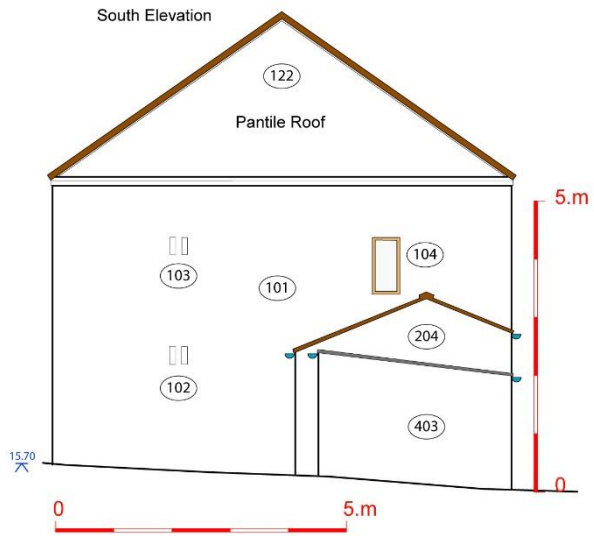


Image 21: South elevation of the combination Barn, Multi Bay Multi Bay Shelter Shed and Loose Boxes.

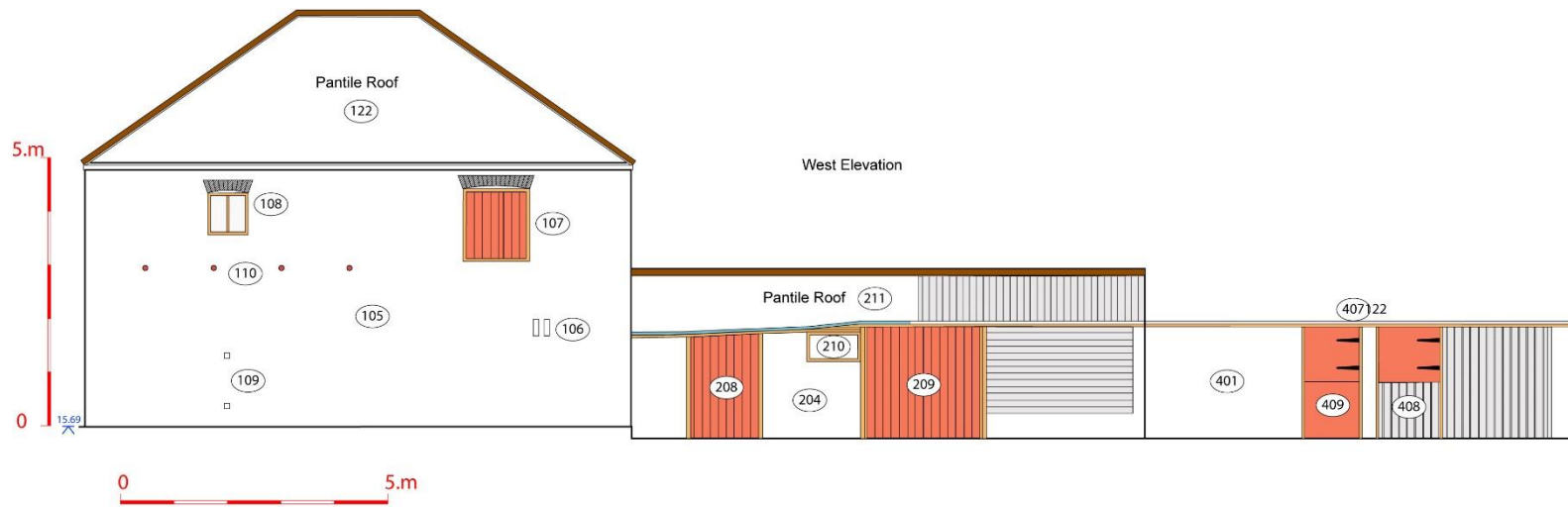


Image 22: West elevation of the combination Barn, Multi Bay Multi Bay Shelter Shed and Loose Boxes.

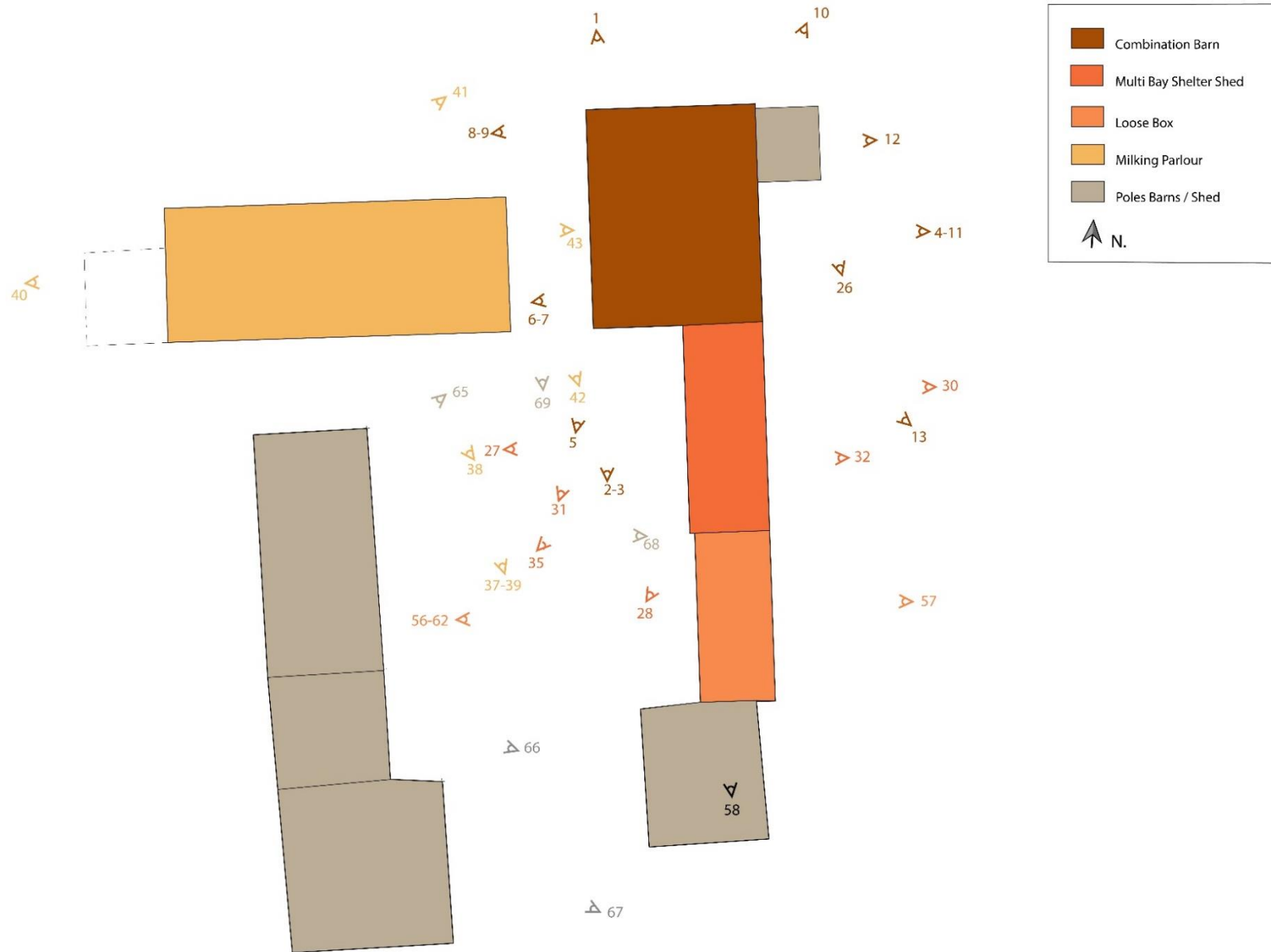


Image 23: Plan of external photograph directions.

Image 24: Plan of internal photograph directions for the Milking Parlour.

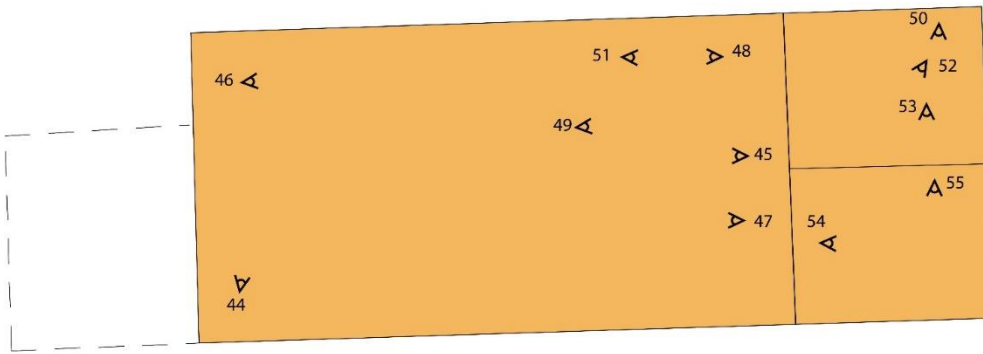
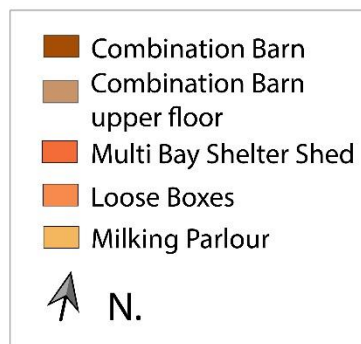
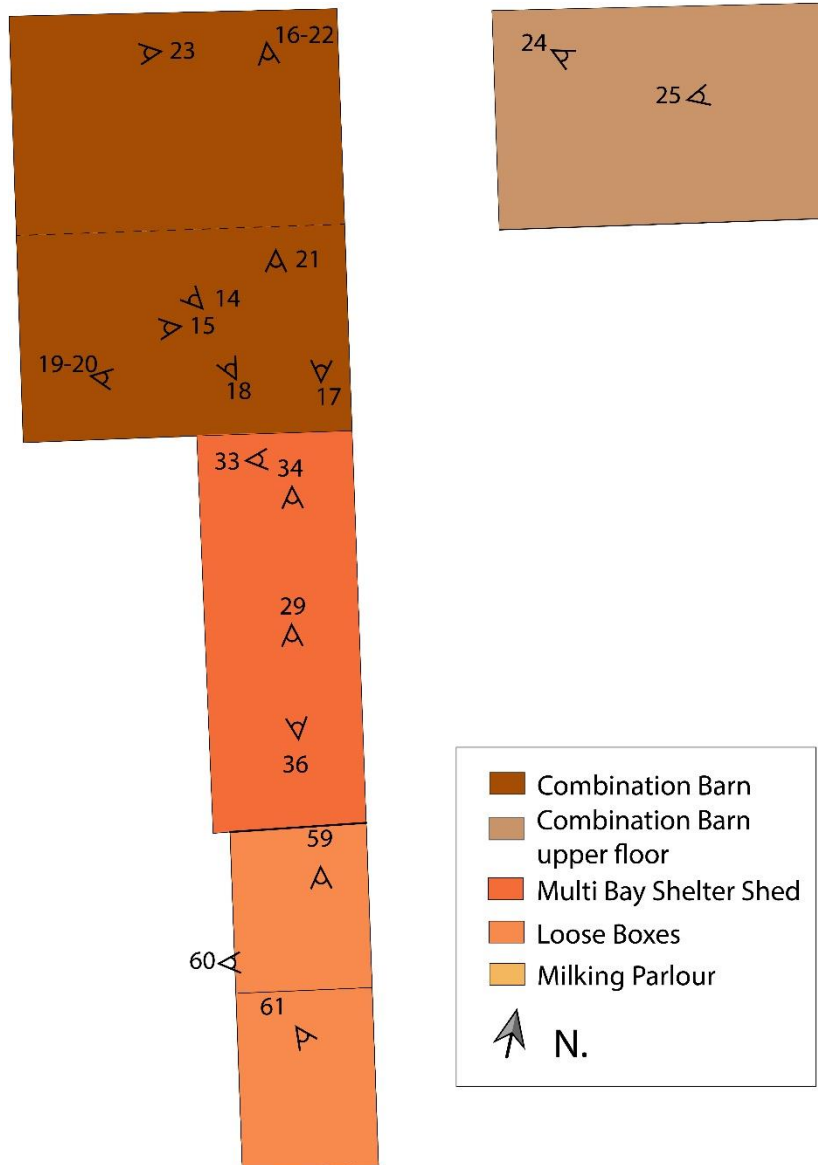


Image 25: Plan of internal photograph directions for the Combination Barn, Multi Bay Shelter Shed and Milking Parlour.



Combination Barn

A barn that also housed cattle or horses, and sometimes other functions such as cart sheds and granaries. Combination barns can be two storey or single-storey buildings. They include bank barns. (Historic England, 2006).



Image 26: North facing elevation of the Combination Barn.



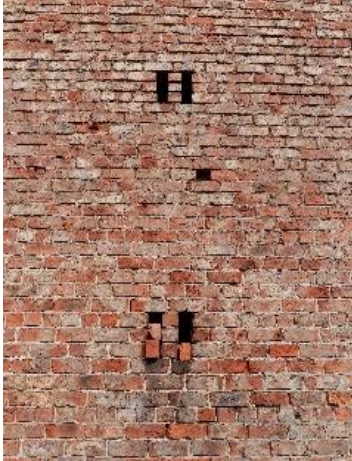
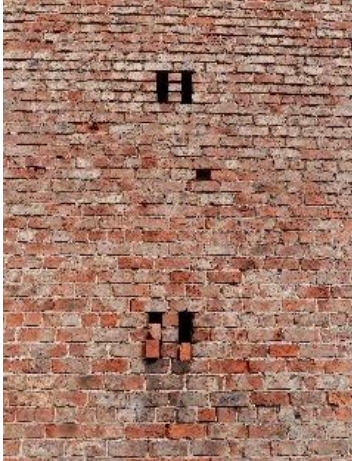
The Combination Barn (**100**) is constructed from red machine-made bricks. These are laid in a five-course common bond and bound with a grey gritty mortar. The barn is 10.20 m in length and 7.90 m in width.





It is a square, post-1853, late 19th century two-storey building under a hipped roof (**122**), supported by two king post trusses (**123**). The Combination Barn was designed to accommodate a Three-Bay Cart Shed (**138**) with an Overhead Granary (**139**) to the northern half and a Single-Story Barn (**124**) extending full height to the southern half.




All three 'rooms' of the barn occupy a floorspace of 5:10 m in length and 7.90 m in width.






Aside from the addition of some makeshift doors (**116**) to the cart shed and the roofed stall in the single storey barn, the Combination Barn has a good degree of original integrity.





The external and internal features of the Combination Barn are detailed below.






Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
100 Combination Barn Contexts 100-139	A post-1853, late 19 th century two-storey combination barn consisting of a three-bay cart shed with an overhead granary and a single-story barn. Minor 20 th century alterations. Post 1853, C19th PDR 1	
101 South Elevation	Southern elevation of (100). Constructed out of red brick laid in five course common bond bound with grey mortar. C19th PDR 2	
102 Slit Ventilators	Pair of slit ventilators in the southern Elevation of (100). C19th PDR 3	
103 Slit Ventilators	Pair of slit ventilators in the southern Elevation of (100). C19th PDR 3	




Context Number Name	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
104 Single Pane Window	Single pane window in southern Elevation (100). Inserted C20 th . C20th PDR 4	
105 West Elevation of (100)	Western elevation of (100). Constructed out of red brick laid in five course common bond. C19th PDR 5	
106 Slit Ventilators	Pair of slit ventilators in the western elevation of (100). C19th PDR 6	
107 High Pitching Door	A high pitching double door constructed out of wooden planks with iron T hinges in the western elevation of (100). Doors replaced C20th. C19th PDR 7	





Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
108 Window	A fixed glazed double pane window set in a wood frame with a single soldier brick lintel in the western elevation of (100). C19th PDR 8	
109 Fittings for Gatepost	Two bricks removed to enable fixtures for a gate post to be inserted in the western elevation of (100). C19th PDR 9	
110 Ventilation Holes	Four parallel round ventilation holes formed out of a cylindrical ceramic pipe set into the western elevation of (100). C20th PDR 8	





Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
111 North Elevation of (100)	Northern elevation of (100). Constructed out of red brick laid in five course common bond, bound with grey mortar. Bullnose bricks with a curve on the western return wall. C19th PDR 1	
112 Two Bullnose Piers	Both piers constructed with red bricks laid in running bond. Bullnose bricks used at the edges of the piers of the northern elevation of (100). C19th PDR 10	
113 Wooden Lintel	A wooden beam lintel positioned on top of the bullnose piers extending the width of the northern elevation of (100). C19th PDR 10	
114 Asbestos guttering and downpipe	The partial remains of a grey asbestos gutter and downpipe, northern elevation of (100). C19th PDR 1	
115 Loading Door to the Granary	The granary on the upper floor of the combination barn is accessed by a loading door. Original plank door with some later repairs. Northern elevation of (100). C19th PDR 1	





Context Number Name	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
116 Wooden panels and Doors fitted to the Cart shed	Two panels and one double door fitted sometime during the 20 th century. C20th PDR 1	
117 East Elevation of (100)	Eastern elevation of (100). Constructed out of red brick laid in five course common bond. C19th PDR 11	
118 Window	A window in the overhead granary of (100). Wooden frame with a single soldier brick lintel. C19th PDR 11	
119 Ventilation Holes	Four parallel round ventilation holes formed out of a cylindrical ceramic pipe set into the eastern elevation of (100). Same as (110). C20th PDR 11	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
120 Chute Hole	A round hole chiselled out of the existing brickwork to enable a plastic pipe to be positioned to send grain from the overhead granary to the temporary annexe (138). C20th PDR 12	
121 Boundary Wall	A farmyard boundary wall as a continuation from the eastern elevation of the combination barn. The wall extended for an approximate height of 2 m and was laid in red brick five course common bond. C19th PDR 13	
122 Hipped Roof	A hipped roof constructed out of natural red clay pantiles with angular clay hipped pantile ridging supported by two king post trusses (123). C19th PDR 11	
123 Two King Post Trusses	Two identical wood king post trusses. Observed within the overhead granary and single storey barn. C19th PDR 14	
124 Single Story Barn	A single-story barn located within the southern and eastern elevations of the combination barn. Extends full height. C19th PDR 15	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
125 Internal Doorway	An internal doorway connecting the cart shed to the single storey barn. Framed in wood with the original batten and plank wood stable door with cast iron T hinges, handle and locks. The internal door's function is different when viewed from the cart shed. It has been framed with two brick-built pillars that support an upper floor beam. The doorway has a single soldier brick lintel. The original beam has been replaced at a later date with two reused railway sleepers.	
	C19th PDR 16	
126 Ladder Storage	Area within the single storey barn allocated to the storage of a collection of wooden hay loft ladders, some extending over 4 m in length.	
	C19th?-20th PDR 17	
127 Internal Roofed Stall	A roofed stall constructed within the single-story barn. Built from red brick in running bond with a wood plank lintel and reused internal wood doors as roofing cover.	
	C20th PDR 18	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
128 Door Panelling	A selection of reused internal wooden doors positioned along the internal southern elevation of the single storey barn. C20th PDR 19	
129 Floor	The floor is made of compressed layers of hay on earth. C19th PDR 19	
130 Walls	The interior walls of the single storey barn have been plastered. There appears to be two phases of plastering: one after the construction of the barn and one later during the construction of the roofed stall (127) on the northern and eastern elevations only. C19th-C20th PDR 20	
131 External Door	The external door connects the single-story barn with the Multi Bay Shelter Shed. The wooden frame is set into two ashlar limestone post pads. The original wood frame is only present to the eastern elevation. The door has been recently replaced with a makeshift half stable door. C19th PDR 21	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
132 Ceiling	The ceiling in the cart shed is comprised of two strutting beams positioned on top of the bullnose piers and internal wall. The floor of the overhead granary and ceiling of the cart shed comprise of wooden plank flooring and supporting joists. C19th PDR 22	
133 Floor	Poured concrete floor with brush texturing inside the cart shed. Covered with layers of compressed hay. C19th PDR 23	
134 Walls	The internal walls of the cart shed comprise of red brick laid in five course running common bond. South elevation has one pair of slit ventilators. C19th PDR 22	
135 Walls	The internal walls of the overhead granary comprise of red brick that has lime mortar plaster on the north, east and western elevations. The internal partition wall is not plastered. C19th PDR 24	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
136 Feeding Chute	A wooden plank square frame that sits over a chute hole (120) that enables grain/food from the overhead granary to slide down into the temporary annexe (138). C20th PDR 25	
137 Temporary Annexe	A temporary annexe to the eastern elevation of the combination barn (100). Constructed from a wooden frame with corrugated iron panel sheets. C20th PDR 26	
138 Three Bay Cart shed	The north-facing ground floor room of the Combination Barn constructed as a Three Bay Cart Shed. C19th PDR 1	
139 Overhead Granary	The first-floor room above the Three Bay Cart Shed designed to function as an overhead granary. C19th PDR 24	

Multi Bay Shelter Shed




An open-fronted structure for cattle facing onto cattle yards. Cattle yards with shelter sheds were typical of mixed farming areas where cattle were housed on the farmstead as fatstock and for their manure. (Historic England 2006).








Image 27: Northwest facing elevation of the Multi Bay Shelter Shed.

The Multi Bay Shelter Shed (**200**) is built from red machine-made bricks laid in five-course common bond bound with a grey gritty mortar. It is contemporary with, and the same construction as, the Victorian Combination Barn (**100**). It is 10.00 m in length and 7.90 m in width.

Originally being open to the yard (**603**) the Shelter Shed, has undergone significant alteration sometime during the 20th century. The southern elevation was once open with the roof supported by fine two bullnose piers (**201**). This continuity in design mirrors the bullnose piers (**112**) of the Three Bay Cartshed (**138**). At a later date, this southern elevation was fully enclosed (**204**) with redbrick used to create a wall between the two piers (**201**). The front, including the addition of makeshift doors (**208** and **209**) and the installation of windows (**210**) to the front and rear, does not replicate the same quality of craftsmanship as seen in the original buildings design and finish. The roof (**211**), being a later elevated addition, was most likely undertaken during the enclosure of the south and west facing elevations (**204**). The external and internal features of the Multi Bay Shelter Shed are detailed below.

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
200 Multi Bay Multi Bay Shelter Shed Contexts 200-211	A post-1853, C19th Multi Bay Shelter Shed constructed from the eastern boundary wall (121) and two bull nose piers located at its southern extent. Open fronted with a brick laid floor with drainage channels. Original roof and support piers to the front were not present and had been replaced. Later C20th alterations to enclose the shed to its western and southern elevations and increase the roof height. Post-1853 C19th with significant C20th structural alterations. PDR 27	
201 Two Bullnose Piers	Two bullnose piers located towards the southern extent of the Multi Bay Shelter Shed. Constructed out of red bricks laid in running bond. C19th PDR 28	
202 Flooring	Constructed from red brick laid in running bond. The floor slopes to the west. At this lower point it meets with a single soldier course trim that acts as a drainage channel. To the west of the trim is further flooring laid in running bond. C19th PDR 29	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
203 Boundary Wall Height Extension	The eastern elevation boundary wall was extended by a height of 0.60m. The extension was constructed from red brick laid in 3 course common bond. C20th PDR 30	
204 Enclosing of the Western and Southern Elevations	The enclosing walls are constructed out of red brick laid in an ad hoc 5 and 6 course running bond. Reaching a height of approximately 2.00m, it sealed the Multi Bay Shelter Shed at its southern and western elevations. The southern elevation enclosing wall was constructed adjoining the earlier existing bullnose piers. C20th PDR 31	
205 Insertion of a Window to the Eastern Elevation	A small square window set in a wooden frame with a wooden Z brace shutter with metal T hinges. C20th PDR 32	
206 Feeding Trough	Constructed from red brick laid in running bond with a wooden frame and flat surface. Internally holds a smoothed concrete concaved trough. C20th PDR 33	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
207 Wooden Stalls	Two wooden partitions. Spaced far apart so do not constitute a double stall. Two partially present and the stains of a further five were visible. The gap between stalls was a consistent approximate 1.10m. C20th PDR 34	
208 External Door	Door on the western elevation approximately 1.16m in width. Wooden framed with a door constructed of wood offcuts. C20th PDR 35	
209 External Door	Double doors on the western elevation. Wood framed with makeshift doors constructed from wooden offcuts. C20th PDR 35	
210 Window	A small window inserted into the western elevation. Partial wood frame. C20th PDR 35	
211 Roof	An unequal pitched roof constructed out of a ridge beam with common rafters supported with purlins. C20th PDR 36	

Milking Parlour



Image 28: South facing elevation of the Milking Parlour.

The Milking Parlour (**300**) is built from red machine-made bricks laid in inconsistent running bond under a gabled pitched roof (**312**). It is 15.80 m in length and 6.30 m in width.

Built during the interwar period, sometime prior to 1931, the milking parlour was originally one large open space with a concrete floor (**317**). Three large doors are situated to the south, west and east elevations (**302**, **307** and **311**). The south facing door (**302**) opens straight into the collecting yard (**603**) from which the cows would, after rounding, be able to access the Milking Parlour, then leave from the west facing door (**307**) straight back into the enclosed field.

During the mid-century, the Milking Parlour was updated and internal partitions (**320** and **321**) were added to create specific spaces such as an office (**323** and **325**) and indoor stalling away from the main milking area.

The plans, sections, external and internal features of the Multi Bay Shelter Shed are detailed below.

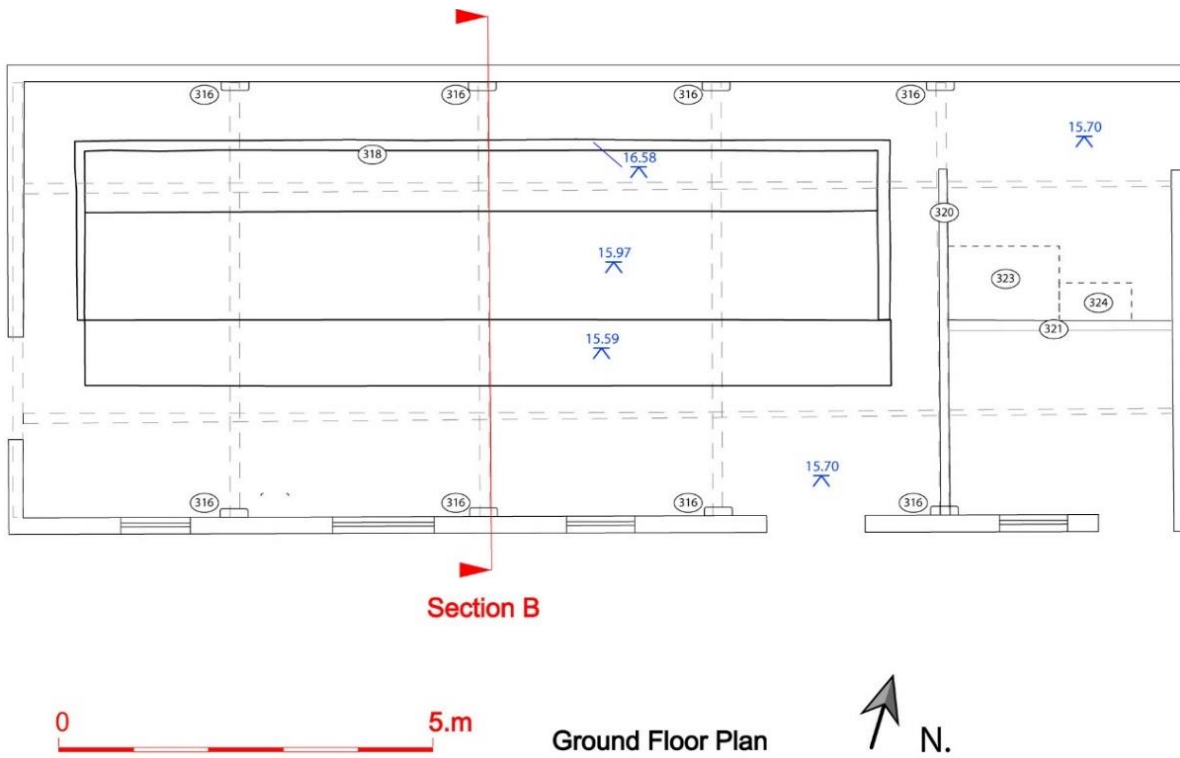


Image 29: Plan of the Milking Parlour.

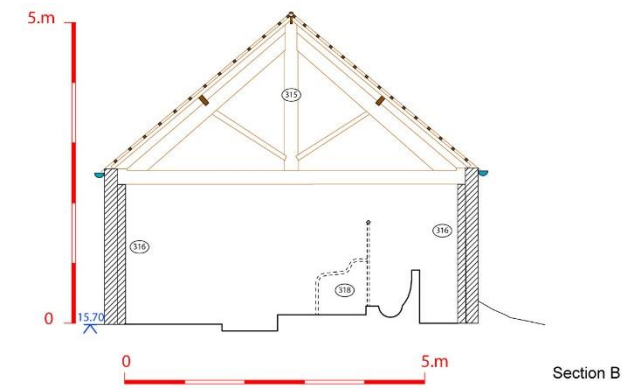


Image 30: Section B of the Milking Parlour.

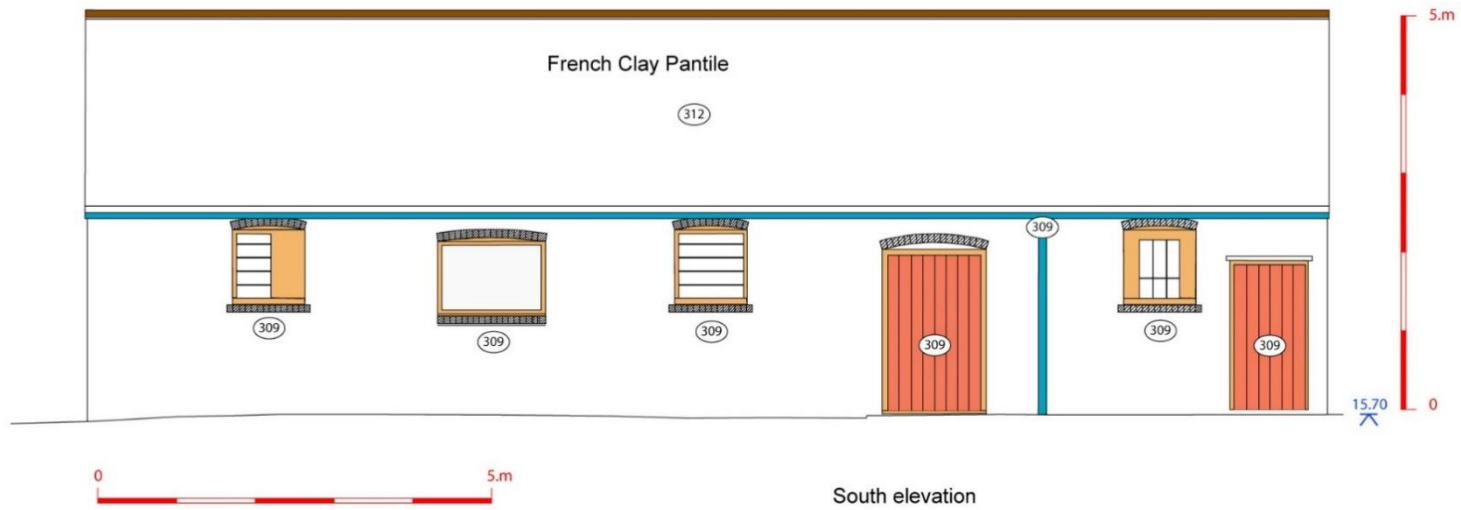


Image 31: South elevation of the Milking Parlour.

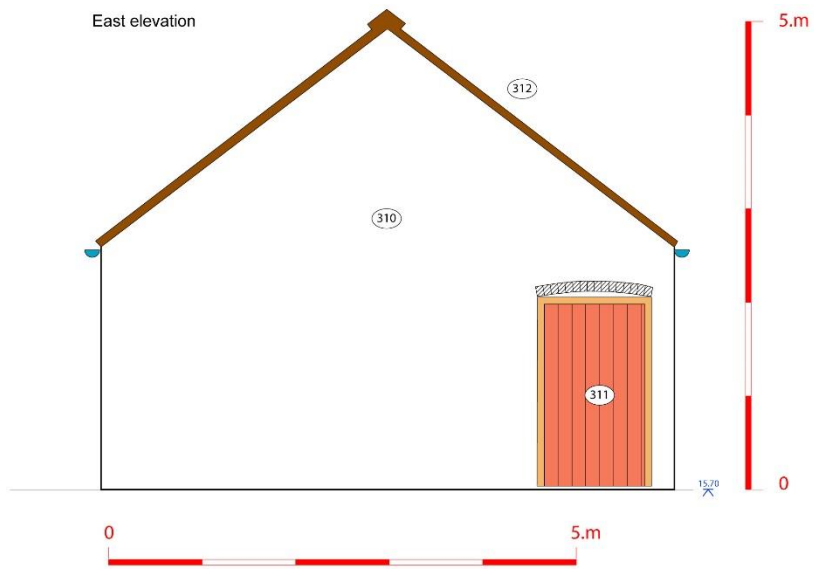


Image 32: East elevation of the Milking Parlour.

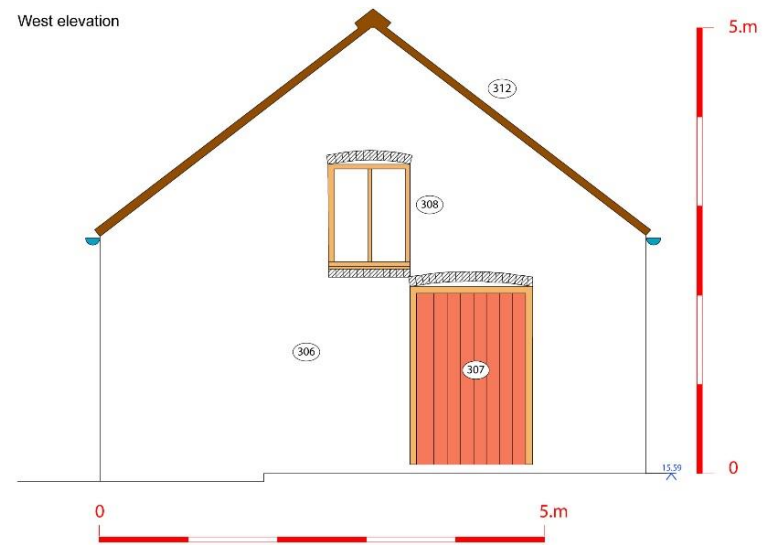














Image 33: West elevation of the Milking Parlour.




Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
300 Milking Parlour Contexts 300-326	An early C20th milking parlour with later post -1931 internal and external alterations. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 37	
301 South Elevation	Southern elevation of (300), constructed out red brick laid in an inconsistent bond; mostly in running bond. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 38	
302 External Door	Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Original door has been replaced with one made from plywood boarding with metal T hinges. Same as (307) and (311). Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 39	
303 Windows	Three identical windows set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Window is glazed sat above a bevelled header row brick windowsill. Some security metal bars inserted at a later date. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 38	





Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
304 Window	Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Window is glazed sat above a bevelled header row brick windowsill. Slightly wider and positioned at a lower height to (303). Post -1910 pre-1931 PDR 38	
305 Asbestos Guttering and Downpipe	Grey asbestos guttering and downpipes located on the northern and southern elevations of the Milking Parlour. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 39	
306 West Elevation	Western elevation of (300), constructed out red brick laid in an inconsistent bond; mostly in running bond. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 40	
307 External Door	Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Original double Z-braced wood plank door with iron T hinges and a later additional internal bolt lock. Same as (302) and (311). Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 40	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
308 Window	Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Window is glazed sat above a beveled header row brick windowsill. Positioned central to the western gable and at a more elevated height to (303) and (304). Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 40	
309 North Elevation	Northern elevation of (300), constructed out red brick laid in an inconsistent bond; mostly in running bond. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 41	
310 East Elevation	Eastern elevation of (300), constructed out red brick laid in an inconsistent bond; mostly in running bond. Post -1910 pre-1931 PDR 42	
311 External Door	Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course slightly arched lintel. Original double Z-braced wood plank door with iron T hinges with a later addition internal bolt lock. Same as (302) and (307). Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 43	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
312 Gabled Pitched Roof	Gabled pitched roof constructed out of red clay Gaelic tiles with a capped angled ridge. Supported by four king post trusses (314). Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 40	
313 Walls	The internal walls of the Milking Parlour have been painted with a whitewash; therefore the bond was unable to be ascertained. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 44	
314 Concrete	Concrete areas located outside. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 40	
315 Four King Post Trusses	Four king post trusses equally spaced and supported by pairs of bullnose pilasters. Post -910 pre-1931 PDR 45	
316 Pilasters	Four pairs of brick-built bullnose pilasters. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 46	




Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
317 Floor	Poured concrete floor with brush texturing. Post-1910 pre-1931 PDR 47	
318 Milking Parlour / Cow Stalls	1930-1940 milking stalls and equipment. Positioned centrally to the Milking Parlour with 10 stalls spaced at 1.10 m intervals. Post 1931 PDR 48	
319 Internal Wall Concrete Plastering	The internal walls of the milking parlour were plastered with a smoothed layer of concrete up to a height of 1.40 m. This plaster is only present in the defined milking area alongside the installed equipment (318). Post 1931 PDR 44	





Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
320 Internal Partition Wall	<p>A single partition wall extending the width of the Milking Parlour from the southern to northern elevation. Partitioning the open milking parlour into a milking area with a smaller mixed use and office zone. Constructed from red bricks in an ad hoc running bond adjoining a joist. Concrete plastering evident the same as (319). Corrugated panels of unknown material, possible asbestos, sit atop the partition wall creating a seal across the king post truss.</p> <p>Post 1931 PDR 49</p>	
321 Internal Partition Wall	<p>Partition wall perpendicular to internal wall (320) extending to the eastern elevation. Same construction as (320), albeit constructed to a slightly higher elevation.</p> <p>Post 1931 PDR 50</p>	
322 Internal Door	<p>Set in a wooden frame with a single soldier course lintel. A double z braced wood plank door with metal T hinges with a later addition internal bolt lock.</p> <p>Post 1931 PDR 51</p>	


Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
323 Internal Roofed Stall	Wooden stall constructed out of offcut timber sheets and planks with a corrugated iron roof. Concrete feeding troughs are located adjacent to this stall. Post 1931 PDR 52	
324 Troughs	Breeze block constructed with an internal concrete render. Sealed with concrete at its base to form a seal after the trough was positioned in the pre-existing concrete flooring. Post 1931 PDR 53	
325 Dairy/Office	A small room created from two internal partitions (320) and (321) with an enclosed ceiling. Concrete plaster on the internal walls same as (319). Post 1931 PDR 54	
326 External Door	Set in a wooden frame with an ashlar lintel. A double z braced wood plank door with metal T hinges with a later addition internal bolt lock. Post 1931 PDR 55	

Loose Box

An individual cubicle for housing fatstock and sometimes bulls, found in the form of lean-tos attached to barns or other buildings, or as continuous ranges with an optional central or rear feeding passage. (Historic England, 2014).

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
400 Loose Box 1 Contexts 400-409	A small, single storey, windowless loosebox, annexed to the enclosed Multi Bay Shelter Shed, 7.90 x 3.50 m. Initially constructed as one and later partitioned to create two smaller spaces. The northern half being 4.20 m x 3.50 m with the southern room 3.70 m x 3.50 m. Post 1931 PDR 56	
401 West Elevation	Constructed out of red bricks laid in ad hoc 5 and 6 course running bond with openings for the external doors (408) and (409). Post 1931 PDR 56	
402 East Elevation	Abutting boundary wall (121), constructed out of red bricks, laid in an ad hoc 5 and 6 course running bond. Post 1931 PDR 57	
403 South Elevation	Constructed out of red bricks laid in ad hoc 5 and 6 course running bond. Post 1931 PDR 58	


Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
404 Partition Wall	Constructed out of red bricks laid in ad hoc 5 and 6 course running bond. Extending from the east elevation to the west elevation. Post 1931 PDR 59	
405 Floor	Poured concrete floor with brushed texture. Post 1931 PDR 60	
406 Drinking Trough	A small metal drinking trough fixed onto the southern elevation. Post 1931 PDR 61	
407 Roof	A flat roof constructed out of a bearer beam supporting corrugated iron sheets. Post 1931 PDR 59	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
408 External Door	A double width opening with a half wooden ledged stable door, otherwise sealed with corrugated iron sheets. Post 1931 PDR 62	
409 External Door	Set in a wooden frame. A ledged stable door constructed out of wooden planks and timber sheets fixed with metal T hinges. Post 1931 PDR 62	

Rubbing House

A building used for rubbing-down the resultant sweat from horses after vigorous exercising covered in horse cloths (Southfields Rubbing House, Newmarket Heath List Entry Number 1392757, Historic England, 2006).

Oblong in plan and measuring 12.05 m in length by 5.30 m in width, the single storey Rubbing House is built of red brick bonded by grey mortar. The brick is laid in English garden wall bond.

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
500 Rubbing House	A single-story brick structure under a gabled pitched roof with natural red clay pantiles and capped angle ridge supported by two king post trusses. The building is divided into two identical rooms. Both rooms at the southern elevation have large arched windows, both now containing brick infill. To the northern elevation are two smaller rectangular windows set at a raised height. The rooms have external doorways extending to >2.50 m in height with ashlar decorative blocks set with splayed jamb bricks. Two large cast iron	 <p>North northwest facing elevation</p>

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
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hinges are set into ashlar blocks on which the door would be hung. One doorway still has the original wooden plank door hung with cast iron T hinges. Some later repairs to the doorway are evident. Internal floor comprised of red bricks laid in running bond. Each room contains four brick-built stands supporting ashlar troughs. Troughs are located at each corner of the room and some still have evidence of metal bar fixtures.



C19th.




South southeast facing elevation





Clockwise from left: One of the two identical external doorways with splayed jambs, brick infilled arched window, brick trough? With mounted ashlar basin, kingpost truss. Additional images of the Rubbing House have been incorporated into a short film that can be seen via this link: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CMzQA4-gyAf/>

Other

Other structures and features associated with the farmyard can be defined as either temporary (such as the pole barns) or permanent and contextual (such as the farmyard, access road, Prospect Farmhouse, Anvil Cottage and related outbuildings).

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
600 Pole Barn 1	A standardised 3-bay pole barn constructed from timber poles and corrugated iron sheets. The roof is stepped, being lower to the south. C20th PDR 65	
601 Pole Barn 2	Enclosed nonstandard pole barn constructed out of timber and corrugated iron sheets. C20th PDR 66	
602 Pole Barn 3	Open non-standardised pole barn constructed out of reused timber offcuts, panel doors, telegraph poles, corrugated iron sheets and railway sleepers. C20th PDR 67	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
603 Central Courtyard/ Collecting Yard	Located to the south of the combination barn and the milking parlour, mostly concrete. C19th PDR 68	
604 Access Road	A gravel and earth access road leading off Murton Way into the farmyard. C19th PDR 69	
605 Prospect Farmhouse	A 19 th century traditional detached two- story farmhouse. Brick constructed under a pantile roof with sash windows. Constructed during the same century as the Combination Barn and Multi Bay Shelter Shed. C19th PDR 70	

Context Number Name Associated contexts	Description and PDR (Photograph Direction Reference No.)	Photograph
606 Outbuildings Fronting Main Street	A small collection of sheds fronting Murton Way belonging to Prospect Farm. C19th PDR 71	
607 Railway Carriage Shed	BC type container- Door to Door Container Transport. Lifting bodies loaded with goods which could be carried on railway wagons and motor lorries and transferred from one to the other with a crane. These were an early form of intermodal transport (David Monk Steel 2021, personal communication 23 rd April). Mid C 20th PDR 72	
608 Anvil Cottage	Victorian brick-built cottage under a pantile roof.	

Archive

A digital copy of this report will be deposited with the City of York Council Archaeologist and uploaded to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological Investigations) for subsequent inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service LS Archaeology grey literature records page:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/browse.cfm?unit=LS%20Archaeology>

In addition to the Level 2 Buildings Recording Report, a catalogue of the architectural survey will be deposited with the City of York Council Archaeologist. This will take the form of photographic images captured in a RAW format and converted to 8-bit TIFFs (Historic England 2015a). These will be labelled with the site code, their photograph direction reference number (PFM21_PDR number), and description.

A short film of the site utilising drone footage with additional CGI is available for viewing at:

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CMzQA4-gyAf/>



Image 34: 3D plan of Prospect Farmhouse and agricultural buildings from Google Maps 2021

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