

## 6.0 PHASING AND DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

## 7.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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



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

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

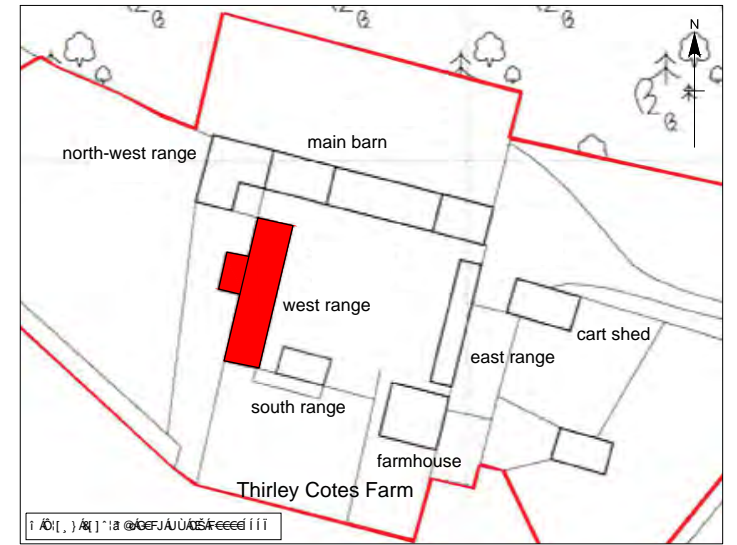
## 8.0 CONCLUSION AND FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

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

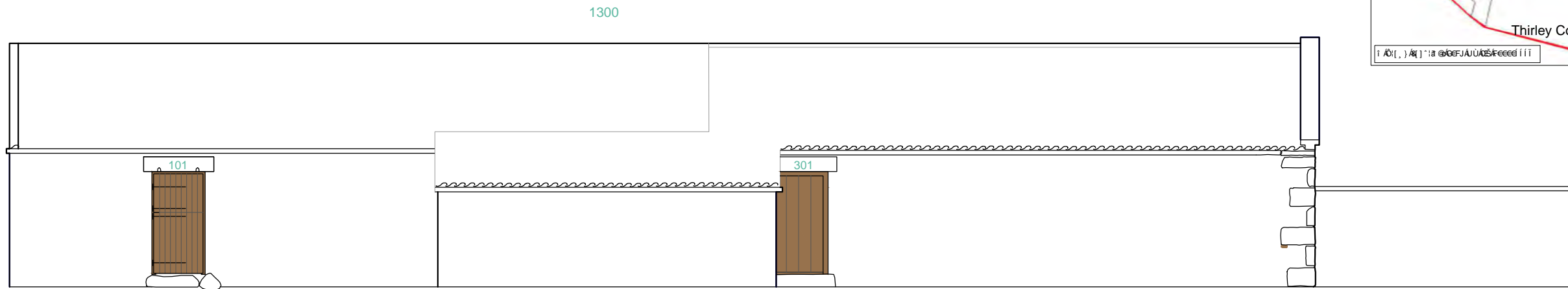
8.2 Further documentary research, in particular the 1911 Finance Act records, Hackness estate papers and World War Two Agricultural Surveys, may improve interpretation of the site in the future, but this is beyond the scope and requirement of the present work.



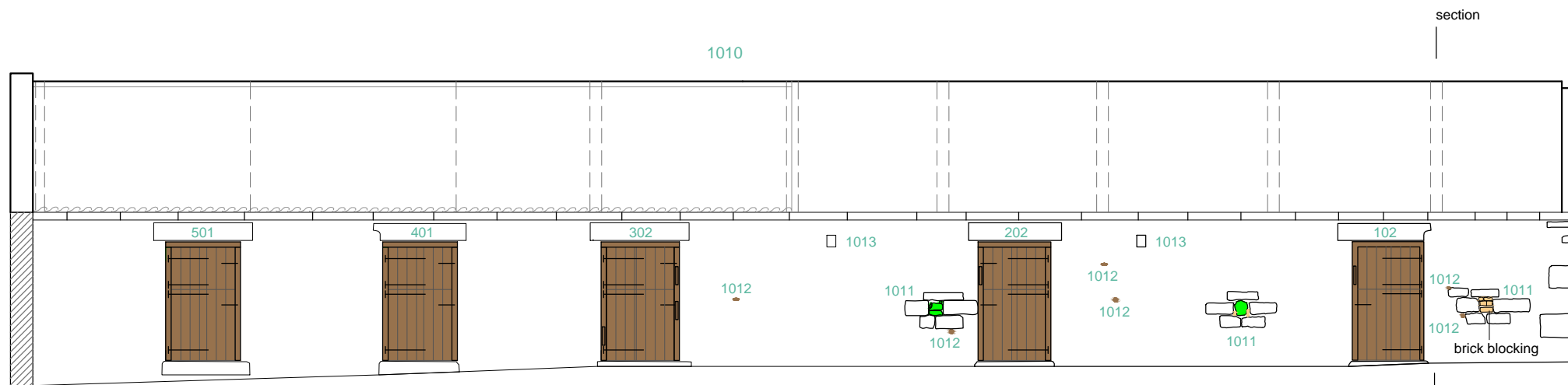
West range elevations and cross-section



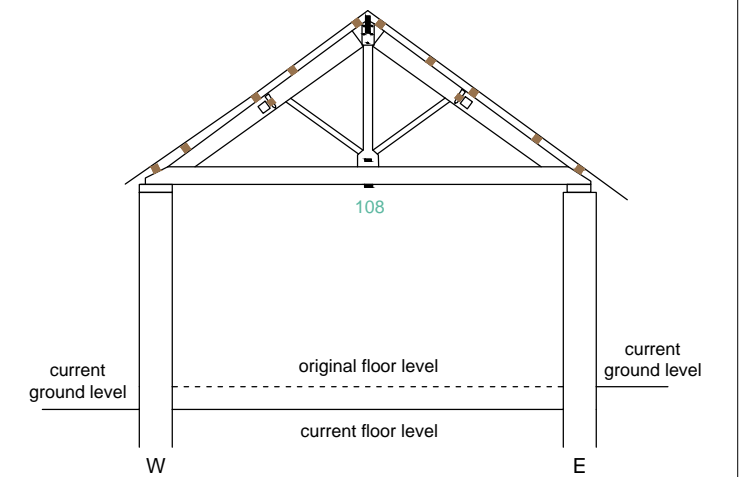
West elevation






East elevation



Cross section

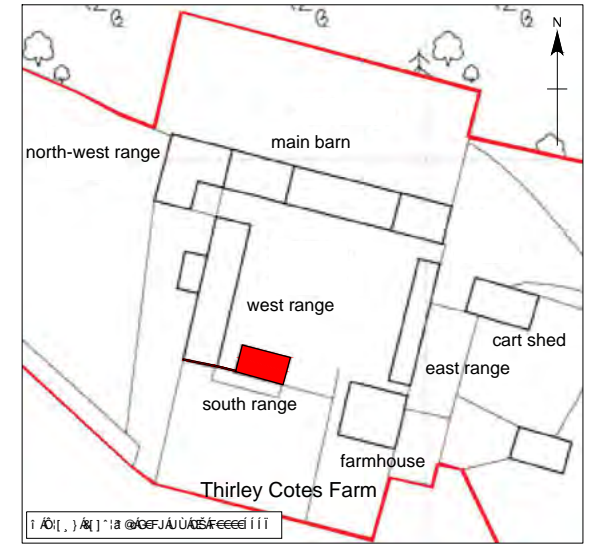
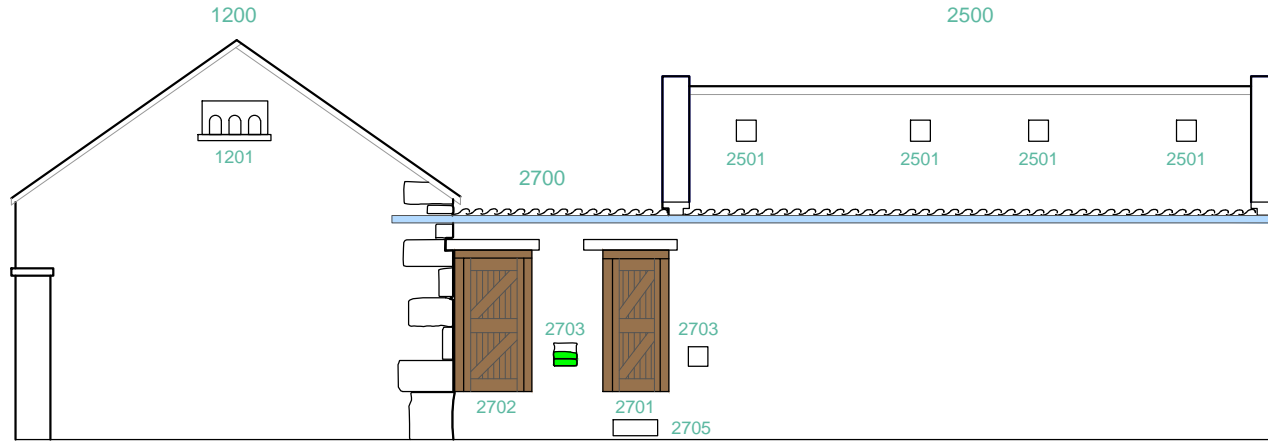


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	timber
	blocking

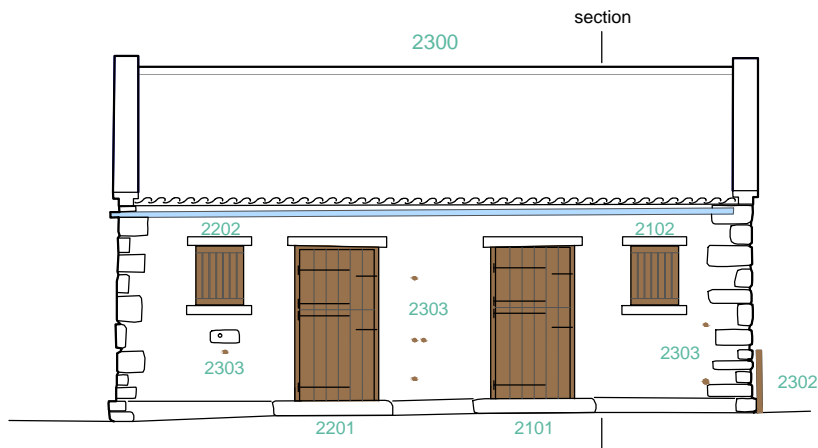
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# South range elevations and cross-section

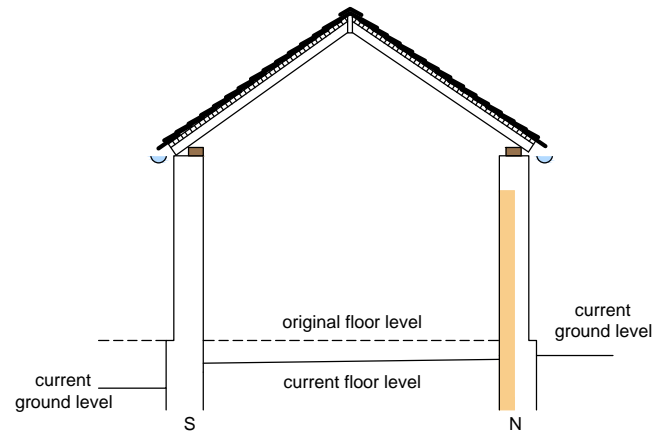
South elevation







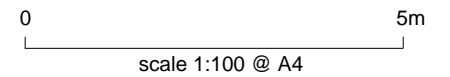
North elevation



Cross section






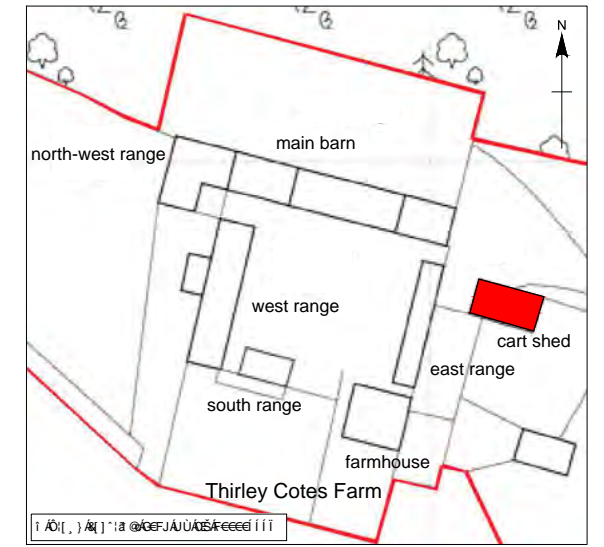
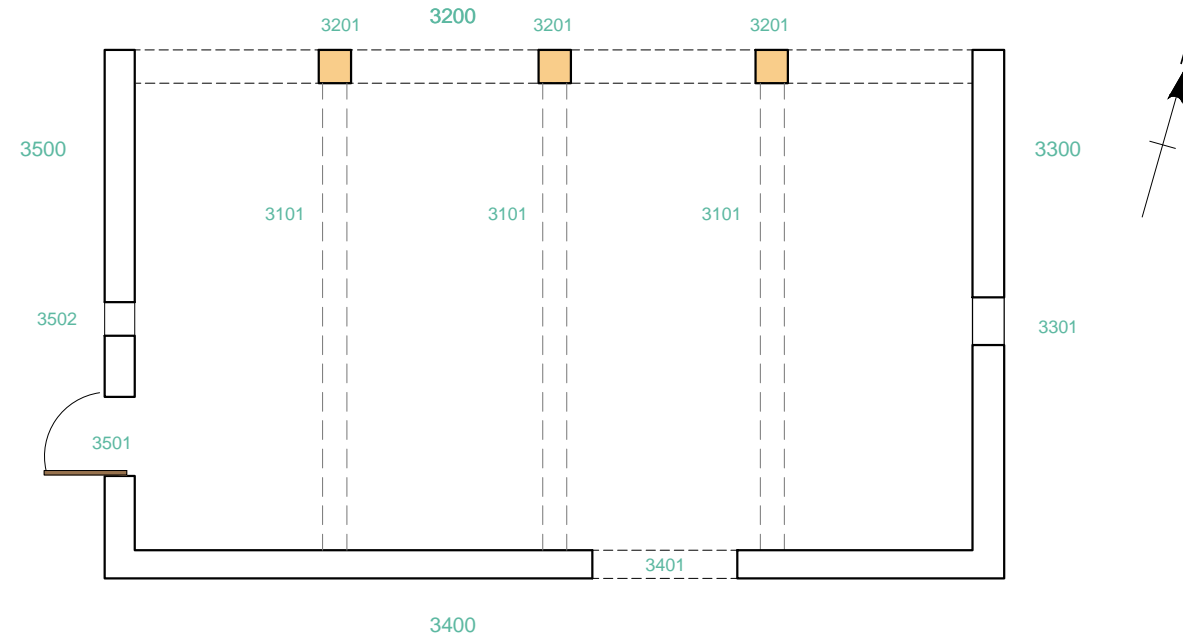
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	blocking
	guttering



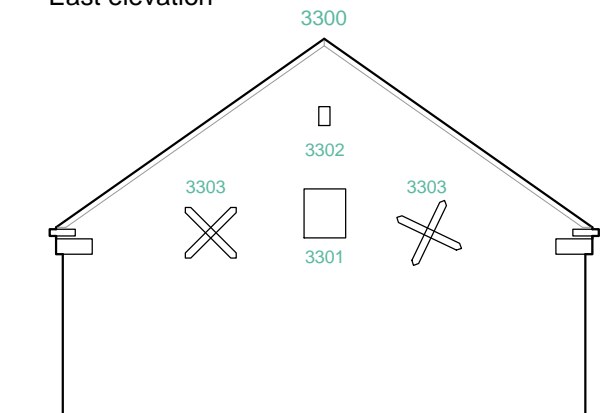


Cart shed plan and elevations

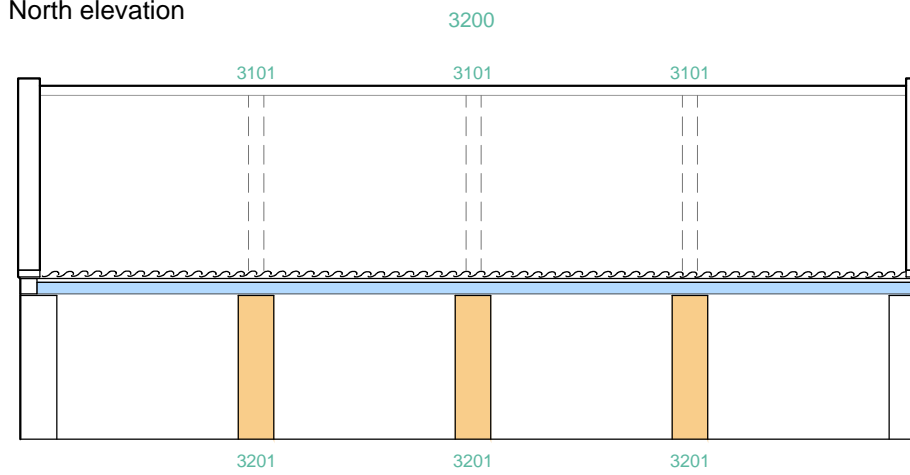
KEY	
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	guttering
	rafters



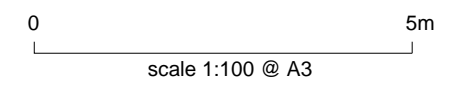
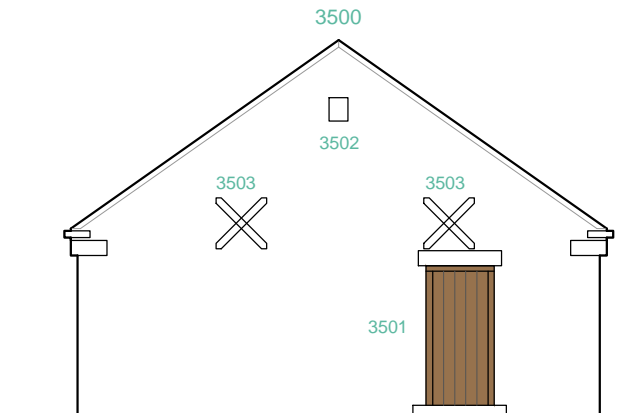
East elevation



North elevation







West elevation





9.0 SITE INVENTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE




Table 2: Site inventory

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



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



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







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





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

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



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



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







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





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

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


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



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







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





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



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




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



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




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





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



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




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



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





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



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



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



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




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



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



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


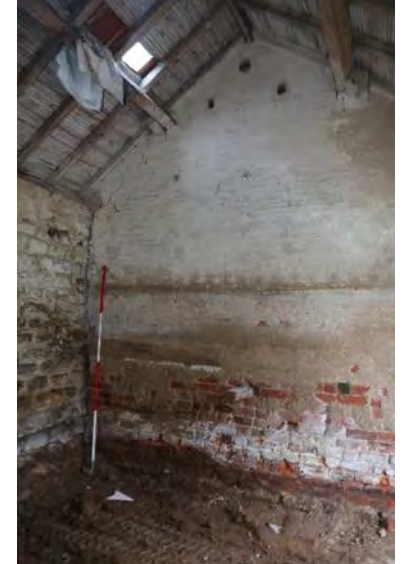
No.	Name	Description	Related Feature	Date	Significance	Photo
2105	Wall scar associated with hay rack	Two wall scars can be seen. The top one is associated with a hay rack.	2204 hay rack wall scar	Early 20th century	Moderate evidential value as provides evidence for the presence of a hay rack.	
2106	Ventilation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





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



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



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




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






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




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



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



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






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



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





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

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






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



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

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



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



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

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### **Archival Sources**

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

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

### **Maps and Plans**

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

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

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

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

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